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No. 36] NEW DELHI, AUGUST 29—SEPTEMBER 4, 2010, SATURDAY/BHADRA 7—BHADRA 13, 1932

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2138.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए बिहार राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री लतिफुर रहमान अंसारी
2. श्री मनोरंजन प्रसाद सिंह
3. श्री अख्तर हुसैन खान

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Bihar instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Latifur Rehman Ansari
2. Sh. Manoranjan Prasad Singh
3. Sh. Akhtar Hussain Khan

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2139.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए उड़ीसा राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री प्रवाकर जेना

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2139.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Orissa instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Pravakar Jena

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2140.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए झारखंड राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री आशिष चंद्र कुमार
2. श्री प्रभाश चंद्र मेहतो
3. श्री ब्रज मोहन प्रसाद सिंह
4. श्री एस. पी. मिश्रा

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Jharkhand instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Ashish Chandra Kumar
2. Sh. Prabash Chandra Mahato
3. Sh. Braj Mohan Prasad Singh
4. Sh. S.P. Mishra

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2141.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री पार्थ सारथी दत्ता
2. श्री शेखर चक्रवर्ती

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of West Bengal instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Partha Sarathi Dutta
2. Sh. Sekhar Chakrabarti

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2142.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए अंडमान एवं निकोबार राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री नदीम अख्तर खान

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2142.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocate in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Andaman & Nicobar instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Nadeem Akhtar Khan

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2143.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए राजस्थान राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री अनिल शर्मा

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Rajasthan instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Anil Sharma

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2144.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री कुशलेंद्र प्रताप सिंह

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Uttar Pradesh instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Kushlendra Pratap Singh

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2145.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष

पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए एनसीटी दिल्ली राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री जितेंद्र बहादुर सिंह
2. श्री जतिन्दर सिंह वाडिया
3. श्री मोहम्मद आजाद
4. श्री सतीश कुमार जैन
5. श्री तेज वीर सिंह दुआ
6. श्री अतुल शर्मा
7. श्री अरुनेन्दर सिंह

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of NCT Delhi instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Jitender Bahadur Singh
2. Sh. Jatinder Singh Wadia
3. Sh. Mohd. Azed
4. Sh. Satish Kumar Jain
5. Sh. Tej Vir Singh Dua
6. Sh. Atul Sharma
7. Sh. Arunendre Singh

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2146.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों

और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री लाभ सिंह
2. श्री उमेश कुमार शर्मा

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Punjab & Haryana instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Labh Singh
2. Sh. Umesh Kumar Sharma

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2147.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री हरि ओम मिंगलानी

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocate in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Uttarakhand instituted

by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Hari Om Miglani

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2148.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ता को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. सुश्री आसिफा अली पादरू

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocate in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Jammu & Kashmir instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Ms. Aasifa Ali Padroo

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2149.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. सुश्री कविता संदेश पाटिल

2. श्री राजन मोजिज साल्वी

3. श्री गानसाल्वस सुनील डामिनिक

4. सुश्री सुवर्ण बालकृष्णा खांडेलवाल

5. सुश्री शैला विजय गोखले

6. श्री रतन कुमार नंद कुमार शर्मा

7. श्री रमाकांत रघुराज यादव

8. श्री शेख सलिमुद्दीन आजिजुद्दीन

9. श्री अयूब एस. पठान

10. श्री किरतीकुमार कचरादास गुजर

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवी.डी.-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Maharashtra instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Ms. Kavita Sandesh Patil

2. Sh. Rajan Moses Salvi

3. Sh. Gonsalves Sunil Dominic

4. Ms. Suvarna Balkrishna Khandewal

5. Ms. Shaila Vijay Gokhale

6. Sh. Ratan Kumar Nandakumar Sharma

7. Sh. Ramakant Raghuraj Yadav

8. Sh. Shaikh Salimuddin Azizuddin

9. Sh. Ayub S Pathan

10. Sh. Kirit Kumar Kachradas Gujar

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2150.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. श्री प्रतीश जैन
2. श्री पंकज दीक्षित
3. श्री सुभाष भट्टाचार्य
4. श्री बी. एस. रघुवंशी

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Madhya Pradesh instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. Pratish Jain
2. Sh. Pankaj Dixit
3. Sh. Subhash Bhattacharya
4. Sh. B.S. Raghuvanshi

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2151.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए कर्नाटक राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. श्री आर. मल्लैया
2. श्री हेगडे देवारु गणपति

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2151.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Karnataka instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. R. Mallaiah
2. Sh. Hegde Devaru Ganapati

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2152.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. श्री वी. विक्रम कुमार
2. श्री यू. एस. आर. राजू

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2152.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Andhra Pradesh instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. V. Vikram Kumar
2. Sh. U.S. R. Raju

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2153.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए असम राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. श्री अभिजीत भट्टाचार्य (जन्मतिथि-26-12-1971)
2. श्री अभिजीत भट्टाचार्य (जन्मतिथि-12-12-1975)

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2153.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Assam instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law:-

1. Sh. Abhijit Bhattacharya (DoB: 26-12-1971)
2. Sh. Abhijit Bhattacharya (DoB: 12-12-1975)

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2154.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए मेघालय राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. सुश्री अनिन्दिता वाई. सारकी

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2154.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Meghalaya instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :-

1. Ms. Anindita Y. Sarki

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2155.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए केरल राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :-

1. सुश्री राधिका राजशेखरन

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2155.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Kerala instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law:-

1. Ms. Radhika Rajasekharan

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2156.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस

स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए मणिपुर राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. सुश्री येनसेनबाम चित्रभानू देवी

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2156.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Manipur instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law:—

1. Ms. Yensenbam Chitrabhanu Devi

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2157.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा अपराध प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (सीबीआई) द्वारा संस्थापित मामलों के अभियोजन के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य में विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों और पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपीलीय न्यायालयों में इन मामलों के अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिवक्ताओं को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री वी.वी. सोमासुंदरम

2. श्री ई. एन. जयनंदन

[सं. 225/36/2010-एवीडी-II]

मुकेश चतुर्वेदी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2157.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints following Advocates in Central Bureau of Investigation as Public Prosecutor for conducting the prosecution of cases in the State of Tamil Nadu instituted

by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate Courts, established by law :—

1. Sh. V.V. Somasundram

2. Sh. E.N. Jayanandan

[No. 225/36/2010-AVD-II]

MUKESH CHATURVEDI, Under Secy.

कार्यालय, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

जयपुर, 23 अगस्त, 2010

सं. 7/2010-11

का.आ. 2158.—आयकर नियम, 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43वां) की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (vi) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जयपुर एतद्वारा निर्धारण वर्ष 2010-11 एवं आगे के लिए कथित धारा के उद्देश्य से “डिफेन्स पब्लिक स्कूल, जयपुर” को स्वीकृति देते हैं बशर्ते कि समिति आयकर नियम 1962 के नियम 2 सी ए के साथ पठनीय आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 के उपखण्ड (23 सी) की उपधारा (vi) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप कार्य करे।

[क्रमांक:मुआआ/अआआ/(मु.)/जय/10(23सी)(vi)/10-11/1828]

मुकेश भान्ती, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
INCOME-TAX

Jaipur, the 23rd August, 2010

No. 7/2010-11

S.O. 2158.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jaipur hereby approves “Defence Public School, Jaipur” for the purpose of said section for the A.Y. 2010-11 & onwards.

Provided that the society conforms to and complies with the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

[No. CCIT/JPR/Addl.CTT(Hqrs.)/10(23C)(vi)/2010-11/1828]

MUKESH BHANTJI, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2159.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग

करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री कमल किशोर गुप्ता, सनदी लेखाकार, कमल एंड कंपनी, 1372, कश्मीरी गेट, दिल्ली-110006 को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उत्तरी क्षेत्र स्थानीय बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/18/2008-बीओ-1]

सुमिता डावरा, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 26th August, 2010

S.O. 2159.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kamal Kishore Gupta, Chartered Accountant, Kamal & Co., 1372, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110 006 to be the Member of the Northern Area Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India for a period of four years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 9/18/2008-BO.1]

SUMITA DAWRA, Director

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2160.—भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद से परामर्श करके, संबद्ध विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः:

उक्त अनुसूची में -

(क) मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता शीर्षक [इसके बाद कालम (2) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट] के अन्तर्गत "दत्ता मेघे आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान विश्वविद्यालय (मानद विश्वविद्यालय), नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र" के प्रति पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षिप्त रूप [इसके बाद कालम (3) के रूप में निर्दिष्ट] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतर्विष्ट किया जाएगा, नामतः:-

(2)	(3)
डिप्लोमा इन वेनेरियोलोजी एंड डर्मेटोलोजी	डीवीडी
डिप्लोमा इन चाइल्ड हेल्थ	डीसीएच
डिप्लोमा इन ओर्थोपैडिक्स	डी ओर्थो

(2)

(3)

डिप्लोमा इन ओटो-राइनो-लैरिंगोलोजी	डीएलओ
डिप्लोमा इन मेडिकल रेडियो डायग्नोसिस	डीएमआरडी
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (एनस्थिसियोलोजी)	एमडी (एनस्थिसियोलोजी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (डर्मेटोलोजी)	एमडी (डर्मेटोलोजी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पैथोलोजी)	एमडी (पैथोलोजी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलोजी)	एमडी (फार्माकोलोजी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फिजियोलोजी)	एमडी (फिजियोलोजी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (एनाटोमी)	एमडी (एनाटोमी)
मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ईएनटी)	एमएस (ईएनटी)
डिप्लोमा इन क्लिनिकल पैथोलोजी	डीसीपी
मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)	एमएस (जनरल सर्जरी)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जनरल मेडिसिन)	एमडी (जनरल मेडिसिन)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (ओब्स्टेट्रिक्स एंड गायनोकोलोजी)	एमडी (ओबीजी)
डिप्लोमा इन ओब्स्टेट्रिक्स एंड गायनोकोलोजी	डीजीओ
डिप्लोमा इन एनेस्थीसिया	डी ए
डिप्लोमा इन ऑपथलमोलोजी	डीओ

(शैक्षिक सत्र 2006-07 से जे. एन. मेडिकल कालेज, स्वांगी, वर्धा, महाराष्ट्र में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में "दत्ता मेघे आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान विश्वविद्यालय (मानद विश्वविद्यालय), नागपुर, महाराष्ट्र" द्वारा प्रदान की गई चिकित्सा अर्हता मान्यताप्राप्त होगी)।

[सं.यू. 12012/10/2010-एमई(पी.II)पीटी.]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 13th August, 2010

S.O. 2160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely:-

In the said First Schedule against "Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences University (Deemed University), Nagpur, Maharashtra" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating

thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:-

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Venereology & Dermatology"	D.V.D.
"Diploma in Child Health"	D.C.H.
"Diploma in Orthopaedics"	D.Ortho
"Diploma in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology"	D.L.O.
"Diploma in Medical Radio Diagnosis"	D.M.R.D.
"Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)"	MD(Anaesthesiology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology)"	MD(Dermatology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)"	MD(Pathology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)"	MD(Pharmacology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)"	MD(Physiology)
"Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)"	MD (Anatomy)
"Master of Surgery (ENT)"	MS(ENT)
"Diploma in Clinical Pathology"	D.C.P.
"Master of Surgery (General Surgery)"	MS (General Surgery)
"Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)"	MD(General Medicine)
"Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)"	MD(OBG)
"Diploma in Obstetrics & Gynaecology"	D.G.O.
"Diploma in Anaesthesia"	D.A.
"Diploma in Ophthalmology"	D.O.

(These shall be recognised medical qualification when granted by "Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences University (Deemed University), Nagpur, Maharashtra" in respect of students admitted at J.N. Medical College, Swangi, Wardha, Maharashtra from the academic session 2006-07).

[No. U. 12012/10/2010-ME(P.II) pt.]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2161.—In continuation to this Department's Notification No. U. 12012/2/2010-ME(P.II) dated 10-3-2010, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956

(102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely:-

In the said Schedule-

"against "National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (Deemed University)", under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' (column 3), the "DM (Neurology)" qualification may be substituted with "DM(Neuroradiology)", which shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences (Deemed University), Bangalore in respect of students being trained at National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore on or after 2003".

[No. U. 12012/2/2010-ME(P.II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(दूर-संचार विभाग)

(राजभाषा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2162.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शारकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।

महाप्रबंधक (पश्चिम-1), महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड, मुम्बई-400050

[सं. ई. 11016/1/2009-ग.ए.]

सुधा श्रोत्रिया, संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(Department of Telecommunications)

(O.L. Section)

New Delhi, the 19th August, 2010

S.O. 2162.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), rules, 1976 (as amended-1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following Office under the administrative control of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

General Manager (West-I), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Mumbai-400050.

[No. E. 11016/1/2009-O.L.]

SUDHA SHROTRIA, Jt. Secy. Admin

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

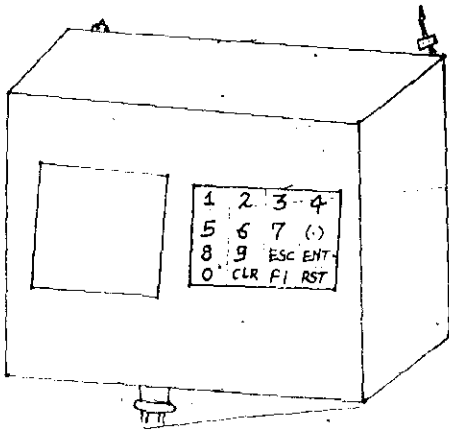
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

क्रा.आ. 2163.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संपादना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हाई-टैक इंडस्ट्रज, 62/10 जीआईडीसी, फेज-I, वटवा, अहमदाबाद-382445 (भारत) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X(1) वाले स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रीक फिलिंग इंस्ट्रूमेंट (मल्टी हैडिड व्हीयर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम " हाई-टैक " है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/507 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रीक फिलिंग इंस्ट्रूमेंट (मल्टी हैडिड व्हीयर) है । इसकी आऊटपुट 10 कि. ग्रा. के साथ न्यूनतम वेट 1 कि. ग्रा. सहित 40 पैकेट प्रति मिनट की बारम्बारता सहित, जो उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर है । मशीन को मुक्त प्रवाह, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे स्नैक फूड्स, कैंडीज, चाकलेट्स, कोंडीमेंट्स, वैफर्स, चिप्स, पेडीग्री, आकार में छोटे बिस्कुट आदि के भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है । लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है । उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले के ऊपरी धरातल के अग्रभाग से तार डालकर डिस्पले के अग्रभाग की सीलिंग की जाती है । ताकि सीलिंग के बाद सीलिंग को हटाए बिना डिजिटाइजर को खोला न जा सके । मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है ।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उम्मी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 कि. ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(291)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2163.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (multi headed weigher) belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) with brand “Hi-Tech” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hi-Tech Industries, 62/10 GIDC, Phase I, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 (India) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/507;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (multi headed weigher). It has the output up to 10kg with minimum weight of 1kg a frequency of weighing 40 packs per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non-sticky, non-dusty products like snack food, candies, chocolates, condiments, wafers, chips, pedigree, biscuits of small sizes, etc. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

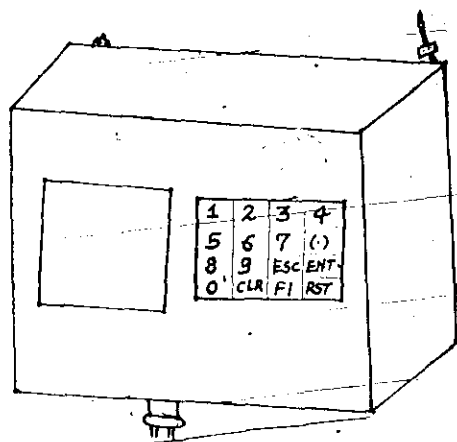


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the top of the display by passing wire in base top cover of the display, so that after sealing digitizer cannot be opened without removing the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 10kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(291)/2009]

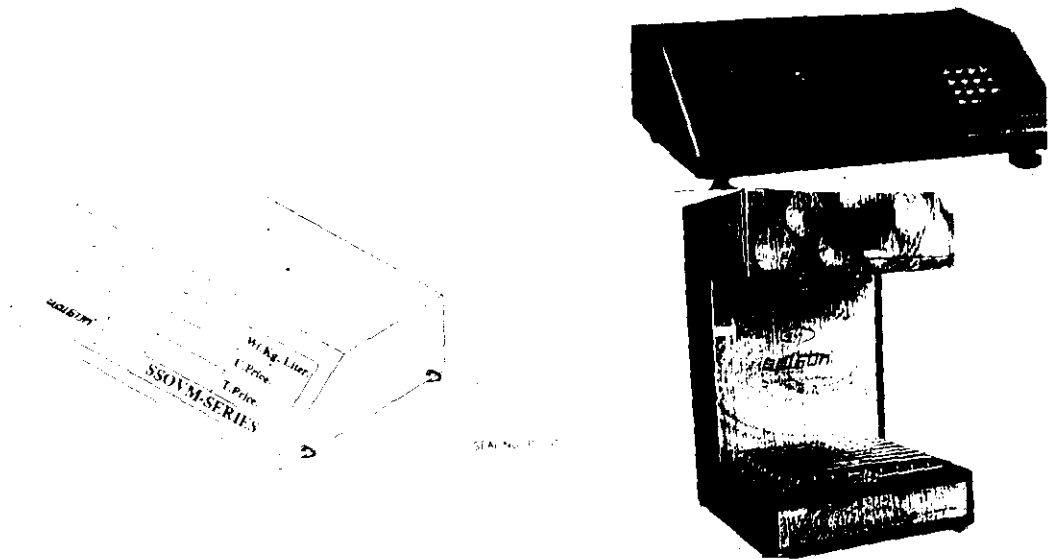
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2164.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सैसन इंजीनियर # 26, अजंता कम्पलैक्स कनाट प्लेस टाऊन सेंटर, एन-5, सिडको, औरंगाबाद-431003 महाराष्ट्र (भारत) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X(1) वाले स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/523 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण है। उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकृति पर निर्भर करते हुए इसकी वेटिंग रेंज 100 ग्रा. से 20 कि. ग्रा. तक उत्पादकता 60 पैकेट प्रति घंटा की बारम्बारता के साथ है। मशीन को सभी प्रकार विसर्कॉस/नॉन-विसर्कॉस आयल जैसे मस्टर्ड आयल, जिगिली आयल, सूरजमुखी का तेल आदि के भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सीलिंग के सत्यापन के लिए बाटम प्लेट और कवर को काट कर दो छेद किए गए हैं और इन छेदों में से लीड वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के बायीं तरफ सीलिंग की गई है। इंडीकेटर को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सील बंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. से 20 कि. ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम.-21(304)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2164.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (50 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) with brand "SAISUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Saisun Engineers #26, Ajanta Complex Connaught Place Town Centre, N-5, Cidco Aurangabad-431003 Maharashtra (India) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/523;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. It has the weighing range from 100g. to 20kg. and a frequency of weighing 60 packs per hour depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all type of viscous and non viscous oils like mustard oil, Gingili oil, Sunflower oil etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

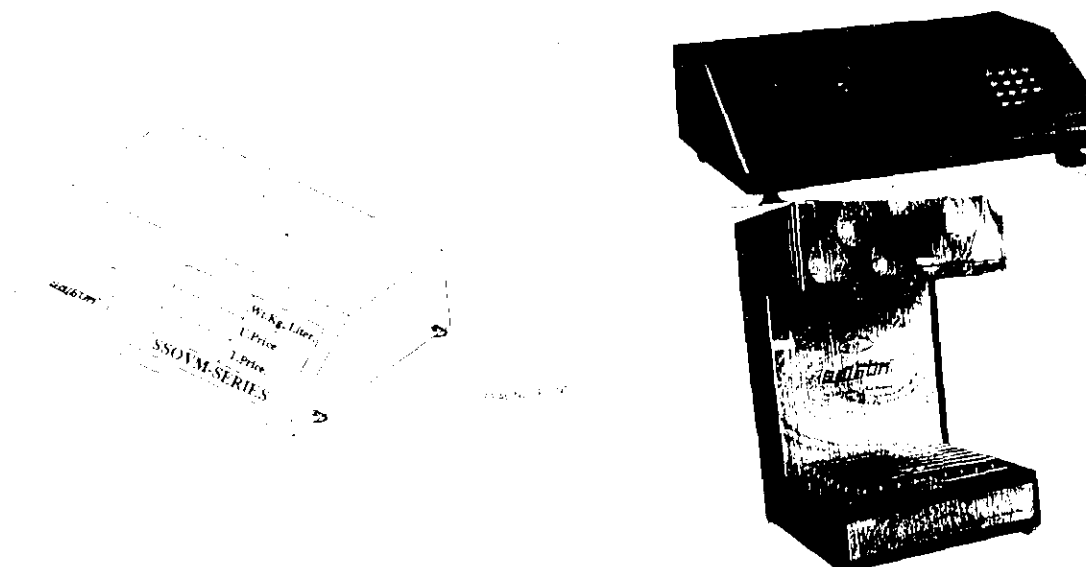


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the left side of the display two holes are made by cutting bottom plate and cover to pass a lead wire through it which will receive the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

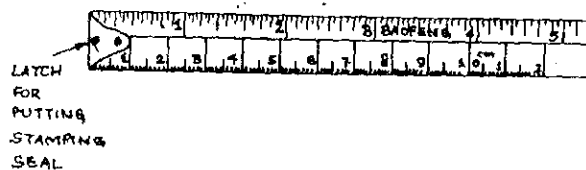
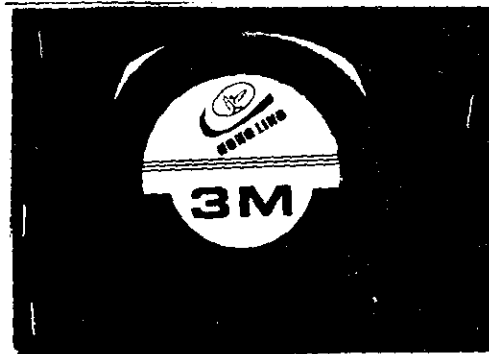
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity from 100g. to 20kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2165.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3), (7) और (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स युचेंग हुआलिन टूल एंड मैजरींग कं. लि., साउदर्न लिजिआंग रोड, युचेंग काउंटी, शांगक्जियु, हेंनान, चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-11 के "स्टील टेप मैजर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "होंगलिंग" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स सिद्धार्थ इम्पेक्स, 1892/डी-2, तीसरा तल, कटरा बाबू राम, हरी राम मार्केट, भागीरथ प्लेस, चौदनी चौक, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा विक्री से पूर्व या बाद में बिना किसी बदलाव के भारत में विपणीत किया है, और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/355 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल स्टील टेप मैजर (स्टील फीता माप) है । जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 3 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है । इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहां कड़े माप की लम्बाई सुविधाजनक या व्यवहारिक न हो ।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सत्यापन स्टाम्प और स्टील टेप मैजर के शुरू में दी गई है, आकृति में दिखाया गया है ।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेट्र, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 0.5 मीटर से 5 मीटर तक है ।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(207)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2165.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the 3rd Proviso to sub-sections (3), (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of 'Steel Tape Measure' of Accuracy Class, III with brand name "HONGLING" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Yucheng Hualin Tools & Measuring Co. Ltd, Southern Lijiang Road, Yucheng County, Shangqiu, Henan, China and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Siddarth Impex, 1892/D-2, IIrd Floor, Katra Babu Ram Hari Ram Market, Bhagirath Place, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/355;

The said model is a steel tape measure of maximum length 3m and smallest division is of 1 mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the use of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure-1 Model

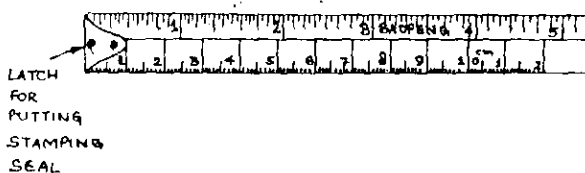
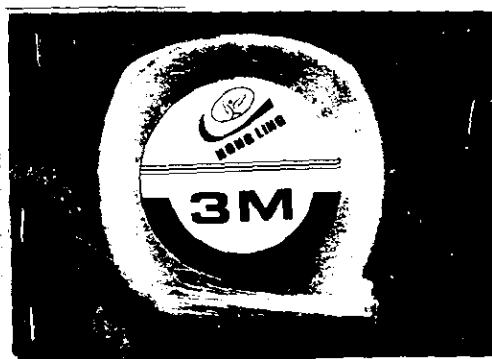


Figure-2—Scaling provision

The verification stamp is given at the beginning of the Steel tape measure as shown in the figure above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 0.5m to 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(207)/2009]

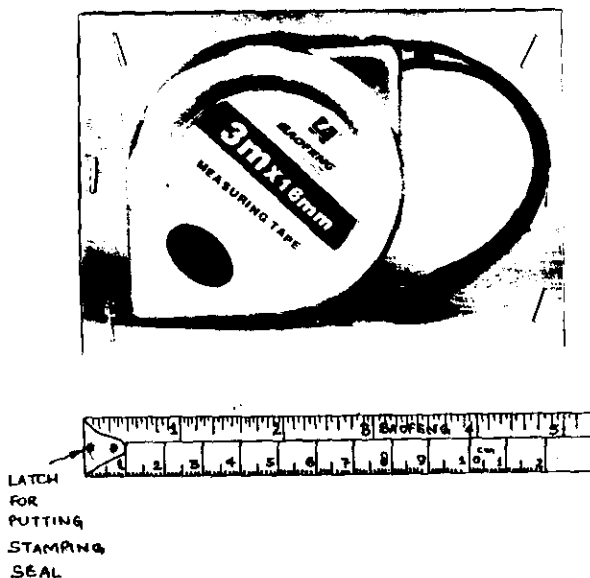
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2166.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3), (7) और (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स युचेंग हुआलिन टूल एंड मैजरींग कं. लि., साउदर्न लिजिआंग रोड, युचेंग काउंटी, शांगकियु, हेनान, चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-II के “स्टील टेप मैजर” के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “बाओफेंग” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स सिद्धार्थ इम्पैक्स, 1892/डी-2, तीसरा तल, कटरा बाबू राम, हरी राम मार्कीट, भागीरथ प्लेस, चाँदनी चौक, दिल्ली-110006 द्वारा बिक्री से पूर्व या बाद में बिना किसी बदलाव के भारत में विपणीत किया है, और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/356 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल स्टील टेप मैजर (स्टील फीता माप) है। जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 3 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहाँ कड़े माप की लम्बाई सुविधाजनक या व्यवहारिक न हो।



आकृति-2

सत्यापन स्टाम्प और स्टील टेप मैजर के शुरू में दी गई है, जैसा कि आकृति में दिखाया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 0.5 मीटर से 5 मीटर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(207)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2166.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section, (3), (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of 'Steel Tape Measure' of Accuracy Class-III with brand name "BAOFENG" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Yucheng Hualin Tools & Measuring Co. Ltd, Southern Lijiang Road, Yucheng County, Shangqiu, Henan, China and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Siddarth Impex, 1892/D-2, IIIrd Floor, Katra Babu Ram, Hari Ram Market, Bhagirath Place, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/356;

The said model is a steel tape measure of maximum length 3m and smallest division is of 1 mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the use of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure-1 Model

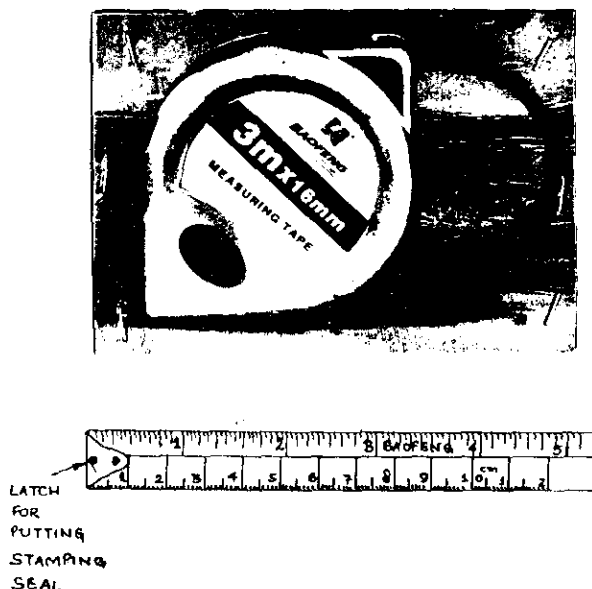


Figure-2 --Sealing provision

The verification stamp is given at the beginning of the Steel tape measure as shown in the figure above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the steel tap measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 0.5m to 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(207)/2009]

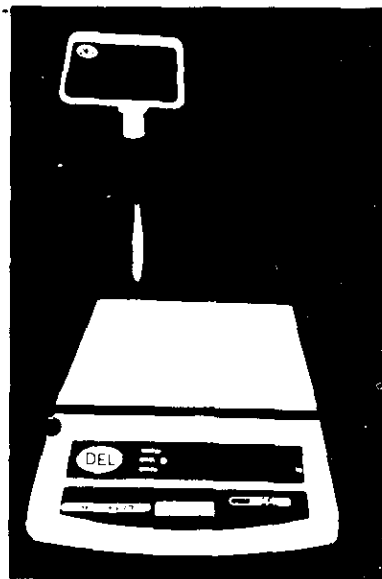
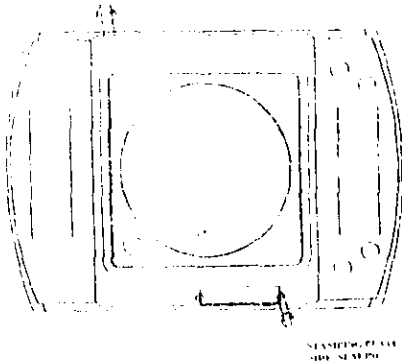
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2167.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डीईएल इंजीनियरिंग, जी-5, धनलक्ष्मी कॉम्पलैक्स, नगर पालिका गुंज रोड, आनंद-368001 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “टीटी-15/30” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डीईएल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/342 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15/30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2/5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी)/लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के बाटम प्लेट और टाप कवर में बने दोनों होल्ज में से सीलिंग वायर निकाली जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील के साथ स्केल की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21 (171)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2167.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of Series "TT-15/30" and with brand name "DEL" manufactured by M/s. DEL Engineering, G-5, Dhan Laxmi Complex, Nagarpalika, Gunj Road, Anand-368001 (Gujrat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/342;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with a maximum capacity of 15/30 kg. and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2/5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED)/Liquid Crystal base (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

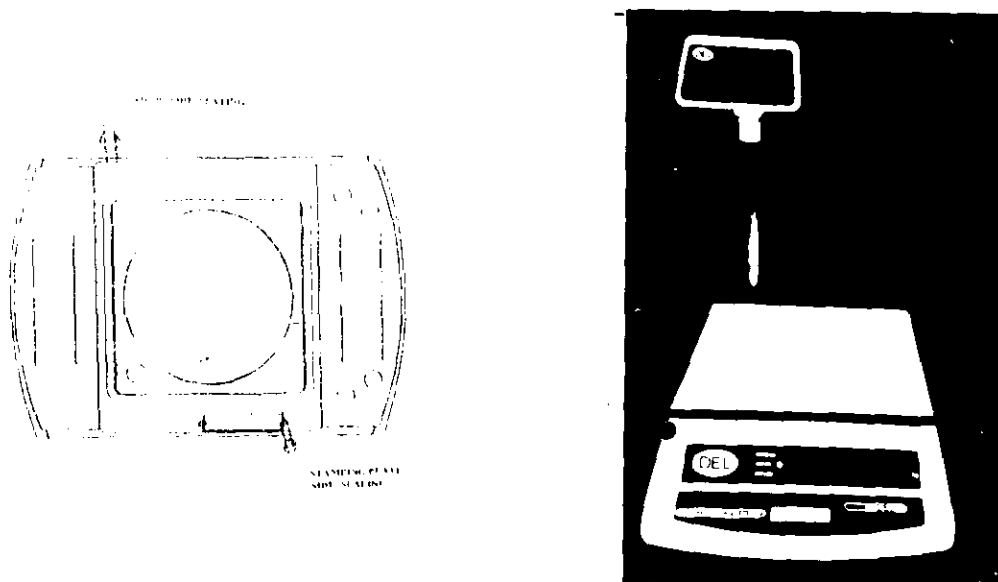


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing Provision of the model

The Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom plate and Top cover of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through these two holes. Stamping plate is connected through the sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2009]

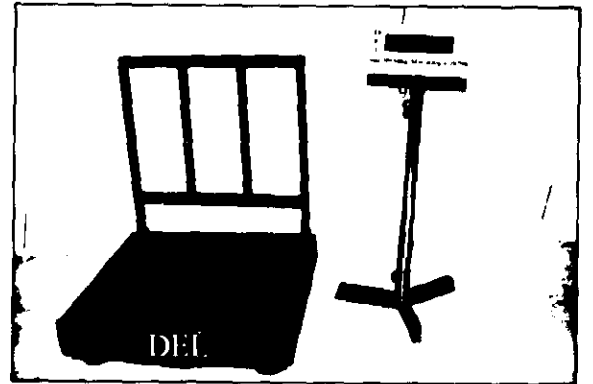
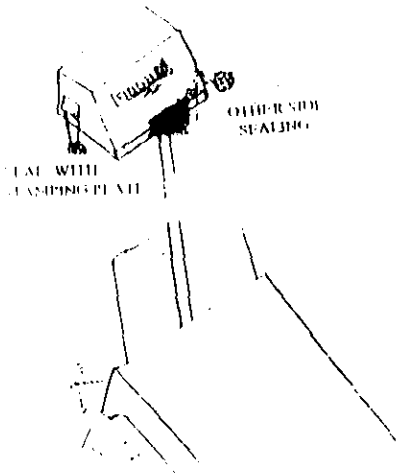
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2168.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डेल इंजीनियरिंग, जी-5, धनलक्ष्मी कॉम्प्लैक्स, नगर पालिका गंज रोड, आनन्द-368001 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीएस-200/500" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डीईएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/343 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200/500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20/50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी)/लिविड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर स्केल की बाड़ी में से निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (171)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2168.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "PS-200/500" series of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "DEL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. DEL Engineering, G-5, Dhan Laxmi Complex, Nagarpalika, Gunj Road, Anand-368001 (Gujrat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/343;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ("Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200/500 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20/50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED)/Liquid Crystal base (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

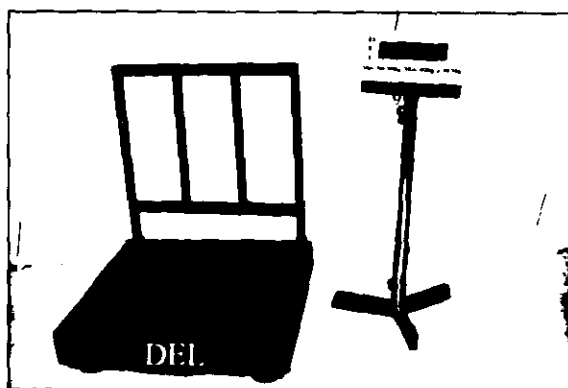
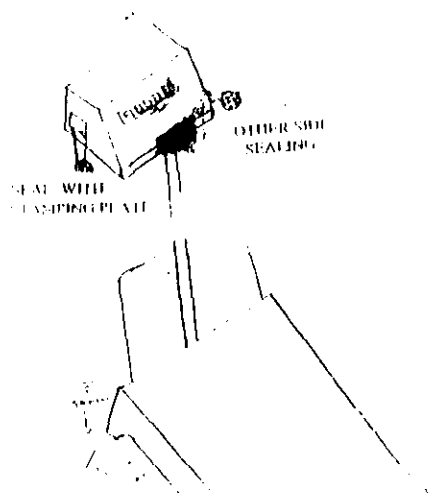


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing Provision of the model

Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2009]

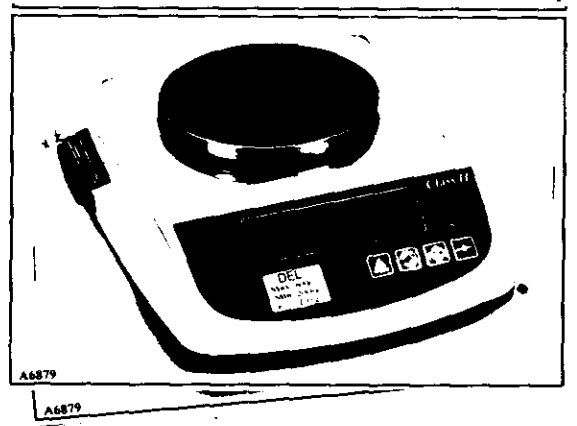
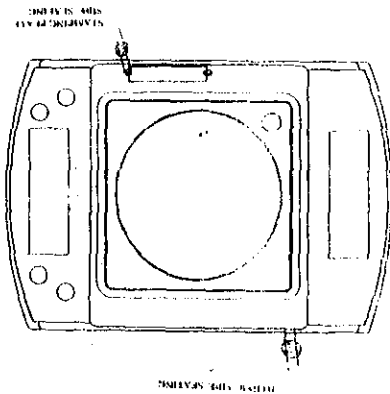
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2169.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डेल इंजीनियरिंग, जी-5, धनलक्ष्मी कॉम्प्लेक्स, नगर पालिका, गंज रोड, आनंद-368001 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "गोल्ड-600" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डीईएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/344 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक ईएमएफ बेस प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के बाटम प्लेट और टाप कवर में बने दोनों होल्ज में से सीलिंग वायर निकाली जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सील के साथ स्केल की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 60,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (171)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20 August, 2010

S.O. 2169.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "GOLD-600" and with brand name "DEL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. DEL Engineering, G-5, Dhan Laxmi Complex, Nagarpalika, Gunj Road, Anand-368001 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/344;

The said model is a EMF Base load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

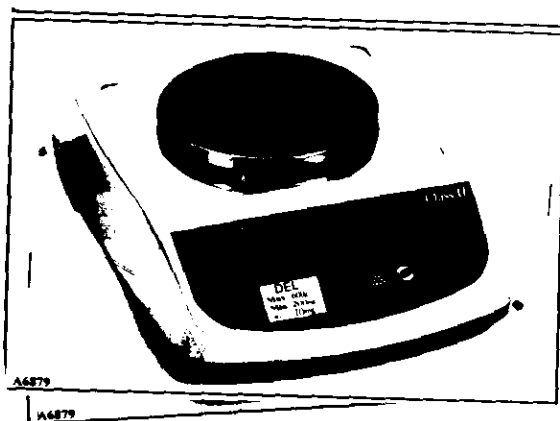
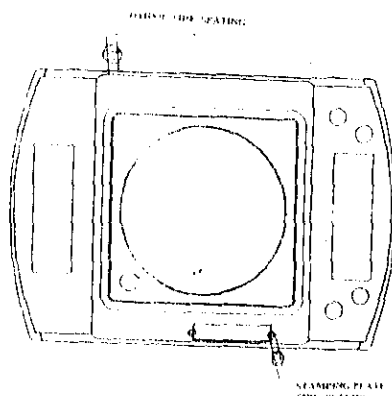


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the model

The Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom plate and top cover of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through these two holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 60,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2009]

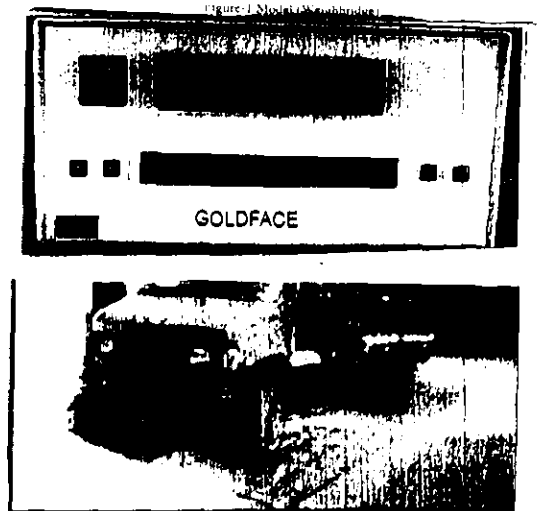
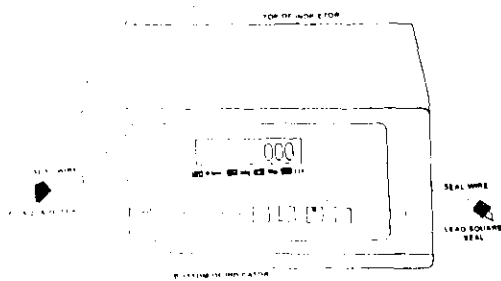
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2170.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स गोल्डफेस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग इक्विपमेंट, सी-157, मायापुरी, दिल्ली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जीएफडब्ल्यूबी-4" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गोल्डफेस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/524 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज)। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के फ्रंट, दायीं और बायीं ओर छेद बनाकर और स्केल की बाटम और टाप बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 और 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (305)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2170.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the concerned authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and is likely to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of serial type and with brand name "GOLDFACE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Goldface Weighing Equipments, C-157 Mayapuri, Delhi and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/526;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg for the device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weight result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

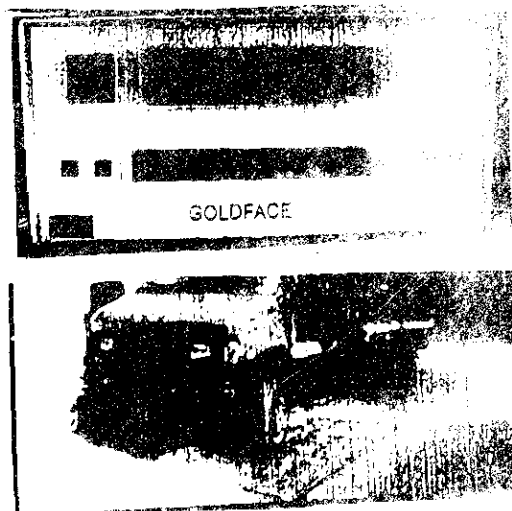
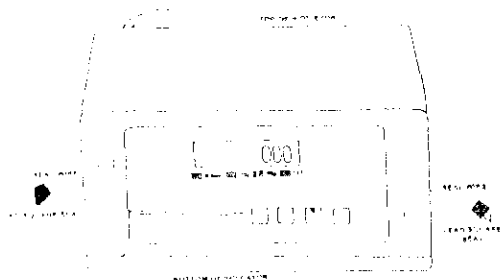


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

The sealing is done through the hole, made in front, right and left side of the scale, than sealing wire is passed through bottom and top body of scales. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine in the future practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 , where 'e' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(305) 0000]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2010

क्रा.अ. 2171.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या संख्या में और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 9523 : 2000 पानी, गैस एवं मल जल के लिए दाब पाइप हेतु तन्द लोहे की फिटिंग विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 जून, 2010	3-8-2010

इस संशोधनों की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 6/टी 25]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2010

S.O. 2171.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendment to Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :-

SCHEDULE

Sl.No	No. and title of the standard (s)	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 9523 : 2000 Ductile iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage Specification (first revision)	Amendment No. 1 June, 2010	3 August, 2010

Copy of the amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 6/T-25]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 18 अगस्त, 2010

क्रा.अ. 2172.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधनों की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 3074 : 2005 मोटर वाहन हेतु इस्पात नलिकाएँ विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2, जून, 2010	16 अगस्त, 2010
2. आई एस 5504 : 1997 सर्पिल वैल्विट पाइप विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 4, जून, 2010	16 अगस्त, 2010

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/टी-7, 24]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 18th August, 2010

S.O. 2172.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the standard(s)	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3074 : 2005 Specification for steel tubes for automotive purposes (second revision)	Amendment No. 2 June 2010	16 August, 2010
2.	IS 5504 : 1997 Specification for spiral welded pipes (first revision)	Amendment No. 4 June 2010	16 August, 2010

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 19/T-7, 24]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 2173.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधनों की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 1537 : 1976 जल गैस एवं मल जल के लिए ऊर्ध्वाधर ढलाई वाले इस्पात के दाब पाइपों की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 6, जून, 2010	23 जून, 2010

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 6/टी-12]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2010

S.O. 2173.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the amendment to Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the standard (s)	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1537 : 1976 Specification for vertically cast iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage (first revision)	Amendment No. 6 June 2010	23 June, 2010

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 6/T-12]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'E' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 19 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 2174.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक संख्या	संशोधनों की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 7181 : 1986 जल, गैस एवं मल जल के लिए क्षैतिज ढलाई वाले इस्पात के फ्लैंजदार पाइपों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 3, जून, 2010	23 जून, 2010

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 6/टी-50]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 19th July, 2010

S.O. 2174.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the standard (s)	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1151 : 1986 Specification for horizontally cast iron double flanged pipes for water, gas and sewage (first revision)	Amendment No. 3 June 2010	23 June, 2010

Copies of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices, New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram

[Ref: MTD 6 (1) 10]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'E' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

आ.अ. 2175.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक अंग्रेजी पत्रद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधनों की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आई एस 11/22 : 1986 पतली भति वाला नम्य शीघ्र युग्मन पाइप	संशोधन संख्या 4, जून 2010	16 जुलाई, 2010

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/के 13]

पी. घोष, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 20 July, 2010

S.O. 2175.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Amendment Indian Standards particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No. and year of the amendment (s)	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1122 : 1986 Specification for thin walled flexible quick coupling pipes	Amendment No. 4, June 2010	16 July, 2010

Copies of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also

Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 19/T-68]

P. GHOSH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 2010

का.आ. 2176.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 13935 : 2009 चिनाई वाले भवनों के भूकंपीय मूल्यांकन, मरम्मत और सुदृढ़ीकरण मार्गदर्शिका (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 13935 : 1993	31 दिसम्बर, 2009

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़ाफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बटूर, कानपुर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ ईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 20th July, 2010

S.O. 2176.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 13935 : 2009 Seismic Evaluation, Repair and Strengthening of masonry buildings-Guidelines (First Revision)	IS 13935 : 1993	31 December, 2009

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' and Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2177.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा संख्या	भाग	अनु. वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (9)
1.	सीएम/एल-3341546	05-04-2010	सिगमा परफॉर्मर्स नं. आर-4, केएसएसआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, वीरसंद्रा दूसरी स्टेज, ऑफ होसूर रोड, हुस्कूर रोड, बेंगलूर-560 099 कर्नाटक	इरिगेशन एक्जुपमेंट- स्ट्रोनर-टाइप फिल्टर्स	भामा 12785	- -	1994
2.	सीएम/एल-3344249	05-04-2010	पद्मावति नेचुरल प्रोडक्ट्स कम्पासागर, मुनिराबाद (आरएस), जिला-कोप्पल कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	- -	2004
3.	सीएम/एल-3344451	05-04-2010	श्री लक्ष्मी मिनरल्स नं. 12, 8वां क्रॉस, जगतज्योति बसवन्ना रोड, सदगुरु लेआउट, लक्ष्मीपुर एक्सटेंशन, विद्यारण्यापुरा (पोस्ट), बेंगलूर-560 097 कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	- -	2004
4.	सीएम/एल-3348055	15-04-2010	कावेरी मिनरल वाटर (प्रा) लिमिटेड सर्वे नं. 141, शिवांपुरा विलेज, दासनपुरा होब्ली, बेंगलूर नार्थ तालुक, बेंगलूर-562 123 कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	- -	2004
5.	सीएम/एल-3348257	19-04-2010	स्टॉवक्राफ्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नं. 81/1, मेडरामारनहल्ली, हारोहल्ली होब्ली, कनकपुरा तालुक, जिला रामनगर, बेंगलूर रूरल, बेंगलूर-562 112 कर्नाटक	पिटवां एल्युमीनियम के बर्तन की विशिष्ट भाग 1 भोजन पकाने, परोसने और रखने के बर्तन	भामा 1660	भाग - 1	1982
6.	सीएम/एल-3349562	19-04-2010	प्यूर सिस्टम्स नं. 502, 16वां क्रॉस, बेंगूर, माइको लेआउट, होंगासंद्रा, बेंगलूर-560 068 कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	- -	2004
7.	सीएम/एल-3351145	21-04-2010	मेहता ऑटो इंडस्ट्रिज पहली मंजिल, प्लॉट नं. 181/1, सर्वे नं. 347/1बी, "श्री गणेश कॉम्प्लेक्स" अपोजिट चैवन एटरप्राइजस, उद्यमबाग, बेलगाम-590 008 कर्नाटक	सुरक्षा हैलमेट (स्कूटर एवं मोटर साइकिल सवारों के लिए)	भामा 4145	- -	1993

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8.	सीएम/एल-3353048	23-04-2010	युनिक बेवेरेजस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड नं. 48/पी-6, शैड 1, महंता लिंगापुरा विलेज, दाखलेकृष्णा डोड्डी, आनेकल तालुक, बेंगलूर-560 083 कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	-	-	2004
9.	सीएम/एल-3354252	23-04-2010	श्री चौडेश्वरी अक्वा टेक वाटर्स सर्वे नं. 191/1ए, राजेगौवडना डोड्डी, महूर तालुक, जिला मांड्या-571 433, कर्नाटक	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	भामा 14543	-	-	2004
10.	सीएम/एल-3353149	28-04-2010	इन्वोवेटिव प्रोसेस एक्जुपमेन्ट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बी 475 इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट गोकुल रोड, हूब्ली-580 030 धारवाड, कर्नाटक	मोटर्स फॉर सबमरसिबल पम्पसेट्स	भामा 9283	-	-	1995

[सं. सी एम डी 13 : 11]

सी. के. महेश्वरी, वैज्ञानिक 'जी' (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2010

S.O. 2177.—In pursuance of Sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the grant of licences particular of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No.	Grant Date	Name & Address of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec.	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	CM/L-3341546	05-04-2010	Sigma Perforators No. R-4, KSSIDC Industrial Estate, Veerasandra Hind Stage, off Hosur Raod, Huskur Raod, Bangalore, Karnataka 560099	Irrigation equipment- Strainer-type filters	IS 12785	-	-	1994
2.	CM/L-3344249	05-04-2010	Padmavathi Natural Products Kampasagar, Munirabad (RS), Koppal District, Koppal, Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004
3.	CM/L-3344451	05-04-2010	Sree Lakshmi Minerals No. 12, 8th cross, Jagath Jyothi Basavan Road, Sadguru Layout, Lakshmiipur Extension, Vidy Aranyapura (Post), Bangalore-560097, Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4.	CM/L-3348055	15-04-2010	Cauvery Mineral water (P) Ltd Survey No. 141, Shivanpura village, Dasanpura Hobli, Bangalore North Taluk, Bangalore-562123 Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004
5.	CM/L-3348257	19-04-2010	Stovekraft Pvt. Ltd. No. 81/1, Medaramaran Halli, Haroballi Hobli, Kanakapura Taluk, Ramanagara Distt. Bangalore Rural, Bangalore-562112 Karnataka	Wrought aluminium utensils-part 1 : cooking table, serving storing and baking utensils	IS 1660	Part I	-	1982
6.	CM/L-3349562	19-04-2010	Pure Systems No. 502, 16th cross, Begur, Micolayout, Hongasandra, Bangalore-560068 Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004
7.	CM/L-3351145	21-04-2010	Mehta Auto Industries 1st Floor, Plot No. 181/1, Sy. No. 347/1B, "Shree Ganesh Complex" Opp. Chavan Enterprises, Udy Ambag, Belgaum, Karnataka-590008	Protective helmets for scooter and motorcycle riders	IS 4151	-	-	1993
8.	CM/L-3353048	23-04-2010	Unique Beverages Pvt. Ltd No. 48/P-6, Shed 1, Mahantha Lingapura Village, Dakhale Krishna Doddi, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore-560083, Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004
9.	CM/L-3354252	23-04-2010	Shri Chowdeshwari Aqua Tech waters S. No. 291/1A, Rajegowdana Doddi, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District-571433 Karnataka	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	IS 14543	-	-	2004
10.	CM/L-3344249	28-04-2010	Innovative Process Equipments Pvt. Ltd. B 475 Industrial Estate Gokul Road, Hubli-580030 Dharwad, Karnataka	Motors for submersible pumpsets	IS 9283	-	-	1995

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2178.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii), तारीख 26 सितम्बर, 2009 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2642, तारीख 15 सितम्बर, 2009 को उन बातों के सिवाय जो ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पहले की गई या किए जाने का लोप किया गया है, को अधिक्रांत करते हुए नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) के अधिकारियों को जो सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के अधिकारी हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रायोजन के लिए, सम्पदा अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, जो उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (3) की तत्संबंधी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के प्रवर्गों की बाबत अपनी अधिकारिता की सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और उन पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे।

सारणी

क्रम संख्या	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के अधिकारी का पद नाम	सरकारी स्थान के प्रवर्ग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमा
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	उप मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिविल)/भूमि और राजस्व, सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची। पिन कोड-834 029	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रांची के और उसके प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन सभी परिसर।
2.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, कथारा, पिन कोड-829 116	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो कथारा क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित बोकारो तथा गिरिडीह जिलों में फैले हुए हैं।
3.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, दोरी, पिन कोड-825 102	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो दोरी क्षेत्र का भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित बोकारो जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
4.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, करगली, पिन कोड-829 104	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो बोकारो और करगली क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित बोकारो तथा गिरिडीह जिलों में फैले हुए हैं।
5.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, बरका-सयाल, पिन कोड-829 103	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो बरका-सयाल क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रांची हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
6.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, अरगडा, पिन कोड-829 101	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो अरगडा क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ तथा हजारीबाग जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
7.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, कुजु, पिन कोड-825 316	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो कुजु क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ तथा हजारीबाग जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
8.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, चरही, पिन कोड-825 336	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो चरही क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित हजारीबाग तथा रामगढ़ जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
9.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, पिपरवार, पिन कोड-829 201	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो पिपरवार क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित हजारीबाग, चतरा और रांची जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
10.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, उत्तरी कर्णपुरा डकरा, पिन कोड-829 210	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो उत्तरी कर्णपुरा क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित चतरा और रांची जिले में फैले हुए हैं।

(1)	(2)	(3)
11.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, राजहारा, डाल्टेनगंज, पिन कोड-822 101	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो तलहारा क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित लातेहार, पलामू, चतरा जिलों में फैले हुए हैं।
12.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, केंद्रीय कार्यशाला बरकाकाना, पिन कोड-829 103	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो बरकाकाना क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
13.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (कार्मिक), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, खनन बचाओ केन्द्र, नईसराय, पिन कोड-829 122	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो खनन बचाओ केन्द्र, नईसराय क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
14.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (कार्मिक), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, नईसराय अस्पताल, नईसराय, पिन कोड-829 122	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो नईसराय अस्पताल के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ जिले में फैले हुए हैं।
15.	स्टाफ ऑफिसर (परियोजना और योजना), सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, रजरप्पा, पिन कोड-825 101	सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के सभी परिसर जो रजरप्पा क्षेत्र के भाग रूप हैं और झारखंड राज्य में स्थित रामगढ़ और बोकारो जिले में फैले हुए हैं।

[फा. संख्या 43022/2/1997 -पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू- 1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2178.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2642, dated the 15th September, 2009, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 26th September, 2009, excepts as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoints the officers of the Central Coalfield Limited mentioned in column (2) of the Table below, being the officers equivalent to the rank of Gazetted Officers of the Central Government, to be the Estate Officers for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on the Estate Officers by or under the said Act, within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions in respect of the categories of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

Serial Number	Designation of the Officer of the Central Coalfield Limited	Categories of the public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Deputy Chief Engineer, (Civil)/Land and Revenue, Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi, Pin Code-834 029	All the premises belonging to and under the administrative control of Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi.
2.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfield Limited, Katharu, Pin Code-829 116	All the premises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Katharu Area spread over in the Districts of Bokaro and Giridih, in the State of Jharkhand.
3.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfield Limited, Dhori, Pin Code-825 102	All the premises belonging to Central Coalfield Limited and forming part of Dhori Area spread over in the District of Bokaro in the State of Jharkhand.

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Kargali, Pin Code-829 104	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Bokaro and Kargali Area spread over in the Districts of Bokaro and Giridih, in the State of Jharkhand.
5.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Barka Sayal, Pin Code-829 103	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Barka-Sayal Area spread over in the Districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, in the State of Jharkhand.
6.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Argada, Pin Code-829 101	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Argada Area spread over in the Districts of Ramgarh, Hazaribagh in the State of Jharkhand.
7.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Kuju, Pin Code-825 316	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Kuju Area spread over in the Districts of Ramgarh, Hazaribagh in the State of Jharkhand.
8.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Charhi, Pin Code-825 336	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Charhi Area spread over in the Districts of Hazaribagh and Ramgarh, in the State of Jharkhand.
9.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Piparwar, Pin Code-829 201	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Piparwar Area spread over in the Districts of Hazaribagh, Chatra and Ranchi, in the State of Jharkhand.
10.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, North Karanpura, Dakra, Pin Code-829 210	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of North Karanpura Area spread over in the Districts of Chatra and Ranchi, in the State of Jharkhand.
11.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Rajhara, Daltonganj, Pin Code-822 101	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Rajhara Area spread over in the Districts of Latehar, Palamau, Chatra, in the State of Jharkhand.
12.	Staff Officer (Personnel), Central Coalfield Limiteds Central Workshop, Barkakana, Pin Code-829 103.	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Central Workshop, Barkakana Area spread over in the District of Ramgarh, in the State of Jharkhand.
13.	Staff Officer (Personnel), Central Coalfields Limited, Mines Rescue Station, Naisarai, Pin Code-829 122.	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Mines Rescue Station, Naisarai Area spread over in the District of Ramgarh, in the State of Jharkhand.
14.	Staff Officer (Personnel), Central Coalfields Limited, Naisarai Hospital, Naisarai, Pin Code-829 122	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Naisarai Hospital spread over in the district Ramgarh, in the State of Jharkhand.
15.	Staff Officer (Project and Planning), Central Coalfields Limited, Rajrappa, Pin Code-825 101	All the permises belonging to Central Coalfields Limited and forming part of Rajrappa Area spread over in the Districts of Ramgarh and Bokaro in the State of Jharkhand.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अगस्त, 2010

क्रा. अ. 2179.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.अ. 3445, तारीख 11 दिसम्बर, 2009 द्वारा जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii), तारीख 19 दिसम्बर, 2009 को प्रकाशित की गई थी, उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट अवस्थापन में ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इसे संलग्न अनुसूची में यथा वर्णित 21.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 51.89 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि और ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किये जाने चाहिएं;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि अनुसूची में वर्णित 21.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 51.89 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में या उस पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किये जाते हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. सी-1(ई)/III/जेजेएमआर/816-0210 तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2010 का निरीक्षण कलक्टर, चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिसल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता - 700 001 के कार्यालय में या वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व विभाग), कोल इस्टेट, सिविल लाईन्स, नागपुर-440 001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची

तेलवासा विस्तार ओपनकास्ट ब्लॉक

माजरी क्षेत्र

जिला चन्द्रपुर (महाराष्ट्र)

[रेखांक संख्या:- सी-1/(ई)/III/जेजेएमआर/816-0210 तारीख 22 फरवरी, 2010]

सभी अधिकार :

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी सर्किल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)	टिप्पणी
1.	तेलवासा	28	भद्रावती	चंद्रपुर	21.00	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र :				21.00 हेक्टर (लगभग)		
या				51.89 एकड़ (लगभग)		

ग्राम तेलवासा में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉट संख्यांक :

1, 2, 3, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68/1 भाग, 68/2, 69/1, 69/2, 70, 71/1, 71/2, नाला भाग।

सीमा वर्णन :

क-ख रेखा ग्राम तेलवासा में बिन्दु 'क' से आरंभ होती है और वर्धा नदी के पूर्वी तट के साथ प्लॉट संख्यांक 1, 3 की बाहरी सीमा से होते हुए गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख-ग रेखा ग्राम तेलवासा से होती हुई प्लॉट संख्या 3 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ गुजरती है फिर नाले के साथ जाती है फिर नाला पार करती है और प्लॉट संख्या 68/1 से होकर गुजरती है और फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 65, 62 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

- ग-घ रेखा ग्राम सड़क के साथ जाती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 62,71/1 की बाहरी सीमा के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।
- घ-क रेखा ग्राम तेलवासा में प्लॉट संख्यांक 71/1, 71/2, 70, 2, 1 की बाहरी सीमा से होते हुए गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[फा. संख्या 43015/7/2009-पो.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू- 1]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th August, 2010

S.O. 2179.— Whereas, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S. O. 3445 dated the 11th December, 2009, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part - II, Section - 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 19th December, 2009, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the lands and all rights in or over such lands in the locality specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification;

And, whereas, the competent authority in pursuance of Section 8 of the said Act, has made his report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting to the Government of Maharashtra, is satisfied that the lands measuring 21.00 hectare (approximately) or 51.89 acre (approximately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in the Schedule appended hereto, should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, (20 of 1957) the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 21.00 hectare (approximately) or 51.89 acre (approximately) and all rights in or over such lands as described in the Schedule are hereby acquired.

The plan bearing number C-1(E)III/JJMR/816 - 0210, dated the 22nd February, 2010 of the area covered by this notification, may be inspected at the Office of the Collector, Chandrapur (Maharashtra) or at the Office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata (Pin 700 001) or at the Office of the General Manager, Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Department), Coal Estate, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001 (Maharashtra).

SCHEDULE

Telwasa Expansion Opencast Block

Majri Area

District - Chandrapur (Maharashtra)

[Plan number: C-1(E)III/JJMR/816 - 0210, dated the 22nd February, 2010]

ALL RIGHTS:

Sl. No.	Name of village	Patwari Circle number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Telwasa	28	Bhadrawati	Chandrapur	21.00	Part

Total: 21.00 hectares (approximately)**or 51.89 acres (approximately)**

Plot numbers acquired in village Telwasa:

1, 2, 3, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68/1 part, 68/2, 69/1, 69/2, 70, 71/1, 71/2, Nallah Part.

Boundary description:

- A-B : Line starts from point 'A' in village Telwasa and passes along with the Eastern Bank of Wardha River and outer boundary of plot numbers 1, 3 and meets at point 'B'.
- B-C : Line proceed through village Telwasa along the outer boundary of plot number 3, then passes along with the Nallah then crosses Nallah and passes through plot number 68/1 then passes along the outer boundary of plot numbers 65, 62 and meets at point 'C'.
- C-D : Line passes along with the village road and outer boundary of plot numbers 62, 71/1 and meets at point 'D'.
- D-A : Line proceed through village Telwasa along the outer boundary of plot numbers 71/1, 71/2, 70, 2, 1 and meets at starting point 'A'.

[F. No. 43015/7/2009- PRIW-II]
M. SHAHABUDDIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2180.-केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे उपबद्ध अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को उक्त अधिनियम की ऐसी धाराओं के प्रयोजन के लिए जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, उप-प्रभाग मारघरेटा, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786 181 की अधिकारिता के भीतर आने वाले क्षेत्रों के संबंध में इसमें स्तंभ (4) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में उक्त सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सामने, सक्षम प्राधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं।

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	सक्षम प्राधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त व्यक्ति का पदनाम	शासकीय पता	अधिनियम अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र की धारा	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	निदेशक (तकनीकी)	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, 10, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700 001	4(3)	सर्वेक्षण, खुदाई, बोर, पूर्वक्षेपण, पूर्वक्षेपण तथा तत्संबंधी कार्य की सीमा और दिशा का संबंधित कार्य।
	मुख्य महा प्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक, क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी, सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी	नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, मारघरेटा, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786181	4(3)	सर्वेक्षण, खुदाई, बोर, पूर्वक्षेपण, पूर्वक्षेपण तथा तत्संबंधी कार्य की सीमा और दिशा का संबंधित कार्य।
	निदेशक (सीआरडी), मुख्य महाप्रबंधक (खोज), महाप्रबंधक (भू-वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं), उप-मुख्य भू-विज्ञानी, अधीक्षक भू-विज्ञानी, उप-मुख्य भू-विज्ञानी, भू-विज्ञानी	सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड, गोंडवाना प्लेस, कांके रोड, रांची-834 031	4(3)	सर्वेक्षण, खुदाई, बोर, पूर्वक्षेपण, पूर्वक्षेपण तथा तत्संबंधी कार्य की सीमा और दिशा का संबंधित कार्य।

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2.	निदेशक (तकनीकी)	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड 10, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700001	6	धारा 4(3) के अंतर्गत हुई किसी नुकसानी के लिए प्रतिकर।
	मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक, क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी, स्टाफ अधिकारी (भूमि और राजस्व)/ सम्पदा अधिकारी	नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, मारघेरिया, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786181	6	धारा 4(3) के अंतर्गत हुई किसी नुकसानी के लिए प्रतिकर।
	उप-मुख्य भू-विज्ञानी	सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लिमिटेड, गोंडवाना प्लेस, कांके रोड रांची-834031	6	धारा 4(3) के अंतर्गत हुई किसी नुकसानी के लिए प्रतिकर।
3.	कोयला नियंत्रक	कोयला नियंत्रक का कार्यालय, 8(2) 1, काउंसिल हाउस, स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001		सुनवाई में आपत्ति।
4.	निदेशक (तकनीकी)	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, 10, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700001	12	अर्जित भूमि का कब्जा लेने की शक्ति।
	मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक, स्टाफ अधिकारी (भूमि और राजस्व)/सम्पदा अधिकारी	नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, मारघेरिया, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786181	12	अर्जित भूमि का कब्जा लेने की शक्ति।
5.	निदेशक (तकनीकी)	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, 10, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700001	13(6)	हानि के लिए प्रतिकर इस अधिनियम में उपबंधित नहीं किया गया है।
	मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक, स्टाफ अधिकारी (भूमि और राजस्व)/सम्पदा अधिकारी	नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, मारघेरिया, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786181	13(6)	हानि के लिए प्रतिकर इस अधिनियम में उपबंधित नहीं किया गया है।
6.	निदेशक (तकनीकी)	कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, 10, नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कोलकाता-700001	22	प्रवेश करने और निरीक्षण करने का अधिकार।
	मुख्य महाप्रबंधक, महाप्रबंधक, स्टाफ अधिकारी (भूमि और राजस्व) स्टाफ अधिकारी (खनन) क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी	नार्थ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड, मारघेरिया, जिला-तिनसुकिया, असम-786181	22	प्रवेश करने और निरीक्षण करने का अधिकार।

New Delhi, the 26th August, 2010

S.O. 2180.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government hereby appoints the officers specified in column (2) of the Schedule hereto annexed, to be the competent authority for the purpose of such of the sections of the said Act, as are specified against the said competent authority in the corresponding entry in column (4) thereof in respect of the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Sub-Division Margherita, District-Tinsukia, Assam-786181.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Designation of person appointed as competent authority	Official address	Sections of the Act	Area of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Director (Technical)	Coal India Limited, 10, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata-700001	4(3)	Survey, Dig. Bore Prospective, Set out boundary and line of prospecting and work relating thereto.
	Chief General Manager General Manager, Area Survey Officer Survey Officer	North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Margherita, District, Tinsukia, Assam-786181	4(3)	Survey, Dig. Bore Prospective, Set out boundary and line of prospecting and work relating thereto.
	Director (CRD), Chief General Manager (Exploration) General Manager (Geological Services), Deputy Chief Geologist, Superintending Geologist, Deputy Chief Geologist, Geologist	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, 1 Ranchi-834031	4(3)	Survey, Dig. Bore Prospective, Set out boundary and line of prospecting and work relating thereto.
2.	Director (Technical)	Coal India Limited, 10, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata-700001	6	Compensation for any damage done under section 4(3)
	Chief General Manager, General Manager, Area Survey Officer, Staff Officer (Land and Revenue)/ Estate Officer	North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Margherita, District, Tinsukia, Assam-786181	6	Compensation for any damage done under section 4(3)
	Deputy Chief Geologist	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited, Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi-834031	6	Compensation for any damage done under section 4(3)
3.	Coal Controller	Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001	8(2)	Hearing objection
4.	Director (Technical)	Coal India Limited, 10, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata-700001	12	Power to take possession of land acquired
	Chief General Manager, General Manager, Staff Officer (Land and Revenue)/Estate Officer	North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Margherita, District, Tinsukia, Assam-786181	12	Power to take possession of land acquired

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Director (Technical)	Coal India Limited, 10, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata-700001	13(6)	Compensation for damage not provided in this Act.
	Chief General Manager, General Manager, Staff Officer (Land and Revenue)/Estate Officer	North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Margherita, District, Tinsukia, Assam-786181	13(6)	Compensation for damage not provided in this Act.
6.	Director (Technical)	Coal India Limited, 10, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata-700001	22	Power to enter and inspect.
	Chief General Manager, General Manager, Staff Officer (Land and Revenue) Staff Officer (Mining), Area Survey Officer	North Eastern Coalfields, Coal India Limited, Margherita, District, Tinsukia, Assam-786181	22	Power to enter and inspect.

[F.No. 43015/1/2007-PRW-I (Vol. II)]
M. SHAHBUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2181.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी, भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 2645(अ) तारीख 18 सितम्बर, 2009 जो भारत सरकार के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 26 सितम्बर, 2009 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट ऐसी भूमियों और उस पर के सभी अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को, पूर्वोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 53.822 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 132.99 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किये जाने चाहिए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 53.822 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 132.99 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि पर के सभी अधिकार अर्जित किये जाते हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/383, तारीख 21 मई, 2010 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, उमरिया (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिनल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता - 700001 के कार्यालय में या साउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफिल्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची

कंचन ओपनकास्ट विस्तार ब्लाक जोहिला क्षेत्र

जिला-उमरिया (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक संख्या:- एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम(पीएलजी)/भूमि/383, तारीख 21 मई, 2010

सभी अधिकार

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का संख्या	जनरल संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र (हेक्टेयर में)	टिप्पणियां
1.	लहंगी कोठार	103	658	बान्धवगढ़	उमरिया	20.304	भाग
2.	छुईहाई	103	246	बान्धवगढ़	उमरिया	6.540	भाग
3.	धनबाही	77	351	बान्धवगढ़	उमरिया	21.463	भाग
4.	नौसेमेर	104	380	बान्धवगढ़	उमरिया	5.515	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र				53.822 हेक्टर (लगभग)			
या				132.99 एकड़ (लगभग)			

1. ग्राम लहंगी कोठार (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

4/279(भाग), 13(भाग), 14(भाग), 15, 16, 17(भाग), 19(भाग), 20(भाग), 24(भाग), 30(भाग), 33(भाग), 34(भाग), 35(भाग), 37(भाग), 38(भाग), 39(भाग), 40(भाग), 41(भाग), 45(भाग), 46(भाग), 47(भाग), 48(भाग), 49(भाग), 51(भाग), 52(भाग), 56(भाग), 57(भाग), 59(भाग), 60(भाग), 61 से 63, 64(भाग), 65(भाग), 67(भाग), 68(भाग), 212 से 215, 221(भाग), 222(भाग)।

2. ग्राम छुईहाई (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

1(भाग), 2(भाग), 2/300(भाग), 56(भाग), 59(भाग), 60(भाग), 61, 62, 63(भाग), 65(भाग), 66(भाग), 67, 68(भाग), 69(भाग), 70(भाग), 73(भाग), 76(भाग), 91(भाग)।

3. ग्राम धनबाही (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

17(भाग), 36(भाग), 37(भाग), 38(भाग), 39(भाग), 40(भाग), 42(भाग), 43(भाग), 44(भाग), 59, 60(भाग), 60/172, 61(भाग), 66(भाग), 67(भाग), 69(भाग), 70(भाग), 71(भाग), 72, 73(भाग), 74(भाग), 155(भाग), 159(भाग), 155/170(भाग), 155/171।

4. ग्राम नौसेमेर (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले प्लॉट संख्यांक :

30(भाग), 50(भाग), 51(भाग), 52, 53(भाग), 55(भाग)।

सीमा वर्णन :

- क-ख-ग-घ : रेखा ग्राम लहंगी कोठार में बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम लहंगी कोठार के प्लॉट संख्यांक 221, 215, 214, 212, 37 की पूर्वी सीमा और बिन्दु "ख" 40, 41, 30, 46, 45, 49 बिन्दु "ग" से होकर प्लॉट संख्यांक 51 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई बिन्दु "घ" पर मिलती है।
- घ-ङ-च : रेखा ग्राम लहंगी कोठार में प्लॉट संख्यांक 51, 52, 56 बिन्दु "ङ" 57, 65, 64, 59, 67, 68 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।
- च-छ : रेखा ग्राम लहंगी कोठार के प्लॉट संख्यांक 68, 13, 4/279, 17 से होती हुई ग्राम छुईहाई में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 73, 70, 69, 68, 66, 63, 69 से होती हुई ग्राम धनबाही में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 155, 71, 74, 73, 39, 38, 17 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "छ" पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज-झ : रेखा, ग्राम धनबाही के प्लॉट संख्यांक 17, 37, 36, 44 बिन्दु "ज" से होते हुए प्लॉट संख्यांक 60 के उत्तरी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।
- झ-ञ-ट : रेखा, ग्राम धनबाही के प्लॉट संख्यांक 60 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है फिर ग्राम नौसेमेर में प्रवेश करती है और बिन्दु "ञ" से टोकर प्लॉट संख्यांक 60 की दक्षिणी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ट" पर मिलती है।
- ट-ठ-ड : रेखा, ग्राम नौसेमेर के प्लॉट संख्यांक 50 की पश्चिमी सीमा से होकर प्लॉट संख्यांक 50, 51, 53, 55 से होती हुई ग्राम छुईहाई में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 2 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ड" पर मिलती है।
- ड-ढ-ण-त : रेखा, ग्राम छुईहाई के प्लॉट संख्यांक 2, 1 से होकर जाती है फिर ग्राम धनबाही में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 159/163, 159 बिन्दु "ढ" 60 बिन्दु "ण" 61, 43, 42, 40, 37 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "त" पर मिलती है।
- त-थ-द-ध : रेखा, ग्राम धनबाही के प्लॉट संख्यांक 37, 39, 66, 67, 69, 159, 70 बिन्दु "थ" बिन्दु "द", 159, 155/170, 155 से होते हुए जाती है फिर ग्राम छुईहाई में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 65, 56, 59, 60 से होकर 61, 62, की दक्षिणी सीमा तथा 66, 76, 70, 73 से ग्राम लहंगी कोठार में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 17, 19, 20, 24, 20, 14, 13, 59 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ध" पर मिलती है।
- ध-न-प : रेखा, ग्राम लहंगी कोठार के प्लॉट संख्यांक 59 से होती हुई जाती है फिर प्लॉट संख्यांक 61 की पश्चिमी सीमा तथा प्लॉट संख्यांक 60, 57, 52, 56 बिन्दु "न" 52, 51, 49, 48, 45, 46, 47, 30, 39, 37, 38, 37, 35, 34, 33 से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "प" पर मिलती है।

- प-फ-ब : रेखा, ग्राम लहंगी कोठार के प्लॉट संख्यांक 33, 222 से होती हुई जाती है फिर ग्राम छुईहाई में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 91 बिन्दु "फ" से होकर प्लॉट संख्यांक 91 के पश्चिमी सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु "ब" पर मिलती है।
- ब-क : रेखा ग्राम छुईहाई के प्लॉट संख्यांक 91 से होकर ग्राम लहंगी कोठार में प्रवेश करती है और प्लॉट संख्यांक 222, 221 से होती हुई जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. संख्या 43015/17/2008-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू- I]

एम. शाहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th August, 2010

S.O. 2181.— Whereas, by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 2645 dated the 18th September, 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part - II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 26th September, 2009, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire 53.822 hectares or 132.99 acres land as all rights in or over such lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas, the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government ;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the aforesaid report and after consulting the Government of Madhya Pradesh, is satisfied that the lands measuring 53.822 hectares (approximately) or 132.99 acres (approximately) as all rights in or over such lands as described in the schedule appended hereto, should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 the Central Government hereby declares that the land measuring 53.822 hectares (approximately) or 132.99 acres (approximately) as all rights in or over such lands as described in the Schedule appended hereto, are hereby acquired.

The Plan bearing number: SECL/BSP/GM/(PLG)/LAND/383, dated 21st May, 2010 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Umaria (Madhya Pradesh) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata 700001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section) Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495 006 (Chhattisgarh).

SCHEDULE**Kanchan OC Expansion Block, Johilla Area****District - Umaria (Madhya Pradesh)**

(Plan number : SECL/BSP/GM/(PLG)/LAND/383, dated 21st May, 2010)

ALL RIGHTS:

Sl. No.	Name of village	Patwari halka number	General number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Lahangi Kothar	103	658	Bandhogarh	Umaria	20.304	Part
2	Chhuihai	103	246	Bandhogarh	Umaria	6.540	Part
3	Dhanbahi	77	351	Bandhogarh	Umaria	21.463	Part
4	Nausemar	104	380	Bandhogarh	Umaria	5.515	Part
Total: 53.822 hectares or 132.99 acres					(approximately) (approximately)		

1. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Lahangi Kothar (Part) :

4/279(P), 13(P), 14(P), 15, 16, 17(P), 19(P), 20(P), 24(P), 30(P), 33(P), 34(P), 35(P), 37(P), 38(P), 39(P), 40(P), 41 (P), 45(P), 46(P), 47(P), 48(P), 49(P), 51 (P), 52(P), 56(P), 57(P), 59(P), 60(P), 61 to 63, 64(P), 65(P), 67(P), 68(P), 212 to 215, 221(P), 222(P).

2. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Chhuihai (Part) :

1 (P), 2(P), 2/300(P), 56(P), 59(P), 60(P), 61, 62, 63(P), 65(P), 66(P), 67, 68(P), 69(P), 70(P), 73(P), 76(P), 91 (P).

3. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Dhanbahi (Part) :

17(P), 36(P), 37(P), 38(P), 39(P), 40(P), 42(P), 43(P), 44(P), 59, 60(P), 60/172, 61 (P), 66(P), 67(P), 69(P), 70(P), 71(P), 72, 73(P), 74(P), 155(P), 159(P), 155/170(P), 155/171.

4. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Nausemar (Part) :

30(P), 50(P), 51 (P), 52, 53(P), 55(P).

Boundary Description :

- A-B-C-D : Line starts from point 'A' in village Lahangi Kothar and passes along the eastern boundary of plot no. 221, 215, 214, 212, 37, through point 'B', plot no. 40, 41, 30, 46, 45, 49, point 'C', then along western boundary of plot no. 51 and meets at point 'D'.
- D-E-F : Line passes in village Lahangi Kothar through plot no. 51, 52, 56, point 'E', 57, 65, 64, 59, 67, 68 and meets at point 'F'.
- F-G : Line passes in village Lahangi Kothar through plot no. 68, 13, 4/279, 17 then enter in village Chhuihai and passes through plot no. 73, 70, 69, 68, 66, 63, 69, after that enter in village Dhanbahi and passes through plot no. 155, 71, 74, 73, 39, 38, 17 and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H-I : Line passes in village Dhanbahi through plot no. 17, 37, 36, 44, point 'H', northern boundary of plot no. 60 and meets at point 'I'.
- I-J-K : Line passes in village Dhanbahi along western boundary of plot no. 60 then enter in village Nausemar and passes through point 'J', along southern boundary of plot no. 60 and meets at point 'K'.
- K-L-M : Line passes in village Nausemar along western boundary of plot no. 50, through plot no. 50, 51, 53, 55 then enter in village Chhuihai and passes through plot no. 2 and meets at point 'M'.
- M-N-O-P : Line passes in village Chhuihai through plot no. 2, 1 then enter in village Dhanbahi and passes through plot no. 159/163, 159, point 'N', 60, point 'O', 61, 43, 42, 40, 37 and meets at point 'P'.
- P-Q-R-S : Line passes in village Dhanbahi through plot no 37, 39, 66, 67, 69, 159, 70, point 'Q', point 'R', 159, 155/170, 155 then enter in village Chhuihai and passes through 65, 56, 59, 60, southern boundary of plot no. 61, 62, through plot no. 66, 76, 70, 73 after that enter in village Lahangi Kothar and passes through plot no. 17, 19, 20, 24, 20, 14, 13, 59 and meets at point 'S'.
- S-T-U : Line passes in village Lahangi Kothar through plot no. 59, western boundary of plot no. 61, through plot no. 60, 57, 52, 56, point 'T', 52, 51, 49, 48, 45, 46, 47, 30, 39, 37, 38, 37, 35, 34, 33 and meets at point 'U'.
- U-V-W : Line passes in village Lahangi Kothar through plot no. 33, 222 then enter in village Chhuihai and passes through plot no. 91, point 'V', along western boundary of plot no. 91 and meets at point 'W'.
- W-A : Line passes in village Chhuihai through plot no. 91 then enter in village Lahangi Kothar and passes through plot no. 222, 221 and meets at starting point 'A'.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस पञ्चालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 अगस्त, 2010

क्रा.आ. 2182.—केंद्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से हरियाणा राज्य में बहादुरगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केंद्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने अंश की घोषणा, करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री प्रहलाद सिंह, (हरियाणा), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना, एस सी एफ नं. 29, सेक्टर-6, बहादुरगढ़-124 507, हरियाणा को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील-सदरमुकाम		जिला-मानसा		राज्य-पंजाब		
गांव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. जटाना कलाँ	147	21	00	02		53
		27	16	00	05	81

[फा. सं. आर-31015/11/2009-ओआर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 3rd August, 2010

S.O. 2182.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of "CGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh", should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline

under the land to Shri Prahlad Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project, SCF No. 29, Sector-6 Market, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Sardulgarh

District: Mansa

State: Punjab

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/ Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metro
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jatana Kalan	147	26	21	00	02	53
		27	16	00	05	81

[F. No. R-31015/11/2009-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2183.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से हरियाणा राज्य में बहादुरगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा, करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री गगनदीप सिंह, (पंजाब), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना, गांव: फुलो खारी, रिफाइनरी गेट, तहसील: तलवंडी साबो, जिला: भटिंडा, पंजाब को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकता।

अनुसूची

तहसील-सांपला		जिला-रोहतक		राज्य-हरियाणा		
गांव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. पाकरमा	57	37	21/1	00	01	51
2. भैसरू खुरद	31	3	19	00	10	12
			20	00	01	01

[फा. सं. आर-31015/5/2009-ओआर-11]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2010

S.O. 2183.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh", should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Gagandeep Singh, Competent Authority (Punjab), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project, Village: Phullo Khari, Refinery Gate, Tehsil: Talwandi Saboo, District: Bhatinda, Punjab.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Sampla		District: Rohtak			State: Haryana		
	Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/ Killa No.	Area		
					Hectare	Are	Square Metre
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pakasma	57	37	31/1	00	01	51
2.	Bhansru Khurd	31	3	19	00	10	12
				20	00	01	01

[F. No. R-31015/5/2009-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2184.—केंद्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से हरियाणा राज्य में बहादुरगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केंद्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा, करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री प्रहलाद सिंह, (हरियाणा), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना, एस सी एफ नं.- 29, सैक्टर-6, बहादुरगढ़-124 507, हरियाणा को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची								
तहसील-महम			जिला-रोहतक		राज्य-हरियाणा			
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	हेक्टेयर	क्षेत्रफल एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	गूगाहेडी	111	75	3	00	03	54	
				6	00	03	54	
				7	00	02	53	
2.	खरन्टी	96	24	27	00	00	25	
			34	2	00	01	26	
3.	चान्दी	93	223	16	00	01	77	
				25/2	00	09	36	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/6/2009-ओआर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2184.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh", should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Prahlad Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project, SCF No. 29, Sector-6 Market, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Maham			District: Rohtak		State: Haryana		
S. No.	Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/ Killa No.	Hectare	Area	Square Metre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gugaheri	111	75	3	00	03	54
				6	00	03	54
				7	00	02	53
2.	Khreanti	96	27	24	00	00	25
			43	2	00	01	26
3.	Chandi	93	225	13	00	01	77
				25/2	00	09	36

[F. No. R-31015/6/2009-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

क्र.आ. 2185.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से हरियाणा राज्य में बहादुरगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा “जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री प्रहलाद सिंह, (हरियाणा), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना, एस सी एफ नं.- 29, सैक्टर-6, बहादुरगढ़-124507, हरियाणा को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील-रोहतक			जिला-रोहतक		राज्य-हरियाणा		
क्रम	गांव का	हदबस्त	मुस्ततिल	खसरा/किला	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.	नाम	संख्या	संख्या	संख्या	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	ब्राह्मणवास	80	80	9/1	00	00	25
				9/2	00	00	25
				10	00	08	60
2.	मकरौली कलां	64	34	4	00	04	30
				5	00	08	60
3.	किलौई खास	60	186	8	00	05	31
				9	00	05	31
				14	00	01	26

[फा. सं. आर-31015/9/2009- ओआर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2185.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of “GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh”, should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Prahlad Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project, SCF No. 29, Sector-6 Market, Bahadurgarh-124507, Haryana.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Rohtak			District: Rohtak		State: Haryana		
S. No.	Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/Killa No.	Hectare	Area Are	Square Metre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Brahmanwas	80	80	9/1	00	00	25
				9/2	00	00	25
				10	00	08	80
2.	Makrauli Kalan	64	34	4	00	04	40
				5	00	08	60
3.	Kiloi Khas	60	186	8	00	05	31
				9	00	05	31
				14	00	01	26

[F. No. R-31015/9/2009-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

क्र.आ. 2186.—केंद्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से हरियाणा राज्य में बहादुरगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए :

और केंद्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, आ इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री प्रहलाद सिंह, (हरियाणा), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्क्रमण परियोजना, एस सी एफ नं.- 29, सेक्टर-6, बहादुरगढ़-124507, हरियाणा को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील-रियासत		जिला-फतेहाबाद			राज्य-हरियाणा		
क्र.सं.	गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	4	5	हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1.	साहरन	109	4	25	00	01	51
			12	4/2	00	00	25
				5	00	10	83
				6	00	07	34
2.	पंढ	108	102	4	00	11	38
				6	00	02	78
				7	00	09	86
				14	00	00	25
				15	00	11	63
				16	00	11	13
				25	00	01	26
			103	20	00	00	50
				21	00	09	61
			141	23/1	00	02	02
				23/2	00	00	25
				24/2	00	03	55
			147	7/1	00	03	03
3.	अहरवा	127	210	25/2	00	05	57
			232	25	00	05	06
			234	5/2	00	07	08

[फा. सं. आर-31015/15/2009-ओआर-11]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2186.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of “GSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh”, should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Prahlad Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project, SCF No. 29, Sector-6 Market, Bahadurgarh-124 507, Haryana.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Ratiya		District: Fatehabad			State: Haryana		
S No.	Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustafil No.	Khasra/Killa No.	Hectare	Area Acre	Square Metre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Saharan	109	4	25	00	01	51
				12	00	00	25
				5	00	10	88
				6	00	07	34
2	Madh	108	102	4	00	11	38
				6	00	02	78
				7	00	09	86
				14	00	00	25
				15	00	11	63
				16	00	11	13
				25	00	01	26
			103	20	00	00	50
				21	00	09	61
			141	23/1	00	02	02
				23/2	00	00	25
				24/2	00	03	55
3	Ahearwa	127	210	7/1	00	03	03
				25/2	00	05	57
				232	00	05	06
				234	00	07	08

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

क्र.आ. 2187.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3283 तारीख 23 नवम्बर, 2009 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उड़ीसा राज्य की तहसील : निआली, जिला : कटक की भूमि में पारादीप-सम्बलपुर-रायपुर- राँची पाइपलाइन परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा उड़ीसा राज्य में पारादीप से रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) एवं राँची (झारखण्ड) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन बिछाने हेतु उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 4 जनवरी, 2010 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन राक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केंद्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केंद्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को केंद्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तहसील निआली		जिला कट	राज्य-उड़ीसा		
क्रम	गांव का नाम	प्लॉट नं.	क्षेत्रफल		
मं.			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ओडपडा	1043	00	16	81
		414	00	00	10
		415	00	00	87
		416	00	01	37
		432	00	00	97
		481	00	00	51
		480	00	00	26
		482	00	03	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
	ओडपडा	506	00	00	00
		505	00	00	15
		504	00	00	35
		483	00	03	89
		479	00	00	10
		502	00	00	10
		500	00	00	39
		494	00	00	66
		495	00	00	10
		493	00	01	20
		484	00	00	75
		485	00	00	55
		489	00	00	34
		490	00	01	23
		491	00	01	03
		492	00	00	10
		488	00	02	27
		463	00	00	20
		462	00	00	10
		292	00	06	10
		540	00	00	10
		541	00	00	65
		291	00	02	66
		542	00	01	38
		543	00	00	86
		289	00	01	06
		290	00	02	15
		299	00	00	37
		287	00	07	41
		270	00	00	27
		269	00	01	00
		264	00	01	64
		265	00	00	80
		261	00	02	27
		263	00	00	70
		262	00	01	21
		260	00	00	16
		259	00	01	41
		255	00	00	10
		256	00	01	21
		257	00	00	35
		251	00	00	10
		250	00	01	59
		249	00	00	90
		235	00	00	65

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
सिडलो	233	00	00	60	सिडलो	5997	00	02
	248	00	00	97		5995	00	00
	236	00	00	81		5996	00	00
	237	00	00	13		5929	00	03
	239	00	01	46		5932	00	00
	232	00	00	78		5930	00	00
	211	00	00	70		5931	00	00
	231	00	02	86		5863	00	00
	236	00	01	53		5864	00	00
	213	00	00	73		5862	00	03
	225	00	00	62		5861	00	04
	1064	00	02	15		5828	00	01
	214	00	01	41		5827	00	01
	1065	00	01	21		5825	00	09
	216	00	00	47		5826	00	05
	215	00	00	93		4733	00	03
	220	00	01	24		4736	00	01
	221	00	01	32		4732	00	00
	222	00	01	30		4737	00	03
	223	00	00	10		4707	00	02
ढालो	6468	00	05	39		4706	00	03
	6469	00	03	79		4705	00	01
	6434	00	01	11		4570	00	01
	6436	00	04	06		4569	00	00
	6435	00	05	69		4571	00	06
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	3826	00	00	10		2740	00	07	49
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	2969	00	01	68	बरगुडिकुद	547	00	04	14
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	386	00	00	72		3660	00	00	36
	383	00	00	25		3661	00	00	81
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बडिआ साहि	3481	00	00	92		2759	00	02	46
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	2768	00	12	66		3026	00	00	45
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	2791	00	04	08		3619	00	00	14
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	257	00	06	16		1096	00	01	73
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	291	00	06	42		1025	00	10	83
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गोपालनगर	1226	00	02	85		1024	00	00	10
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[फा.सं. आर-25011/15/2009-ओ.आर-1]

बी. के. दत्ता, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2187.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 3283 dated 23-11-2009 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land in Tehsil-Niali, District- Cuttack, in Orissa State, specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum products from Paradip (Orissa) to Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 4th January, 2010;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Central Government hereby directs the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on date of publication of this declaration, in Indian Oil Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Niali		District : Cuttack		State : Orissa	
Name of the Village	Plot No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Orapara	1043	00	16	81	
	414	00	00	10	
	415	00	00	87	
	416	00	01	37	
	432	00	00	97	
	481	00	00	51	
	480	00	00	26	
	482	00	03	20	
	506	00	00	10	
	505	00	00	15	
	504	00	00	35	
	483	00	03	89	

1	2	3	4	5
Orapara	479	00	00	10
	502	00	00	10
	500	00	00	39
	494	00	00	66
	495	00	00	10
	493	00	01	20
	484	00	00	75
	485	00	00	55
	489	00	00	34
	490	00	01	23
	491	00	01	03
	492	00	00	10
	488	00	02	27
	463	00	00	20
	462	00	00	10
	292	00	06	10
	540	00	00	10
	541	00	00	65
	291	00	02	66
	542	00	01	38
	543	00	00	86
	289	00	01	06
	290	00	02	15
	299	00	00	37
	287	00	07	41
	270	00	00	27
	269	00	01	00
	264	00	01	64
	265	00	00	80
	261	00	02	27
	263	00	00	70
	262	00	01	21
	260	00	00	16
	259	00	01	41
	255	00	00	10
	256	00	01	21
	257	00	00	35
	251	00	00	10
	250	00	01	39
	249	00	00	90
	235	00	00	65
	233	00	00	66
	248	00	00	97
	236	00	00	81
	237	00	00	13

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Orapara	239	00	01	46	Sithalo	5932	00	00	48
	232	00	00	78		5930	00	00	90
	211	00	00	70		5931	00	00	90
	231	00	02	86		5863	00	00	46
	226	00	01	53		5864	00	00	90
	213	00	00	73		5862	00	03	97
	225	00	00	62		5861	00	04	86
	1064	00	02	15		5828	00	01	06
	214	00	01	41		5827	00	01	26
	1065	00	01	21		5825	00	09	34
	216	00	00	47		5826	00	05	59
	215	00	00	93		4733	00	03	15
	220	00	01	24		4736	00	01	41
	221	00	01	32		4732	00	00	59
	222	00	01	30		4737	00	03	64
	223	00	01	10		4707	00	02	36
Sithalo	6468	00	05	39		4706	00	03	24
	6469	00	03	39		4705	00	01	22
	6434	00	01	11		4570	00	01	24
	6436	00	04	06		4569	00	00	82
	6435	00	05	69		4571	00	05	17
	6433	00	03	48		4524	00	03	40
	6432	00	01	85		4525	00	01	36
	6431	00	00	54		4523	00	03	32
	6430	00	05	25		4521	00	02	30
	6722	00	00	10		4522	00	03	13
	6391	00	00	10		4514	00	01	94
	6392	00	02	72		4515	00	01	40
	6393	00	02	34		4517	00	00	75
	6394	00	02	94		4518	00	00	68
	6395	00	03	09		4516	00	02	78
	6347	00	00	31		4414	00	00	30
	6346	00	08	05		4413	00	00	23
	6398	00	00	50		4412	00	00	35
	6344	00	03	41		4411	00	07	39
	6021	00	04	71		4365	00	01	58
	6020	00	00	20		4361	00	02	13
	6022	00	01	07		4362	00	01	60
	6014	00	12	92		4363	00	01	10
	6063	00	07	80		4364	00	02	10
	6064	00	07	57		4366	00	03	36
	5997	00	12	56		4369	00	00	10
	5995	00	00	10		4370	00	01	18
	5996	00	00	31		4181	00	16	99
	5929	00	03	29		4371	00	00	86

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Sithalo	4374	00	01	89	Amarpara	1632	00	01	86
	4375	00	00	10		1631	00	00	36
	4180	00	01	61		1504	00	05	94
	4179	00	01	65		1629	00	01	36
	4178	00	01	60		1630	00	00	43
	4177	00	06	15		1627	00	00	10
	4176	00	00	45		1628	00	02	49
	4376	00	00	10		1623	00	02	41
	4172	00	00	30		1620	00	00	17
	4147	00	01	10		1622	00	00	93
	4146	00	00	10		1621	00	01	62
	4149	00	01	06		1614	00	00	40
	4148	00	00	93		1612	00	03	24
	4150	00	01	77		1611	00	00	39
	4151	00	01	54		1610	00	00	39
	4152	00	01	69		1613	00	00	83
	4038	00	01	07		1602	00	01	84
	4039	00	02	83		1606	00	00	83
	4041	00	02	64		1603	00	02	14
	4040	00	00	78		1604	00	03	36
	6493	00	00	71		1601	00	00	16
	4032	00	01	68		1600	00	01	26
	4044	00	07	28		1605	00	00	62
	4018	00	20	59		1597	00	01	62
	3755	00	02	49		1598	00	00	40
	3758	00	01	32		1527	00	00	20
	3757	00	01	28		1596	00	06	27
	3756	00	01	14		1594	00	01	66
	3745	00	03	64		1595	00	00	60
	3747	00	00	79		1538	00	00	20
	3748	00	02	21		1539	00	02	52
	3746	00	01	71		1592	00	00	19
	3749	00	02	37		1540	00	01	29
	3738	00	09	61		1558	00	00	52
	3723	00	02	84		1534	00	00	30
	3728	00	00	10		1542	00	00	10
	3729	00	00	27		1541	00	01	75
	3727	00	05	63		1556	00	02	42
	3724	00	01	73		1555	00	05	71
	3725	00	01	50		1423	00	01	08
	3726	00	02	03		1730	00	01	04
	3730	00	00	75		1420	00	53	91
	3734	00	06	07		1896	00	03	64
Amarpara	1502	00	00	61		1324	00	01	64
	1503	00	00	57		1323	00	01	92

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Amarpara	1322	00	01	82	Amarpara	816	00	05	58
	1919	00	00	75		817	00	00	29
	517	00	00	10	Dighi	2959	00	00	02
	518	00	00	11		2960	00	07	77
	519	00	03	62		2955	00	00	30
	520	00	05	94		2963	00	01	30
	521	00	01	49		2938	00	00	51
	523	00	00	10		2925	00	00	23
	522	00	00	60		2924	00	01	22
	528	00	00	53		2923	00	02	31
	529	00	00	49		2921	00	01	02
	530	00	01	12		2922	00	00	81
	531	00	01	21		2920	00	00	20
	549	00	00	39		2919	00	03	18
	548	00	00	27		1307	00	00	42
	547	00	00	15		1308	00	02	59
	532	00	03	64		1310	00	00	44
	533	00	01	76		1309	00	02	50
	534	00	04	09		1300	00	00	15
	535	00	01	70		1314	00	03	28
	536	00	00	78		1316	00	00	81
	538	00	02	77		1315	00	01	86
	539	00	15	14		859	00	03	12
	620	00	00	10		1294	00	00	10
	622	00	01	02		871	00	01	77
	637	00	01	96		860	00	00	76
	636	00	02	83		870	00	02	40
	635	00	00	77		872	00	03	40
	634	00	01	07		869	00	00	82
	639	00	00	73		868	00	00	10
	641	00	00	81		874	00	00	85
	1888	00	00	30		3041	00	02	11
	640	00	00	28		873	00	01	62
	642	00	00	81		876	00	01	82
	650	00	06	92		878	00	00	40
	643	00	01	49		3161	00	01	98
	644	00	01	43		879	00	00	44
	646	00	03	33		880	00	00	95
	645	00	00	10		906	00	02	18
	647	00	02	43		908	00	00	30
	649	00	02	08		907	00	00	79
	648	00	02	00		904	00	00	43
	661	00	00	79		914	00	02	00
	782	00	01	59		915	00	01	02
	815	00	03	33		916	00	02	28

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Dighi	917	00	00	10	Barisan	4281	00	01	88
	913	00	01	04		4280	00	00	83
	918	00	00	39		5440	00	06	14
	923	00	00	28		4279	00	00	20
	922	00	01	62		5304	00	00	82
	921	00	01	02		3885	00	00	71
	925	00	00	14		3886	00	01	30
	3043	00	02	98		3884	00	00	10
	926	00	00	94		3898	00	11	52
	920	00	02	35		3900	00	00	10
	3008	00	00	12		3899	00	00	10
	978	00	04	03		3901	00	02	06
	977	00	00	36		3902	00	01	10
	979	00	01	21		3903	00	01	63
	981	00	02	20		3904	00	01	86
	980	00	00	10		3905	00	02	44
	982	00	00	61		3906	00	03	52
	1141	00	05	24		3914	00	00	10
	986	00	03	42		3913	00	00	22
	1119	00	03	84		3907	00	01	07
	3035	00	00	54		3911	00	01	69
	987	00	01	17		3908	00	00	81
	988	00	02	03		5294	00	00	10
	989	00	01	94		3912	00	00	61
	990	00	01	50		3873	00	02	43
	991	00	01	74		3872	00	01	16
	992	00	00	60		3871	00	00	27
	1073	00	13	13		3962	00	04	18
	1108	00	00	34		3961	00	01	99
	1109	00	00	10		3960	00	01	10
	1107	00	00	47		3959	00	00	33
	1106	00	00	59		3887	00	01	78
	1105	00	00	88		3974	00	01	90
	1104	00	03	64		3833	00	02	23
	1103	00	02	04		3975	00	01	24
	1102	00	07	10		3976	00	01	64
	1074	00	05	38		3977	00	00	69
	1083	00	00	15		3978	00	02	35
	1084	00	01	61		3979	00	00	74
	1086	00	00	89		3995	00	00	23
	1085	00	00	39		3994	00	02	58
	1087	00	09	01		3993	00	00	45
	1088	00	00	77		3996	00	02	28
	1089	00	00	22		3828	00	00	36
Barisan	4282	00	02	74		3827	00	00	43

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Barisan	3826	00	00	10	Barisan	2770	00	00	25
	3997	00	01	36		2740	00	07	69
	3998	00	02	85		2739	00	00	10
	3999	00	03	96		2738	00	00	51
	4011	00	00	10		2737	00	00	73
	4000	00	03	54		2736	00	01	16
	4010	00	00	62		2684	00	00	15
	4009	00	03	41		2685	00	05	78
	4003	00	00	45		2686	00	03	66
	4004	00	00	10		2687	00	02	19
	4007	00	02	10		2688	00	00	56
	4008	00	02	24		2654	00	25	93
	4015	00	00	60		2628	00	00	10
	3811	00	00	29		2627	00	02	10
	3810	00	00	71		2625	00	06	00
	4045	00	01	84		2624	00	03	44
	4049	00	01	91		2425	00	10	70
	3809	00	04	06		2626	00	00	10
	4054	00	01	51		2623	00	00	10
	4055	00	01	52		2426	00	00	30
	4056	00	00	24		2424	00	03	42
	4053	00	03	27		2423	00	05	85
	4052	00	00	47		2419	00	00	15
	2966	00	05	68		2422	00	05	25
	2967	00	01	25		2421	00	06	45
	2976	00	00	10		2460	00	00	25
	2975	00	00	20		2461	00	01	44
	2965	00	00	48		2496	00	00	60
	2968	00	01	78		2497	00	02	29
	2969	00	01	68		2462	00	01	26
	2972	00	00	52	Baragurikud	547	00	04	14
	2971	00	00	62		535	00	00	45
	2970	00	00	85		534	00	00	80
	2960	00	01	94		849	00	00	75
	2959	00	02	39		853	00	01	95
	2759	00	00	10		852	00	02	05
	2761	00	00	72		858	00	10	16
	2760	00	01	36		866	00	00	30
	2762	00	02	54		865	00	00	10
	2764	00	00	42		867	00	04	12
	2763	00	01	21		868	00	05	76
	2768	00	00	15		870	00	00	56
	2766	00	01	88		388	00	00	72
	2767	00	01	02		387	00	00	54
	2765	00	01	01		386	00	00	72

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Baragurikud	383	00	00	25	Barhiasahi	3661	00	00	81
	345	00	12	65		3664	00	00	82
	344	00	00	99		3629	00	04	26
	347	00	01	60		3669	00	01	45
	342	00	00	10		3962	00	00	10
	341	00	03	20		3665	00	02	14
	348	00	04	68		3668	00	02	47
	349	00	00	20		3667	00	00	50
	340	00	02	70		3666	00	00	85
	350	00	09	50		3652	00	03	30
	329	00	01	36		3673	00	01	26
	323	00	01	59		3687	00	01	21
	324	00	01	87	Kasarada	2673	00	19	33
	320	00	06	02		2664	00	05	19
	321	00	00	20		2672	00	02	89
	318	00	13	55		2663	00	04	06
	248	00	06	71		2665	00	05	25
	247	00	03	18		2671	00	01	51
	252	00	04	24		2670	00	04	05
	244	00	00	90		2662	00	00	29
	242	00	00	79		2666	00	00	40
	243	00	18	00		2669	00	00	20
	140	00	00	52		2668	00	00	23
	100	00	05	15		2667	00	00	40
	101	00	07	29		2661	00	00	81
	102	00	19	96		2677	00	01	00
	122	00	00	10		2678	00	00	93
	104	00	06	84		3810	00	00	88
	106	00	00	76		2679	00	01	06
	118	00	00	30		3593	00	01	12
	117	00	07	99		3806	00	00	10
	116	00	07	71		3807	00	00	18
	129	00	00	20		3808	00	00	10
	112	00	01	01		3809	00	00	20
	113	00	05	79		2704	00	01	81
	114	00	07	19		2703	00	07	29
	130	00	03	82		2702	00	05	75
	131	00	02	12		2758	00	10	66
Barhiasahi	3481	00	00	92		2759	00	02	46
	3657	00	02	61		2760	00	02	37
	3658	00	04	97		2761	00	04	29
	3659	00	01	46		2762	00	00	39
	3662	00	00	34		2767	00	05	59
	3663	00	00	15		2768	00	12	66
	3660	00	00	36		2789	00	00	20

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Kasarada	2787	00	06	47	Kasarada	3028	00	01	55
	2770	00	01	53		3029	00	01	81
	2771	00	01	24		3032	00	01	30
	2774	00	02	12		3033	00	02	00
	2786	00	05	76		3036	00	01	33
	2785	00	00	22		3019	00	00	10
	3576	00	04	23		3037	00	04	56
	2790	00	03	87		3039	00	02	26
	2791	00	04	08		3619	00	00	14
	2792	00	01	82		3018	00	07	75
	3728	00	04	96		3017	00	05	28
	3644	00	03	04		3015	00	02	08
	3203	00	01	98		2499	00	01	11
	3202	00	01	91		2500	00	04	61
	3201	00	04	61		1912	00	03	70
	3200	00	01	92		3625	00	06	35
	3199	00	03	33		1911	00	04	77
	3197	00	03	91		1913	00	00	24
	3192	00	03	70		1925	00	00	35
	3193	00	00	18		1920	00	04	09
	3188	00	03	64		1919	00	10	44
	3189	00	06	77		1921	00	02	12
	3168	00	10	58		1922	00	00	20
	3169	00	10	52		1923	00	00	10
	3172	00	02	70		2434	00	00	76
	3171	00	02	94		2435	00	03	20
	3170	00	04	36		2432	00	02	67
	3138	00	08	43		2430	00	02	92
	3137	00	03	68		2431	00	04	45
	3136	00	01	14		2420	00	00	59
	3135	00	00	88		2421	00	06	25
	3078	00	03	33		2422	00	04	77
	3691	00	03	11		2423	00	02	39
	3079	00	00	10		2424	00	00	80
	3080	00	07	11		2339	00	05	75
	3111	00	01	47	Khajra	1527	00	06	06
	3112	00	01	79		1475	00	03	00
	3110	00	00	12		1476	00	11	29
	3113	00	01	66		1443	00	10	84
	3114	00	01	26		1477	00	02	38
	3115	00	02	32		1442	00	09	44
	3116	00	00	10		1445	00	00	84
	3085	00	08	45		1446	00	00	58
	3026	00	00	45		1447	00	00	23
	3025	00	02	57		1266	00	05	26

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Khajra	1265	00	02	42	Khajra	16	00	00	36
	1264	00	01	20		14	00	02	82
	1263	00	04	23		13	00	02	23
	1262	00	03	54		12	00	02	58
	1261	00	03	57		11	00	03	58
	1259	00	02	61		10	00	02	92
	1258	00	00	81		9	00	02	78
	1257	00	01	56		8	00	02	39
	1256	00	00	91		7	00	00	80
	1255	00	00	89		6	00	00	37
	1251	00	01	97		5	00	00	10
	1250	00	01	19		29	00	06	60
	1246	00	02	73		47	00	00	10
	1244	00	01	26		46	00	00	36
	1243	00	01	48		44	00	02	82
	1242	00	02	45		43	00	02	33
	1241	00	03	28		42	00	01	33
	2402	00	01	42		40	00	01	88
	1240	00	02	06		39	00	01	82
	1239	00	01	59		38	00	02	02
	1238	00	01	53		35	00	02	09
	1237	00	01	77		33	00	02	24
	1236	00	02	05		32	00	02	31
	1235	00	02	87		31	00	02	84
	1217	00	00	15		30	00	00	10
	1222	00	04	76	Kusunpur	210	00	06	12
	1232	00	00	25		208	00	02	75
	1231	00	02	39		209	00	00	83
	1230	00	01	03		201	00	00	10
	1229	00	00	88		207	00	08	87
	1228	00	01	07		212	00	00	20
	1227	00	00	95		198	00	00	20
	1225	00	05	00		205	00	04	52
	1223	00	01	88		197	00	06	00
	28	00	01	41		196	00	11	07
	26	00	01	83		192	00	00	62
	25	00	01	24		195	00	06	72
	24	00	01	17		213	00	00	30
	23	00	01	78		236	00	10	27
	22	00	04	29		247	00	04	15
	19	00	04	62		246	00	02	14
	18	00	07	34		245	00	04	31
	2387	00	02	70		248	00	05	61
	17	00	00	10		252	00	05	11
	15	00	02	73		253	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kusumpur	254	00	01	08	Gopalnagar	1095	00	04	05
	257	00	06	16		1096	00	01	73
	256	00	03	86		1097	00	00	80
	255	00	03	41		1034	00	10	01
	275	00	05	23		1035	00	00	67
	276	00	08	40		1099	00	00	50
	288	00	04	13		1026	00	05	36
	291	00	06	42		1025	00	10	83
	290	00	06	69		1027	00	02	26
Gopalnagar	1226	00	02	85		1024	00	00	10
	1231	00	02	94		204	00	02	88
	1229	00	03	16		43	00	05	28
	1232	00	02	37		42	00	00	10
	1221	00	00	42		44	00	01	34
	1198	00	01	91		45	00	02	08
	1199	00	05	22		53	00	01	61
	1214	00	00	16		52	00	01	73
	1213	00	05	72		51	00	07	04
	1201	00	02	02		56	00	04	21
	1200	00	00	45		57	00	00	59
	1202	00	00	54		66	00	03	50
	1203	00	00	10		58	00	03	51
	1212	00	04	85		68	00	01	62
	1211	00	02	26		65	00	00	54
	1210	00	05	68		59	00	01	74
	1147	00	05	54		60	00	02	28
	1208	00	05	44		61	00	05	37
	1154	00	05	86		64	00	00	23
	1155	00	04	51		62	00	04	11
	1161	00	07	20		63	00	05	27
	1162	00	05	73		111	00	02	96
	1163	00	03	36		112	00	04	11
	1140	00	00	46		113	00	01	85
	1131	00	10	99		109	00	02	30
	1132	00	02	19		108	00	04	34
	1128	00	01	54		125	00	00	39
	1136	00	03	02		127	00	10	29
	1088	00	07	58		107	00	01	64
	1086	00	00	17		128	00	07	39
	1087	00	00	83		129	00	05	05
	1089	00	02	03		130	00	00	45
	1091	00	06	73					
	1092	00	06	91					
	1090	00	00	14					
	1094	00	04	64					

[No. R-25011/15/2009-OR-I]

B. K. DATTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

अ.आ. 2188.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पारादीप (उड़ीसा) से रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) एवं राँची (झारखण्ड) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "पारादीप-सम्बलपुर-रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन" बिछाई जानी चाहिये;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि, जिसके नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री दिलीप कुमार अग्रवाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पारादीप-सम्बलपुर-रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन परियोजना, एन-17, सेक्टर 2, अवन्ति विहार, रायपुर-492006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील-बिलाईगढ़ जिला-रायपुर राज्य-छत्तीसगढ़

क्रम गांव का नाम खसरा सं. क्षेत्रफल
सं. हेक्टर एयर वर्ग मीटर

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	नरेश नगर	106/4	00	06	25
		106/3	00	03	41
		106/2	00	03	79
		106/5	00	06	83
		105	00	05	49
		102	00	15	71
		100/2	00	09	41
		101	00	00	49
		100/1	00	07	40
		98	00	02	49
		97	00	14	06
		96	00	16	99
		95/1	00	00	75

1	2	3	4	5	6
	नरेश नगर	92	00	11	69
		91	00	05	91
		93	00	10	49
		90	00	01	95
2.	हनढनी	383/3	00	03	96
		407/2-407/1	00	08	11
		408	00	03	55
		403	00	00	37
		410	00	06	46
		402	00	00	43
		401	00	00	78
		413	00	00	35
		411/1	00	03	50
		412	00	05	12
		414	00	00	24
		416	00	02	46
		417	00	01	48
		415	00	07	16
		425	00	04	94
		424	00	03	92
		423	00	02	81
		422	00	03	71
		433	00	02	71
		435	00	02	44
		434	00	00	30
		420/2	00	00	10
3.	रायकोना	1639	00	01	43
		1638	00	00	57
		1637	00	34	20
		1384/1	00	43	30
		1408	00	03	13
		1407	00	01	53
		1402	00	07	64
		1412	00	10	15
		1422	00	18	64
		1421	00	00	82
		1420	00	01	61
		1419	00	02	26
		1445	00	00	91
		1418/2	00	00	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
रायकोना		1446	00	03	69	रायकोना		701/1	00	03	
		1447	00	03	21			714/2	00	00	
		1448	00	03	27			713	00	02	
		1450/2	00	04	12			702	00	08	
		1450	00	04	80			707	00	00	
		1476	00	00	10			708	00	00	
		1475	00	03	73			703	00	04	
		1474	00	04	73			704	00	00	
		1477	00	01	22			749	00	10	
		1493	00	03	23			748	00	00	
		1480	00	00	12			747	00	03	
		1492	00	06	49			746	00	02	
		1491	00	06	26			744	00	00	
		1483	00	02	09	4.	मुडपार	1413	00	00	
		1482	00	05	30			1412	00	07	
		830	00	05	02			1411	00	04	
		830/1	00	00	10			1410	00	01	
		803	00	18	99			1409	00	30	
		798	00	00	17			1249/3	00	00	
		799	00	08	10			1249/4	00	05	
		800	00	05	49			1349/5	00	05	
		669	00	03	51			1348	00	07	
		670	00	16	74			1347/3	00	01	
		679	00	01	22			1347/1	00	05	
		678	00	10	75			1346/3	00	00	
		691/1	00	05	85			1347/2	00	02	
		680/2	00	00	35			1359/1	00	00	
		689	00	00	97			1360	00	00	
		688	00	02	02			1343	00	05	
		687/1	00	06	30			1341	00	04	
		687/2	00	04	81			1342	00	04	
		686/1	00	06	66			1340	00	02	
		686/2	00	16	09			1328	00	00	
		697	00	00	36			1326	00	00	
		698	00	05	80			1319	00	02	
		699	00	01	81			1325	00	02	
		700/2,3	00	03	07			1322	00	07	
		700/4	00	01	50			490	00	12	
		700/5	00	02	56			343/3	00	07	
		700/6	00	00	63			345-346	00	03	
								355	00	00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	मुडपार	344	00	03	01		मुडपार	192	00	00	89
		342	00	06	32			189	00	03	29
		341	00	07	50			193	00	04	25
		338	00	00	10			199	00	05	71
		340	00	00	13			196/1	00	09	51
		337	00	03	63			195	00	02	10
		336	00	08	44	5.	पिपरडुला	207/8	00	00	31
		322/2	00	10	25			305/2	00	37	98
		322/1	00	02	82			211	00	06	72
		321	00	04	91			431/1	00	02	83
		316/2	00	02	11			431/2	00	00	53
		317	00	00	88			212/2	00	03	77
		316/1	00	05	47			425	00	16	52
		314	00	02	93			424/2	00	01	83
		117	00	02	20			426	00	02	55
		118	00	02	67			419/20	00	06	89
		306	00	00	10			419/14	00	04	48
		119	00	08	22			419/19	00	04	25
		120	00	06	87			419/21	00	00	12
		124/1	00	04	33			420/4	00	06	29
		123	00	00	17			419/8	00	00	19
		122	00	09	59			420/1	00	12	88
		150	00	01	45			419/16	00	02	12
		151/2	00	03	08			419/7	00	00	88
		152	00	01	10			419/6	00	10	83
		151/1	00	07	57			419/3	00	04	33
		151/3	00	05	04			419/1	00	00	51
		143/2	00	03	67			408	00	13	81
		164	00	02	81			410	00	00	51
		170	00	07	23			411	00	08	45
		177	00	03	37			407/1	00	07	80
		178	00	03	62			393,394	00	38	43
		180/2	00	01	99			23	00	02	84
		176	00	01	11			386	00	03	39
		181	00	01	40			385	00	05	18
		183/1	00	03	80			381/6	00	06	51
		183/2	00	04	90			381/2	00	29	63
		182	00	04	11	6.	सरसीवाँ	23	00	11	34
		186	00	02	90			24,776	00	40	92
		191	00	01	35			34/1	00	03	67
		190	00	01	26						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	सरसीवाँ	30	00	06	10		पेण्डावन	607	00	01	16
		34/4	00	00	10			605/1	00	08	76
		31	00	04	40			596/3	00	17	23
		32	00	05	69			592/2	00	04	36
		33	00	01	06			596/4	00	02	26
		29	00	08	25			596/1	00	04	33
		28	00	05	28			596/5	00	04	67
		63	00	01	79			595	00	05	91
		64	00	19	55			576	00	00	67
		27	00	04	91			591/1	00	03	29
		69	00	04	70			590/1, 594/2	00	07	50
		70	00	14	51			574	00	01	73
		71/1	00	00	10			589	00	02	72
		71/2	00	22	10			590	00	06	51
		96/1	00	01	51			577	00	38	13
		95	00	06	67			1/2	00	00	10
		94/1	00	13	88	8.	चारभाठा	64	00	17	56
		93	00	00	13			77/1	00	03	08
		99	00	01	17			65/1	00	00	10
		92	00	07	37			77/2	00	14	67
		76/5	00	02	01			77/3	00	18	02
		90/3	00	00	10			79	00	26	07
		90/2	00	06	20			85/1	00	10	48
		90/1	00	00	49			86	00	03	85
		89	00	13	00			84	00	06	07
		481	00	06	08			87	00	04	04
								89	00	00	10
	पेण्डावन	674	00	06	81			101/1	00	09	63
		675	00	01	48			101/13	00	28	92
		673	00	09	76			101/12	00	01	51
		668/1	00	05	26			101/15	00	12	36
		668/2	00	04	79			104/5	00	06	79
		665	00	09	39			128/2	00	04	11
		652	00	07	78			104/4, 109	00	13	91
		651	00	10	94			110/1	00	05	99
		622/1	00	12	34			115	00	12	21
		650	00	05	63			121/13	00	01	61
		625	00	11	49			125/1	00	02	34
		626	00	09	27			125/12	00	04	55
		627	00	08	25			121/2122	00	06	27
		606	00	11	92			118/1, 118/2, 121/3 121/4, 121/5	00	06	23
								198/1	00	13	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	भारतगान्ध	198/2	00	03	09		बलौदी	341/2, 342	00	05	29
		196, 197/1, 197/2	00	17	61			338	00	03	40
		199	00	06	97			337	00	06	88
9.	बलौदी	679	00	02	58			336	00	00	10
		681/1	00	05	72	10.	जैतपुर	651/1	00	04	50
		680	00	03	41			650	00	02	16
		670/3	00	01	23			654/5	00	04	55
		670/2, 685/3	00	15	34			654/4क	00	09	56
		670/4	00	06	01			631/4	00	06	47
		669	00	00	30			632/1, 633/1, 634/1, 635/1	00	05	57
		668	00	08	90			630	00	07	82
		666	00	02	56			629	00	03	77
		685/1	00	00	49			624/2	00	02	78
		684	00	11	69			623	00	15	74
		425	00	11	28			625	00	01	03
		426	00	06	01			617/2	00	05	87
		428	00	10	04			617/1, 618	00	10	09
		430/3	00	06	82			620	00	02	40
		430/1	00	00	10			619	00	10	03
		430/4	00	11	79			611/2	00	07	21
		430/2	00	01	97			611/1	00	00	75
		74/1क	00	16	52			613	00	18	97
		276	00	05	48			484	00	26	91
		280	00	25	83			482	00	13	67
		286/3	00	00	51			160	00	01	95
		286/1	00	15	49			472, 475, 477/2	00	34	12
		279	00	09	13			473	00	08	02
		287	00	04	56			465/1	00	12	49
		285/3	00	02	78			474	00	08	94
		285/1	00	03	12			475/3	00	02	59
		285/2	00	04	62			475/1	00	12	31
		300	00	05	90			475/4	00	00	10
		298	00	02	71			476	00	08	38
		311	00	05	74			439/6	00	07	46
		310	00	05	20			439/4	00	09	36
		309	00	05	42			439/3	00	08	14
		312/1	00	15	77			454/1	00	00	94
		341/3	00	12	54			445/1	00	01	42
		340	00	00	17			443	00	03	19
		341/1	00	00	96			444	00	07	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	जैतपुर	442	00	00	36		जैतपुर	238/2	00	04	75
		428/2	00	11	32			238/3	00	01	98
		428/3	00	04	58			336/2	00	00	10
		428/4	00	03	34			339	00	00	37
		428/1	00	06	26			284/1, 342/1	00	00	22
		429	00	05	41			284/4, 341/4	00	05	86
		416/4	00	03	46			285-186	00	15	53
		416/1	00	04	62			265/2	00	02	24
		415/1	00	05	78			261/1	00	08	84
		408/9	00	05	23			262	00	04	10
		408/10	00	03	15			180/1	00	02	11
		408/12	00	04	63			208/1	00	03	82
		408/14	00	04	48			207	00	00	11
		408/17	00	07	54			209	00	00	18
		398/6,8	00	05	85			205	00	00	14
		398/7	00	05	96			204	00	01	16
		397/1	00	04	50			203	00	11	15
		396	00	07	93			195, 196	00	00	10
		393	00	00	84			194	00	03	26
		395	00	12	53			227/1	00	50	83
		394	00	03	42			[सं. आर-25011/27/2010-आं.आर. 1]			
		385	00	02	85			बी.के.दत्ता, अवर सचिव			
		386/1	00	08	28			Delhi, the 20th, August, 2010			
		387/2	00	06	87			S.O. 2188. — Whereas, it appears to the Central			
		387/1	00	00	56			Government that it is necessary in the public interest that			
		365/3	00	01	31			for the transportation of petroleum products from Paradip			
		387/1क	00	00	84			(Orissa) to Raipur (Chhattisgarh) & Ranchi (Jharkhand) a			
		387/1ख	00	04	94			“Paradip-Sambalpur- Raipur-Ranchi pipeline” should be			
		387/1	00	07	48			laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;			
		365/1	00	00	10			And whereas, it appears to the Central Government			
		368/1, 382/1	00	08	10			that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is			
		369, 368/2, 382/2	00	00	10			necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described			
		349/1	00	03	55			in the schedule annexed to this notification;			
		349/3	00	12	13			Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred			
		370	00	00	10			by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and			
		350/2	00	00	10			Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land)			
		349/4	00	01	64			Act, 1952 (50 of 1952), the Central Government hereby			
		348/1	00	02	74			declares its intention to acquire the right of user thereon			
		238/1	00	04	17			Any person interested in the land described in the			
		340	00	08	79			said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date			
								on which the copies of this notification, as published in			
								the Gazette of India, are made available to the General			
								Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of			
								user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri			
								Dilip Kumar Agrawal, Competent Authority, Indian Oil			

Corporation Limited, Paradip-Sambalpur-Raipur-Ranchi
Pipeline Project, N-17, Sector-2, Avanti Vihar, Raipur-
492006, Chhattisgarh.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil-Biligarh District-Raipur State-Chhattisgarh

Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

1.	Naresh Nagar	106/4	00	06	25
		106/3	00	03	41
		106/2	00	03	79
		106/5	00	06	83
		105	00	05	49
		102	00	15	71
		100/2	00	09	41
		101	00	00	49
		100/1	00	07	40
		98	00	02	49
		97	00	14	06
		96	00	16	99
		95/1	00	00	75
		92	00	11	69
		91	00	05	01
		93	00	14	45
		90	00	01	93
2.	Dhandhani	393/3	00	03	56
		407/2-407/1	00	08	11
		408	00	03	55
		403	00	00	57
		410	00	06	46
		402	00	00	43
		401	00	00	78
		413	00	00	35
		411/1	00	03	50
		412	00	05	12
		414	00	00	24
		416	00	02	46
		417	00	01	48
		415	00	07	16
		425	00	04	94
		424	00	03	92
		423	00	02	81
		422	00	03	71
		433	00	02	71

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Naresh Nagar	435	00	02	44
		434	00	00	30
		420/2	00	00	10
3.	Raikona	1639	00	01	43
		1638	00	00	57
		1637	00	34	20
		1384/1	00	43	30
		1408	00	03	13
		1407	00	01	53
		1402	00	07	64
		1412	00	10	15
		1422	00	18	64
		1421	00	00	82
		1420	00	01	61
		1419	00	02	26
		1445	00	00	91
		1418/2	00	00	72
		1446	00	03	69
		1447	00	03	21
		1448	00	03	27
		1450/2	00	04	12
		1450	00	04	80
		1476	00	00	10
		1475	00	03	73
		1474	00	04	73
		1477	00	01	22
		1493	00	03	23
		1480	00	00	12
		1492	00	06	49
		1491	00	06	26
		1483	00	02	09
		1482	00	05	30
		830	00	05	02
		830/1	00	00	10
		803	00	18	99
		798	00	00	17
		799	00	08	10
		800	00	05	49
		669	00	03	51
		670	00	16	74
		679	00	01	22
		678	00	10	75
		691/1	00	05	85
		680/2	00	00	35
		689	00	00	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Raikona		688	00	02	02	Mudpar		1328	00	00	17
		687/1	00	06	30			1326	00	00	67
		687/2	00	04	81			1319	00	02	92
		686/1	00	06	66			1325	00	02	24
		686/2	00	16	09			1322	00	07	99
		697	00	00	36			490	00	12	01
		698	00	05	80			343/3	00	07	65
		699	00	01	81			345-346	00	03	20
	700/2, 3		00	03	07			355	00	00	10
	700/4		00	01	50			344	00	03	01
	700/5		00	02	56			342	00	06	32
	700/6		00	00	63			341	00	07	50
	701/1		00	03	33			358	00	00	10
	714/2		00	00	84			340	00	07	13
	713		00	02	32			337	00	03	63
	702		00	08	11			336	00	08	44
	707		00	09	54			322/2	00	10	25
	708		00	00	39			322/1	00	02	82
	703		00	04	15			321	00	04	91
	704		00	00	61			316/2	00	02	11
	749		00	10	78			317	00	00	88
	748		00	00	88			316/1	00	05	47
	747		00	03	49			314	00	02	93
	746		00	02	67			117	00	02	20
	744		00	00	10			118	00	02	67
4. Mudpar	1413		00	00	10			306	00	00	10
	1412		00	07	53			119	00	08	22
	1411		00	04	17			120	00	06	87
	1410		00	01	86			124/1	00	04	33
	1409		00	30	30			123	00	00	17
	1249/3		00	00	87			122	00	09	59
	1249/4		00	05	10			150	00	01	45
	1349/5		00	05	21			151/2	00	03	08
	1348		00	07	45			152	00	01	10
	1347/3		00	01	72			151/1	00	07	57
	1347/1		00	05	44			151/3	00	05	04
	1346/3		00	00	53			143/2	00	03	67
	1347/2		00	02	28			164	00	02	81
	1359/1		00	00	30			170	00	07	23
	1360		00	00	16			177	00	03	37
	1343		00	05	07			178	00	03	62
	1341		00	04	72			180/2	00	01	99
	1342		00	04	06			176	00	01	11
	1340		00	02	67			181	00	01	40
								183/1	00	03	80

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Mudpar		183/2	00	04	90	Sarsinwa		34/1	00	03	67
		182	00	04	11			30	00	06	10
		186	00	02	90			34/4	00	00	10
		191	00	01	35			31	00	04	40
		190	00	01	26			32	00	05	69
		192	00	00	89			33	00	01	06
		189	00	03	29			29	00	08	25
		193	00	04	25			28	00	05	28
		199	00	05	71			63	00	01	79
		196/1	00	09	51			64	00	19	55
		195	00	02	10			27	00	04	91
								69	00	04	70
5. Pipardula		207/8	00	00	31	7. Pandrawan		70	00	14	51
		305/2	00	37	98			71/1	00	00	10
		211	00	06	72			71/2	00	22	10
		431/1	00	02	83			96/1	00	01	51
		431/2	00	00	53			95	00	06	67
		212/2	00	03	77			94/1	00	13	88
		425	00	16	52			93	00	00	13
		424/2	00	01	83			99	00	01	17
		426	00	02	55			92	00	07	37
		419/20	00	06	89			76/5	00	02	01
		419/14	00	04	48			90/3	00	00	10
		419/19	00	04	25			90/2	00	06	20
		419/21	00	00	12			90/1	00	00	49
		420/4	00	06	29			89	00	13	00
		419/8	00	00	19			481	00	06	08
		420/1	00	12	88			674	00	06	81
		419/16	00	02	12			675	00	01	48
		419/7	00	00	88			673	00	09	76
		419/6	00	10	83			668/1	00	05	26
		419/3	00	04	33			668/2	00	04	79
		419/1	00	00	51			665	00	09	39
		408	00	13	81			652	00	07	78
		410	00	00	51			651	00	10	94
		411	00	08	45			622/1	00	12	34
		407/1	00	07	80			650	00	05	63
		93, 394	00	38	43			625	00	11	49
		23	00	02	84			626	00	09	27
		386	00	03	39			627	00	08	25
		385	00	05	18			606	00	11	92
		381/6	00	06	51			607	00	01	16
		381/2	00	29	63			605/1	00	08	76
6. Sarsinwa		23	00	11	34			596/3	00	17	23
		24,776	00	40	92						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Pandrawan	592/2	00	04	36	Balaudi	670/2, 685/3	00	15	31	
		596/4	00	02	26		670/4	00	06	01	
		596/1	00	04	33		669	00	00	30	
		596/5	00	04	67		668	00	08	90	
		595	00	05	91		666	00	02	56	
		567	00	00	67		685/1	00	00	49	
		591/1	00	03	29		684	00	11	60	
	590/, 594/2		00	07	50		425	00	11	28	
	574		00	01	73		426	00	06	01	
	589		00	02	72		428	00	10	04	
	590		00	06	51		430/3	00	06	82	
	577		00	38	13		430/1	00	00	16	
	1/2		00	00	10		430/4	00	11	79	
8.	Charbhatha	64	00	17	56		430/2	00	01	92	
		77/1	00	03	08		74/1KA	00	16	32	
		65/1	00	00	10		276	00	05	48	
		77/2	00	14	67		280	00	25	83	
		77/3	00	18	02		286/3	00	00	51	
		79	00	26	07		286/1	00	15	49	
		85/1	00	10	48		279	00	09	13	
		86	00	03	85		287	00	04	56	
		84	00	06	07		285/3	00	02	78	
		87	00	04	04		285/1	00	03	12	
		89	00	00	10		285/2	00	04	60	
		101/1	00	09	63		300	00	05	90	
		101/13	00	28	92		298	00	02	71	
		101/12	00	01	51		311	00	05	76	
		101/15	00	12	36		310	00	05	20	
		104/5	00	06	79		309	00	05	42	
		128/2	00	04	11		312/1	00	15	77	
	104/4, 109		00	13	94		341/3	00	12	54	
		110/1	00	05	99		340	00	00	17	
		115	00	12	21		341/1	00	00	06	
		121/13	00	01	61		341/2, 342	00	05	29	
		125/1	00	02	34		338	00	03	40	
		125/12	00	04	55		337	00	06	82	
		121/2122	00	06	27		336	00	00	10	
	118/1, 118/2, 121/3 121/4, 121/5		00	06	23		651/1	00	04	50	
		198/1	00	13	91	10.	Jaitpur	650	00	02	16
		198/2	00	03	09		654/5	00	04	58	
	196, 197/1, 197/2		00	17	64		654/4KA	00	09	15	
		199	00	06	97		631/4	00	06	17	
9.	Balaudi	679	00	02	58		632/1, 633/1, 634/1, 635/1	00	05	77	
		681/1	00	05	72		630	00	07	42	
		680	00	03	41						
		670/3	00	01	23						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaitpur		629	00	03	77	Jaitpur		397/1	00	04	50
		624/2	00	02	78			396	00	07	93
		623	00	15	74			393	00	00	84
		625	00	01	03			395	00	12	53
		617/2	00	05	87			394	00	03	42
		617/1, 618	00	10	09			385	00	02	85
		620	00	02	40			386/1	00	08	28
		619	00	10	03			387/2	00	06	87
		611/2	00	07	21			387/1	00	00	56
		611/1	00	00	75			365/3	00	01	31
		613	00	18	97			387/1 KA	00	00	84
		484	00	26	91			387/1 FA	00	04	94
		482	00	13	67			387/1	00	07	48
		160	00	01	95			365/1	00	00	10
		172, 475/2, 477/2	00	34	12			368/1, 382/1	00	08	10
		473	00	08	02			369, 368/2, 382/2	00	00	10
		465/1	00	12	49			349/1	00	03	55
		474	00	08	94			349/3	00	12	13
		475/3	00	02	59			370	00	00	10
		475/1	00	12	31			350/2	00	00	10
		475/4	00	00	10			349/4	00	01	64
		476	00	08	38			348/1	00	02	74
		439/6	00	07	46			238/1	00	04	17
		439/4	00	09	36			340	00	08	79
		439/3	00	08	14			238/2	00	04	75
		454/1	00	00	94			238/3	00	01	08
		445/1	00	01	42			336/2	00	00	10
		443	00	03	19			339	00	00	37
		444	00	07	21			284/1, 342/1	00	00	22
		442	00	00	36			284/4, 341/4	00	05	86
		428/2	00	11	32			285-286	00	15	53
		428/3	00	04	58			265/1	00	02	24
		428/4	00	03	34			261/1	00	08	84
		428/1	00	06	26			262	00	04	10
		429	00	05	41			180/1	00	02	11
		416/4	00	03	46			208/1	00	03	82
		416/1	00	04	62			207	00	00	41
		415/1	00	05	78			209	00	00	18
		408/9	00	05	23			205	00	09	48
		408/10	00	03	15			204	00	04	16
		408/12	00	04	63			203	00	11	46
		408/14	00	04	48			195, 196	00	00	10
		408/17	00	07	54			194	00	03	26
		398/6, 8	00	05	85			227/1	00	50	83
		398/7	00	05	96						

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2189.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पारादीप (उड़ीसा) से रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़) एवं राँची (झारखण्ड) तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिये इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "पारादीप-सम्बलपुर-रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन" बिछाई जानी चाहिये;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि, जिसके नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में श्री दिलीप कुमार अग्रवाल, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, पारादीप-सम्बलपुर-रायपुर-राँची पाइपलाइन परियोजना, एन-17, सेक्टर 2, अवर्ति बिहार, रायपुर-492 006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील-जैजपुर जिला-जांजगीर-चाम्पा राज्य-छत्तीसगढ़

क्रम गांव का नाम खसरा सं. क्षेत्रफल
सं. हेक्टर एयर वर्ग मीटर

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	बरेकलकला	515	00	01	55
		518	00	03	12
		540/1	00	11	41
		538	00	02	80
		539	00	09	23
		537/1	00	04	23
		542	00	07	53
		543/1	00	01	17
		624	00	01	78
		625	00	45	84
		649/1	00	21	49
		661	00	34	91
		667/1	00	65	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	परसदा	372	00	02	79
		279	00	11	87
		278	00	13	42
		277	00	09	00
		276	00	10	96
		253	00	01	82
		275	00	13	85
		254	00	00	10
		255	00	09	90
		256	00	01	70
		258	00	06	63
		257	00	38	52
		238	00	01	98
		260	00	11	50
		237	00	07	51
		235	00	10	18
		187	00	13	42
		189	00	01	11
		188	00	13	29
		182	00	21	18
		178	00	12	67
		170	00	11	89
		171	00	12	12
		167	00	10	28
		166	00	12	89
		160	00	15	26
		159	00	07	62
3.	चिसदा	2569	00	03	33
		2570	00	00	32
		2568	00	08	02
		2566	00	00	10
		2587	00	09	95
		2586	00	00	21
		2588	00	10	17
		2603	00	00	46
		2599	00	03	32
		2600	00	04	08
		2601	00	00	75
		2598	00	04	42
		2590	00	09	38
		2616	00	01	12
		2618	00	12	97
		2619	00	01	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	चिसवा	2637	00	17	55	5.	कैथा	1361	00	10	15
		2626	00	00	75			1360	00	09	04
		2685	00	00	10			1364	00	04	02
		2686	00	14	23			1358	00	13	73
		2688	00	03	01			1296	00	04	11
		2701	00	01	52			1356	00	02	29
		2700	00	07	61			1298	00	11	82
		2690	00	01	90			1297	00	07	74
		2790	00	00	65			1299	00	00	10
		2691	00	04	24			1295	00	04	41
4.	हसौद	1803	00	04	83			1266	00	12	45
		1814	00	06	47			1267	00	13	57
		1813	00	05	65			1268	00	06	71
		1812	00	07	20			1269	00	00	10
		1811	00	05	15			1265	00	10	61
		1806	00	05	49			1262	00	01	95
		1809	00	09	95			1271	00	05	93
		1808	00	09	10			1255	00	04	54
		2264	00	01	88			1254	00	10	64
		1596	00	06	94			1253	00	00	53
		1797	00	22	10			1252	00	01	86
		1736	00	12	76			413	00	06	15
		1737	00	00	36			332	00	00	27
		1735	00	16	01			333	00	08	17
		1694	00	00	10			334	00	00	76
		1746	00	05	38			328	00	04	43
		1693	00	15	57			252	00	07	61
		1692	00	05	29			326	00	00	10
		1672	00	06	04			325	00	02	16
		1673	00	02	33			253	00	02	64
		1690	00	16	96			254	00	04	08
		1676	00	14	44			256	00	02	07
		1677	00	21	35			216/1	00	14	28
		1659	00	16	55			224	00	00	33
		1656	00	14	68			223	00	01	88
		1651	00	08	29			221	00	02	02
		1652	00	24	11			220	00	02	67
		1653	00	04	04			217	00	00	10
		1629	00	02	00			218	00	02	97
		1628	00	14	10			219	00	00	65
		1627	00	03	80			201	00	02	33
		1624	00	12	41			181/1	00	01	20
								182	00	03	04

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	बैरा	184	00	02	60	6.	देवरघटा	809	00	06	27
		183	00	03	57			776	00	34	59
		185	00	01	63			740	00	14	59
		189	00	00	32			739	00	01	23
		186	00	02	87			733/1	00	35	09
		190	00	00	41			738/2	00	00	10
		188	00	02	57			738/1	00	03	24
		187	00	01	67			726	00	04	79
		139	00	03	45			725	00	00	52
		142	00	02	21			723	00	16	23
		141	00	04	00			724	00	00	10
		143	00	02	58			778	00	00	11
		140	00	00	10	7.	वैरागुडरू	684	00	02	50
		144	00	02	56			683	00	24	77
		145	00	08	84			673	00	07	03
		146	00	00	53			674/10	00	04	24
		126	00	01	23			674/9	00	03	16
		123	00	12	12			674/8	00	04	33
		122	00	00	55			674/3	00	02	41
		76	00	03	41			674/7	00	01	12
		75	00	02	05			674/4	00	00	39
		73	00	00	10			665/1	00	04	36
		72	00	02	29			664	00	04	21
		71	00	04	37			663	00	10	08
		70	00	04	11			662	00	08	85
		69	00	04	93			661	00	06	21
		79	00	02	08			666	00	01	39
		68	00	00	26			633	00	09	46
		3/2	00	01	46			632	00	08	00
		3/1	00	57	52			565	00	11	57
		3/3	00	04	78			566	00	00	10
		1	00	03	41			567	00	16	52
		4	00	00	10			584	00	01	56
8.	वैरागुडरू	832	00	02	65			583	00	08	45
		852	00	12	46			569/4	00	02	15
		829	00	05	00			569/3	00	00	29
		828/5	00	06	00			582	00	04	09
		86	00	00	86			581	00	03	31
		805	00	06	51			135/1	00	16	42
		807/1	00	02	44			580	00	00	95
		807/2	00	05	28			34	00	03	08
		808	00	00	44			33	00	00	94
		804	00	02	80			31/3	00	03	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	बेहागुडरू	31/2	00	00	10	9.	कुटराचोड	1619	00	14	36
		31/4	00	00	42			1618	00	19	06
		31/5	00	00	15			1621	00	02	70
		32	00	07	70			1632/2	00	00	10
		135/4	00	08	24			1616	00	02	90
		28	00	07	53			1605	00	13	91
		27/1	00	09	60			1603/4	00	09	64
		24	00	05	95			1603/5	00	01	65
		25	00	01	66			155-1	00	09	78
		18	00	06	74			1553	00	00	50
		16	00	02	63			1554	00	07	71
		15	00	02	87			1556	00	10	21
		14	00	06	19			1522	00	02	50
		13	00	00	55			1561	00	04	53
8.	तुमीडीह	353	00	00	45			1562/1	00	07	32
		357/2	00	05	87			1562/2	00	04	64
		351/4	00	02	16			1272/2	00	05	98
		351/5	00	13	73			1272/1	00	09	81
		359	00	13	95			1263	00	04	61
		360	00	07	90			1265	00	04	63
		328	00	02	62			1266	00	04	23
		326	00	12	40			1267	00	00	71
		115	00	14	65			1268	00	12	33
		107	00	00	14			1256/1	00	01	49
		106	00	05	27			1290/1	00	06	22
		103	00	14	15			1290/2	00	05	12
		102	00	06	26			1291	00	06	15
		100	00	24	47			1292	00	09	41
		101	00	03	04			1297	00	03	10
		98	00	01	12			1298/1299	00	15	76
		99	00	08	41			1300/2,3,4	00	04	05
		83	00	11	07			1303	00	02	24
		84	00	10	55			1302	00	03	02
		95	00	00	70			1304	00	00	56
		94	00	06	96			1301/2	00	00	34
		93	00	20	81			1301/1	00	07	50
		87	00	05	16			1393/1	00	03	22
		88	00	06	23			1315	00	02	37
		67	00	07	52			1314	00	00	10
		68	00	06	85			1393/2	00	00	10
		66	00	08	81			1392/3	00	04	94
		65	00	09	97			1392/2	00	06	78
		64	00	00	96			91/2	00	00	10
		63	00	91	40			91/1	00	05	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	कुटराबोड़	1392/1	00	00	50	10.	आडेकरा	2027	00	01	23
		1390	00	00	23			2030	00	04	01
		1378/1	00	00	31			2028	00	00	19
		1378/3	00	07	16			2029	00	09	08
		1382,1383	00	08	27			2015	00	15	76
		388/2	00	00	87			2032	00	01	23
		1384	00	00	37			2033	00	00	10
		1385,1386,1387	00	04	80			1204	00	00	66
		1388/1	00	03	84			2305	00	00	65
		2358/2	00	14	77			2014	00	08	67
		2358/1	00	00	10			1803	00	01	31
		1369/1	00	01	58			2013	00	13	80
		1366	00	36	01			1992	00	05	22
		1362	00	03	41			1993	00	00	66
		1654	00	00	40			1904	00	00	14
		1606	00	00	10			1992	00	05	66
10. आडेकरा		2697	00	01	30			1991	00	08	53
		2696	00	07	68			1989	00	03	35
		2695	00	07	33			1814	00	02	52
		2694	00	00	22			1824	00	05	31
		2689	00	18	12			1826	00	12	22
		2690	00	06	79			1828	00	12	57
		2599	00	02	11			1973	00	00	85
		2691	00	00	13			1972	00	01	60
		2598	00	07	54			1971	00	02	09
		2591	00	00	19			1970	00	24	16
		2596	00	00	10			1843	00	08	59
		2595	00	12	55			1058	00	23	52
		2514	00	09	12			1057	00	04	61
		2254	00	03	78			1063	00	03	02
		2253	00	05	77			1064	00	04	28
		2274	00	03	95			1066	00	03	57
		2273	00	37	13			1067	00	04	91
		2275	00	00	12			1070	00	04	78
		2272	00	03	13			1069	00	03	40
		2279	00	12	71			1068	00	04	50
		2280	00	10	76			1053	00	00	10
		2281	00	03	11			1051	00	01	93
		2293	00	06	49			754	00	00	58
		2292	00	18	70			756	00	27	45
		2291	00	07	80			935	00	06	15
		2290	00	16	38			934	00	06	72
		2303	00	17	45			933	00	14	07
		2026	00	00	12						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	आडेकरा	906	00	01	52	11.	तुसार	641	00	11	45
		761	00	00	16			403	00	06	53
		932	00	09	05			404	00	04	45
		925	00	12	54			373	00	32	50
		924	00	13	48			406	00	01	05
		767	00	07	17			414	00	10	38
		768	00	01	50			416	00	08	31
		769	00	02	89			423	00	12	76
		771	00	01	35			422	00	00	43
		770	00	00	10			426	00	05	04
		859	00	09	16			433	00	05	81
		785	00	02	13			434	00	00	84
		857	00	06	67			437	00	02	48
		856	00	06	57			438	00	03	81
		855	00	14	19			439	00	15	61
		786	00	04	16			440	00	03	19
		790	00	01	62			471	00	06	48
		792	00	06	32			456	00	02	56
		791	00	04	46			455	00	04	37
		815	00	08	63			458	00	00	69
		814	00	13	50			457	00	04	02
		813	00	00	64			460	00	00	19
		817	00	03	26			461	00	02	00
		818	00	15	70			462	00	02	62
		821	00	05	36			463	00	08	14
		819	00	01	05			67	00	04	70
		820	00	08	81			66	00	09	63
		76	00	16	71			68	00	10	23
		77	00	23	65			65	00	05	34
		83	00	00	10			70	00	00	13
		81	00	20	37			69	00	00	10
		45	00	08	89			64	00	08	84
		43	00	01	16			63	00	00	40
		42	00	03	05			82	00	08	98
		41	00	07	91			144	00	10	50
		40	00	02	98			143	00	01	71
		36	00	05	11			145	00	06	43
		37	00	03	36			148	00	02	39
11.	तुसार	626	00	20	79			140	00	01	64
		630	00	09	13			141	00	08	71
		643	00	05	55			134	00	07	90
		634	00	14	61			136	00	02	21
		635	00	00	47			135	00	00	83
		660	00	04	95						

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
11. तुसार	137	00	07	92		गुचकुलिया	82	00	08	34	
	127	00	11	34		(महाल नंबर 3)	83	00	11	17	
	107	00	10	60			84	00	03	58	
	111	00	10	28			70	00	23	57	
	113	00	02	41			88	00	08	52	
	115	00	04	31			98	00	09	80	
	114	00	02	11		14. चन्नेली	631	00	00	36	
	117	00	04	08		(महाल नंबर 1)	652	00	00	55	
	116	00	08	53			653	00	05	23	
	12	00	25	09			657	00	02	27	
	15	00	03	18			678	00	10	41	
	16	00	08	90			663	00	07	08	
	14	00	00	10			666	00	01	61	
12. गलगलाडीह	651	00	97	59			662	00	00	93	
	636	00	02	15			667	00	04	43	
	635	00	02	29			708	00	21	87	
	634	00	06	60			709	00	07	90	
13. गुचकुलिया							710	00	23	75	
(महाल नंबर 1)	11	00	02	24			712	00	12	25	
	12	00	04	22			713	00	04	26	
	13	00	01	48			716	00	25	31	
	14	00	01	24			718	00	00	57	
	15	00	10	97			717	00	16	81	
	16	00	00	10			719	00	07	99	
	35	00	06	42			720	00	05	06	
	36	00	00	55			722	00	18	40	
गुचकुलिया							723	00	06	04	
(महाल नंबर 2)	99	00	17	10			724	00	00	87	
	98	00	19	43			721	00	00	17	
	107	00	41	28			725	00	05	47	
	70	00	12	08			726	00	07	90	
	68	00	03	54			730	00	09	65	
	61	00	00	48			732	00	06	05	
	67	00	03	36			733	00	04	68	
	66	00	05	86			810	00	12	77	
	65	00	01	07			811	00	00	26	
गुचकुलिया	37	00	03	66			814	00	03	61	
(महाल नंबर 3)	36	00	00	10			813	00	07	95	
	38	00	01	09			815	00	00	72	
	77	00	18	15			818	00	02	45	
	80	00	02	84			808	00	10	02	
	81	00	08	87			817	00	04	45	
	76	00	00	10			689	00	03	19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	नंदेली	690	00	18	04	15.	कोटेटरा	324	00	08	78
	(महाल नंबर 2)	692	00	08	15			322	00	00	10
		697	00	04	09			325	00	07	52
		700	00	08	25			326	00	04	68
		399	00	00	23			296	00	04	39
		701	00	08	26			317	00	02	91
	नंदेली	18	00	17	26			329	00	24	84
	(महाल नंबर 3)	16	00	32	53			330	00	12	04
15.	कोटेटरा	911	00	08	32			37	00	00	10
		914	00	09	69			40	00	00	25
		913	00	26	18			39	00	06	00
		917	00	05	20			38	00	03	20
		849	00	13	66			45	00	10	75
		848	00	02	41			36	00	04	27
		850	00	06	75			35	00	03	24
		847	00	07	44			34	00	06	08
		846	00	19	93			29	00	08	42
		839	00	00	46			30	00	00	10
		840	00	04	68			28	00	12	84
		841	00	08	07			50	00	00	39
		812	00	22	02			27	00	01	79
		809	00	14	06			19	00	12	53
		810	00	05	73			21	00	05	43
		748	00	48	32			20	00	01	15
		443	00	09	55	16.	दूठी	674	00	09	42
		440	00	07	81			675	00	15	98
		442	00	04	37			673	00	12	27
		261	00	21	91			370	00	01	64
		262	00	05	43			665	00	25	31
		263	00	24	86			654	00	60	85
		275	00	11	17			650	00	22	50
		274	00	14	89			569	00	20	65
		272	00	08	02			568	00	07	14
		271	00	04	09			571	00	27	73
		270	00	32	36			579	00	04	88
		317	00	06	35			580	00	08	75
		309	00	00	19			578	00	09	07
		308	00	02	71			581	00	17	27
		307	00	04	19			559	00	29	00
		306	00	04	18			557	00	14	69
		305	00	01	35			558	00	00	84
		323	00	04	66			551	00	02	57
		304	00	00	10			552	00	05	07
								537	00	00	21

2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
16. मुंठी	538	00	15	09	17. ठठारी	54	00	00	29	
	547	00	04	73		55	00	01	78	
	540	00	12	47		56	00	01	98	
	545	00	08	13		59	00	04	03	
	544	00	01	11		62	00	03	94	
	541	00	06	67		63	00	05	57	
	543	00	16	38		66	00	05	56	
	539	00	08	19		65	00	02	01	
17. ठठारी	2339	00	03	99		72	00	00	95	
	2337	00	08	23		90	00	00	93	
	2341	00	05	60		89	00	03	45	
	2333	00	05	84		88	00	05	31	
	2332	00	10	88		87	00	03	34	
	2327	00	24	20		97	00	03	39	
	2328	00	14	24		86	00	05	97	
	2369	00	11	57		98	00	04	78	
	2370	00	12	69		99	00	03	86	
	2371	00	03	53		100	00	00	60	
	2372	00	11	61		457	00	00	290	
	2421	00	17	83						
	2424	00	14	96						
	2415	00	08	15						
	2425	00	00	63						
	2481	00	77	51						
	1922	00	32	57						
	613	00	05	17						
	587	00	13	95						
	608	00	10	77						
	588	00	03	66						
	589	00	07	21						
	591	00	05	49						
	592	00	08	29						
	521	00	07	72						
	519	00	04	37						
	520	00	10	66						
	244	00	66	54						
	245	00	01	49						
	246	00	08	16						
	248	00	04	09						
	236	00	01	49						
	234	00	10	33						
	232	00	04	32						
	47	00	01	54						
	52	00	01	69						
	53	00	05	67						

[सं. आर-25011/28/2010-ओ.आर-1]

बी. के. दत्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2010

S.O. 2189.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Paradip (Orissa) to Raipur (Chhattisgarh) & Ranchi (Jharkhand), a "Paradip- Sambalpur - Raipur - Ranchi Pipeline" should be laid by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the General Public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Dilip Kumar Agarwal, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Paradip - Sambalpur-Raipur- Ranchi Pipeline Project, N-17, Sector-2, Avanti Vihar, Raipur-492006, Chhattisgarh.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Jaijaipur District : Janjgir-Champa State :
Chhattisgarh

Sr. Name of the Khasara No. Area
No. Village Hectare Are Sq. Mtr.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Barekel Kala	515	00	01	55
		518	00	03	12
		540/1	00	11	41
		538	00	02	80
		539	00	09	23
		537/1	00	04	23
		542	00	07	53
		543/1	00	01	17
		624	00	01	78
		625	00	45	84
		649/1	00	21	49
		661	00	34	91
		667/1	00	65	77
2.	Parsada	372	00	02	79
		279	00	11	87
		278	00	13	42
		277	00	09	00
		276	00	10	96
		253	00	01	82
		275	00	13	85
		254	00	00	10
		255	00	09	90
		256	00	01	70
		258	00	06	63
		257	00	08	52
		238	00	01	98
		260	00	11	50
		237	00	07	51
		235	00	10	18
		187	00	13	42
		189	00	01	11
		188	00	13	29
		182	00	21	18
		178	00	12	67
		170	00	11	89
		171	00	12	12
		167	00	10	28
		166	00	12	89
		160	00	15	26
		159	00	07	62

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chisda	2569	00	03	33
		2570	00	00	32
		2568	00	08	02
		2566	00	00	10
		2587	00	09	95
		2586	00	00	21
		2588	00	10	17
		2603	00	00	46
		2599	00	03	32
		2600	00	04	08
		2601	00	00	75
		2598	00	04	42
		2590	00	09	38
		2616	00	01	12
		2618	00	12	97
		2619	00	01	19
		2627	00	17	55
		2626	00	00	75
		2685	00	00	10
		2686	00	14	23
		2688	00	03	01
		2701	00	01	52
		2700	00	07	61
		2690	00	01	90
		2790	00	00	65
		2691	00	04	24
4.	Hasaud	1803	00	04	83
		1814	00	06	47
		1813	00	05	65
		1812	00	07	20
		1811	00	05	15
		1806	00	05	49
		1809	00	09	95
		1808	00	09	10
		2264	00	01	88
		1596	00	06	94
		1797	00	22	10
		1736	00	12	76
		1737	00	00	36
		1735	00	16	01
		1694	00	00	10
		1746	00	05	38
		1693	00	15	57
		1692	00	05	29
		1672	00	06	04
		1673	00	02	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Hasaud	1690	00	16	96	5.	Kaitha	223	00	01	88
		1676	00	14	44			221	00	02	02
		1677	00	21	35			220	00	02	67
		1659	00	16	55			217	00	00	10
		1656	00	14	68			218	00	02	97
		1651	00	08	29			219	00	00	65
		1652	00	24	11			201	00	02	33
		1653	00	04	04			181/1	00	01	20
		1629	00	02	00			182	00	03	04
		1628	00	14	10			184	00	02	60
		1627	00	03	80			183	00	03	57
		1624	00	12	41			185	00	01	63
5.	Kaitha	1361	00	10	15			189	00	00	32
		1360	00	09	04			186	00	02	87
		1364	00	04	02			190	00	00	41
		1358	00	13	73			188	00	02	57
		1296	00	04	11			187	00	01	67
		1356	00	02	29			139	00	03	45
		1298	00	11	82			142	00	02	21
		1297	00	07	74			141	00	04	00
		1299	00	00	10			143	00	02	58
		1295	00	04	41			140	00	00	10
		1266	00	12	45			144	00	02	56
		1267	00	13	57			145	00	08	84
		1268	00	06	71			146	00	00	53
		1269	00	00	10			126	00	01	23
		1265	00	10	61			123	00	12	12
		1262	00	01	95			122	00	00	55
		1271	00	05	93			76	00	03	41
		1255	00	04	54			75	00	02	05
		1254	00	10	64			73	00	00	10
		1253	00	00	53			72	00	02	29
		1252	00	01	86			71	00	04	37
		413	00	06	15			70	00	04	11
		332	00	00	27			69	00	04	93
		333	00	08	17			79	00	02	08
		334	00	00	76			68	00	00	26
		328	00	04	43			3/2	00	01	46
		252	00	07	61			3/1	00	57	52
		326	00	00	10			3/3	00	04	78
		325	00	02	16			1	00	03	41
		253	00	02	64			4	00	00	10
		254	00	04	08	6.	Dewardhata	832	00	02	65
		256	00	02	07			852	00	12	46
		216/1	00	14	28			829	00	05	00
		224	00	00	33			828/5	00	06	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Dewardhata	86	00	00	86	7.	Baihagudaroo	580	00	00	95
		805	00	06	51			34	00	03	08
		807/1	00	02	44			33	00	00	94
		807/2	00	05	28			31/3	00	03	37
		808	00	00	44			31/2	00	00	10
		804	00	02	80			31/4	00	00	42
		809	00	06	27			31/5	00	00	15
		776	00	34	59			32	00	07	70
		740	00	14	59			135/4	00	08	24
		739	00	01	23			28	00	07	53
		733/1	00	35	09			27/1	00	09	60
		738/2	00	00	10			24	00	05	95
		738/1	00	03	24			25	00	01	66
		726	00	04	79			18	00	06	74
		725	00	00	52			16	00	02	63
		723	00	16	23			15	00	02	87
		724	00	00	10			14	00	06	19
		778	00	00	11			13	00	00	55
7.	Baihagudaroo	684	00	02	50	8.	Tumidih	353	00	00	45
		683	00	24	77			357/2	00	05	87
		673	00	07	03			351/4	00	02	16
		674/10	00	04	24			351/5	00	13	73
		674/9	00	03	16			359	00	13	95
		674/8	00	04	33			360	00	07	90
		674/3	00	02	44			328	00	02	62
		674/7	00	01	12			326	00	12	40
		674/4	00	00	39			115	00	14	65
		665/1	00	04	36			107	00	00	14
		664	00	04	21			106	00	05	27
		663	00	10	08			103	00	14	15
		662	00	08	85			102	00	06	26
		661	00	06	21			100	00	24	47
		666	00	01	39			101	00	03	04
		633	00	09	46			98	00	01	12
		632	00	08	00			99	00	08	41
		565	00	11	57			83	00	11	07
		566	00	00	10			84	00	10	55
		567	00	16	52			95	00	00	70
		584	00	01	56			94	00	06	96
		583	00	08	45			93	00	20	81
		569/4	00	02	15			87	00	05	16
		569/3	00	00	29			88	00	06	23
		582	00	04	09			67	00	07	52
		581	00	03	31			68	00	06	85
		135/1	00	16	42			66	00	08	81

2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Tumidih	65	00	09	97	9. Kutrabod	91/2		00	00	10
	64	00	00	96		91/1		00	05	97
	63	00	91	40		1392/1		00	00	50
9. Kutrabod	1619	00	14	36		1390		00	00	23
	1618	00	19	06		1378/1		00	00	31
	1621	00	02	70		1378/3		00	07	16
	1632/2	00	00	10		1382,1383		00	08	27
	1616	00	02	90		388/2		00	00	87
	1605	00	13	91		1384		00	00	37
	1603/4	00	09	64		1385,1386,1387		00	04	80
	1603/3	00	01	65		1388/1		00	03	84
	155/1	00	09	78		2358/2		00	14	77
	1553	00	00	50		2358/1		00	00	10
	1554	00	07	71		1369/1		00	01	58
	1556	00	10	21		1366		00	36	01
	1522	00	02	50		1362		00	03	41
	1561	00	04	53		1654		00	00	40
	1562/1	00	07	32		1606		00	00	10
	1562/2	00	04	64	10. Odckera	2697		00	01	30
	1272/2	00	05	98		2696		00	07	68
	1272/1	00	09	81		2695		00	07	33
	1263	00	04	61		2694		00	00	22
	1265	00	04	63		2689		00	18	12
	1266	00	04	23		2690		00	06	79
	1267	00	00	71		2599		00	02	11
	1268	00	12	33		2691		00	00	13
	1256/1	00	01	49		2598		00	07	54
	1290/1	00	06	22		2591		00	00	19
	1290/2	00	05	12		2596		00	00	10
	1291	00	06	15		2595		00	12	55
	1292	00	09	41		2514		00	09	12
	1297	00	03	10		2254		00	03	78
	1298/1299	00	15	76		2253		00	05	77
	1300/2,3,4	00	04	05		2274		00	03	95
	1303	00	02	24		2273		00	07	13
	1302	00	03	02		2275		00	00	12
	1304	00	00	56		2272		00	03	13
	1301/2	00	00	34		2279		00	12	71
	1301/1	00	07	50		2280		00	10	76
	1393/1	00	03	22		2281		00	03	11
	1315	00	02	37		2293		00	06	49
	1314	00	00	10		2292		00	18	70
	1393/2	00	00	10		2291		00	07	80
	1392/3	00	04	94		2290		00	16	38
	1392/2	00	06	78		2303		00	17	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Odekera	2026	00	00	12		10. Odekera	859	00	09	16	
	2027	00	01	23			785	00	02	13	
	2030	00	04	04			857	00	06	67	
	2028	00	00	19			856	00	06	57	
	2029	00	09	08			855	00	14	19	
	2015	00	15	76			786	00	04	16	
	2032	00	01	23			790	00	01	62	
	2033	00	00	10			792	00	06	32	
	1204	00	00	66			791	00	04	46	
	2305	00	00	65			815	00	08	63	
	2014	00	08	67			814	00	13	50	
	1803	00	01	31			813	00	00	64	
	2013	00	13	80			817	00	03	26	
	1992	00	05	22			818	00	15	70	
	1993	00	00	66			821	00	05	36	
	1904	00	00	14			819	00	01	05	
	1992	00	05	66			820	00	08	81	
	1991	00	08	53			76	00	16	71	
	1989	00	03	35			77	00	23	65	
	1814	00	02	52			83	00	00	10	
	1824	00	05	31			81	00	20	37	
	1826	00	12	22			45	00	08	89	
	1828	00	12	57			43	00	01	16	
	1973	00	00	85			42	00	03	05	
	1972	00	01	60			41	00	07	91	
	1971	00	02	09			40	00	02	98	
	1970	00	24	16			36	00	05	11	
	1843	00	08	59			37	00	03	36	
	1058	00	23	52		11. Tusar	626	00	20	79	
	1057	00	04	61			630	00	09	13	
	1063	00	03	02			643	00	05	55	
	1064	00	04	28			634	00	14	61	
	1066	00	03	57			635	00	00	47	
	1067	00	04	91			660	00	04	95	
	1070	00	04	78			641	00	11	45	
	1069	00	03	40			403	00	06	53	
	1068	00	04	50			404	00	04	45	
	1053	00	00	10			373	00	32	50	
	1051	00	01	93			406	00	01	05	
	754	00	00	58			414	00	10	38	
	756	00	27	45			416	00	08	31	
	935	00	06	15			423	00	12	76	
	934	00	06	72			422	00	00	43	
	933	00	14	07			426	00	05	04	
	906	00	01	52			433	00	05	81	
	761	00	00	16			434	00	00	84	
	932	00	09	05			437	00	02	48	
	925	00	12	54			438	00	03	81	
	924	00	13	48			439	00	15	61	
	767	00	07	17			440	00	03	19	
	768	00	01	50			471	00	06	48	
	769	00	02	89			456	00	02	56	
	771	00	01	35			455	00	07	37	
	770	00	00	10			454	00	00	69	

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tusar	457	00	04	02		Guchkuliya	37	00	03	66
		460	00	00	19		(Mahaal Number 3)	36	00	00	10
		461	00	02	00			38	00	01	09
		462	00	02	62			77	00	18	15
		463	00	08	14			80	00	02	84
		67	00	04	70			81	00	08	87
		66	00	09	63			76	00	00	10
		68	00	10	23			82	00	08	34
		65	00	05	34			83	00	11	17
		70	00	00	13			84	00	03	58
		69	00	00	10			70	00	23	57
		64	00	08	84			88	00	08	52
		63	00	00	40			98	00	09	80
		82	00	08	98	14	Nandeli (Mahaal	631	00	00	36
		144	00	10	50		Number 1)	652	00	00	55
		143	00	01	71			653	00	05	23
		145	00	06	43			657	00	02	27
		148	00	02	39			678	00	10	41
		140	00	01	64			663	00	07	08
		141	00	08	71		Nandeli (Mahaal	666	00	01	61
		134	00	07	90		Number 1)	662	00	00	93
		136	00	02	21			667	00	04	43
		135	00	00	83			708	00	21	87
		137	00	07	92			709	00	07	90
		127	00	11	34			710	00	23	75
		107	00	10	60			712	00	12	25
		111	00	10	28			713	00	04	26
		113	00	02	41			716	00	25	31
		115	00	04	31			718	00	00	57
		114	00	02	11			717	00	16	81
		117	00	04	08			719	00	07	99
		116	00	08	53			720	00	05	06
		12	00	25	09			722	00	18	40
		15	00	03	18			723	00	06	04
		16	00	08	90			724	00	00	87
12.	Gaigaladih	651	00	97	59	14	Nandeli	721	00	00	17
		636	00	02	15		(Mahaal Number 1)	725	00	05	47
		635	00	02	29			726	00	07	90
		634	00	06	60			730	00	09	65
13.	Guchkuliya	11	00	02	24			732	00	06	05
	(Mahaal Number 1)	12	00	04	22			733	00	04	68
		13	00	01	48			810	00	12	77
		14	00	01	24			811	00	00	26
		15	00	10	97			814	00	03	61
		16	00	00	10			813	00	07	95
		35	00	06	42			815	00	00	72
		36	00	00	55			818	00	02	45
	Guchkuliya	99	00	17	10			808	00	10	02
	(Mahaal Number 2)	98	00	19	43			817	00	04	45
		107	00	41	28		Nandeli (Mahaal	689	00	03	19
		70	00	12	08		Number 2)	690	00	18	04
		68	00	03	54			692	00	08	15
		61	00	00	48			697	00	04	09
		67	00	03	36			700	00	08	25
		66	00	05	86			399	00	00	23
		65	00	01	07			701	00	08	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nandeli (Mahaal	18	00	17	26	15. Kotetara	28	00	12	84	
	Number 3)	16	00	32	53		50	00	00	39	
15	Kotetara	911	00	08	32		27	00	01	79	
		914	00	09	69		19	00	12	53	
		913	00	26	18		21	00	05	43	
		917	00	05	20		20	00	01	15	
		849	00	13	66	16. Thuthi	674	00	09	42	
		848	00	02	41		675	00	15	98	
		850	00	06	75		673	00	12	27	
		847	00	07	44		370	00	01	64	
		846	00	19	93		665	00	25	31	
		839	00	00	46		654	00	60	85	
		840	00	04	68		650	00	22	50	
		841	00	08	07		569	00	20	65	
		812	00	22	02		568	00	07	14	
		809	00	14	06		571	00	27	73	
		810	00	05	73		579	00	04	88	
		748	00	48	32		580	00	08	75	
		443	00	09	55		578	00	09	07	
		440	00	07	81		581	00	17	27	
		442	00	04	37		559	00	29	00	
		261	00	21	91		557	00	14	69	
		262	00	05	43		558	00	00	84	
		263	00	24	86		551	00	02	57	
		275	00	11	17		552	00	05	07	
		274	00	14	89		537	00	00	21	
		272	00	08	02		538	00	15	09	
		271	00	04	09		547	00	04	73	
		270	00	32	36		540	00	12	47	
		317	00	06	35		545	00	08	13	
		309	00	00	19		544	00	01	11	
		308	00	02	71	17. Thathari	541	00	06	67	
		307	00	04	19		543	00	16	38	
		306	00	04	18		539	00	08	19	
		305	00	01	35		2339	00	03	99	
		323	00	04	66		2337	00	08	23	
		304	00	00	10		2341	00	05	60	
		324	00	08	78		2333	00	05	81	
		322	00	00	10		2332	00	10	88	
		325	00	07	52		2327	00	24	20	
		326	00	04	68		2328	00	14	24	
		296	00	04	39		2369	00	11	57	
		317	00	02	91		2370	00	12	69	
		329	00	24	84		2371	00	03	53	
		330	00	12	04		2372	00	11	61	
		37	00	00	10		2421	00	17	83	
		40	00	00	25		2424	00	14	96	
		39	00	06	00		2415	00	08	15	
		38	00	03	20		2425	00	00	63	
		45	00	10	75		2481	00	77	51	
		36	00	04	27		1922	00	32	57	
		35	00	03	24		613	00	05	17	
		34	00	06	08		587	00	13	95	
		29	00	08	42		608	00	10	77	
		30	00	00	10		588	00	03	66	
							589	00	07	21	
							591	00	05	49	
							592	00	08	29	
							521	00	07	72	

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17.	Thathari	519	00	04	37		Thathari	62	00	03	94
		520	00	10	66			63	00	05	57
		244	00	66	54			66	00	05	56
		245	00	01	49			65	00	02	01
		246	00	08	16			72	00	00	95
		248	00	04	09			90	00	00	93
		236	00	01	49			89	00	03	45
		234	00	10	33			88	00	05	31
		232	00	04	32			87	00	03	34
		47	00	01	54			97	00	03	39
		52	00	01	69			86	00	05	97
		33	00	05	67			98	00	04	78
		54	00	00	29			99	00	03	86
		55	00	01	78			100	00	00	60
		56	00	01	98			457	00	00	90
		59	00	04	03						

[F. No. R-25011/28/2010-OR-I]

B. K. DATTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 अगस्त, 2010

का.आ. 2190.—तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 47) की धारा (3) की उपधारा (3) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त की गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों को तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में उनके नाम के सामने दर्शायी गई अवधि के लिए, या अगले आदेश जारी होने तक या सेवानिवृत्ति तक, जो भी पहले हो, नियुक्त करती है:

	कब	से
1. श्री रॉय चौधरी, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	1-8-2010	31-7-2012
2. श्री सुनील कुमार श्रीवास्तव, महा निदेशक, टाईट्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय	26-2-2010	25-2-2012
3. डॉ. आर.के. मल्होत्रा, संयुक्त निदेशक (अनु. एवं विकास) इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	1-7-2010	30-6-2012
4. श्री बी.एम. बंसल, अध्यक्ष इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड	1-3-2010	30-9-2010

[सं. जी. 35012/2/91-वित्त II]

महेंद्र सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th August, 2010

S.O. 2190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (c) of Sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following officers as Members of the Oil Industry Development Board for the period shown against their names or until further orders or retirement, whichever is earlier:

	From	To
1. Shri Roy Choudhary C & MD, HPCL	1-8-2010	31-7-2012
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Srivastava, DG, DGH	26-2-2010	25-2-2012
3. Dr. R.K. Malhotra, ED (R&D), IOC	1-7-2010	30-6-2012
4. Shri B.M. Bansal, Chairman, IOC	1-3-2010	30-9-2010

[No. G. 35012/2/91-Fin II]

MAHENDRA SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 अगस्त 2010

का. आ. 2191.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2271, तारीख 12 अगस्त, 2009 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुनन्ती के पास विजयवाड़ा नैलुग-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स ग्लोजिमिटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई — वंगलौर — मंगलौर गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 14 मई, 2010 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स ग्लोजिमिटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : तिरुतनी	जिला : तिरुवल्लुर	राज्य : तमिलनाडु		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) अलीमेलुमन्नापुरम	287	00	13	53
	279/4	00	18	70
	279/5	00	08	03
	279/6	00	08	84
	279/12वीं	00	00	10
	279/11	00	01	84
	279/13ए	00	04	07
	279/13वीं	00	05	01
	279/14	00	05	10
	279/15	00	03	64
	266/12	00	15	95
	266/10	00	13	28
	266/9	00	00	14
	266/13	00	00	25
	267/1	00	19	99
	267/2	00	11	10
	267/3वीं	00	01	18
	268/1	00	05	36
	268/2ए	00	05	00
	268/2वीं	00	07	90
	268/3	00	14	78
	280/16	00	00	10
	280/17	00	00	86
	280/15	00	04	05
	280/18	00	03	56
	280/14	00	13	00
	280/19	00	01	31
	280/20	00	00	10
	281/10	00	06	74
	281/7	00	24	19
	281/6	00	03	49
	281/4	00	07	02
	281/5	00	08	80
	283/4ए	00	16	27
	283/3वीं	00	03	14
	283/7	00	14	83
	284/2	00	00	29

1	2	3	4	5
) अलीमेलुमन्गापुरम (निरंतर)	284/3	00	01	28
	284/4	00	03	51
	284/5	00	02	86
	284/6	00	07	53
	284/7	00	34	11
	285/3	00	04	26
	285/10	00	12	48
	285/8	00	00	35
	285/2	00	07	76
	285/4	00	06	04
	285/5	00	09	43
	285/6	00	03	51
	285/11	00	26	84
सुर्यानिगरम	25	00	06	46
	29	00	10	17
	3	00	02	00
	19/1	00	21	42
	22/3	00	12	83
	22/4	00	04	10
	22/5	00	05	46
	22/7	00	14	79
	22/10	00	14	06
	22/9	00	04	84
	22/8	00	04	51
	22/2	00	08	47
	23/10	00	10	92
	23/11ए	00	03	85
	23/11बी	00	03	83
	23/15सी	00	05	61
	23/15ए	00	03	73
	23/15बी	00	04	43
	26/2	00	27	32
	27/5	00	21	72
	27/4	00	01	89
	27/1बी	00	10	73
	27/3	00	00	20
	27/2	00	10	18
	28/2	00	12	01
	28/3ए	00	00	65
	28/3बी	00	03	70
	28/3सी	00	10	42
	28/4	00	11	40

1	2	3	4	5
2) सुर्यानगरम (निरंतर)	30/2	00	10	60
	30/1	00	42	22
	31/1	00	20	32
	31/8	00	28	67
	31/6	00	01	00
	31/2	00	21	02
	31/5	00	01	47
	40/1	00	07	91
	1/2वी 2	00	00	26
	1/4वी	00	03	08
	1/5वी	00	02	50

[फा सं. एल.-14014/26/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th August, 2010

S. O. 2191.— Whereas by a notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2271, dated 12th August, 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai – Bangalore – Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of ~~Vijayanagara~~ – Nellore – Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamilnadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 14th May, 2010;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, the Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Tiruttani		District:Thiruvallur		State:Tamil Nadu	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Alimelumangapuram	287	00	13	53	
	279/4	00	18	70	
	279/5	00	08	03	
	279/6	00	08	84	
	279/12B	00	00	10	
	279/11	00	01	84	
	279/13A	00	04	07	
	279/13B	00	05	01	
	279/14	00	05	10	
	279/15	00	03	64	
	266/12	00	15	95	
	266/10	00	13	28	
	266/9	00	00	14	
	266/13	00	00	25	
	267/1	00	19	99	
	267/2	00	11	10	
	267/3B	00	01	18	
	268/1	00	05	36	
	268/2A	00	05	00	
	268/2B	00	07	90	
	268/3	00	14	78	
	280/16	00	00	10	
	280/17	00	00	86	
	280/15	00	04	05	
	280/18	00	03	56	
	280/14	00	13	00	
	280/19	00	01	31	
	280/20	00	00	10	
	281/10	00	06	74	
	281/7	00	24	19	
	281/6	00	03	49	
	281/4	00	07	02	
	281/5	00	08	80	
	283/4A	00	16	27	
	283/3B	00	03	14	
	283/7	00	14	83	
	284/2	00	00	29	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Alimelumangapuram (Contd)	284/3	00	01	28
	284/4	00	03	51
	284/5	00	02	86
	284/6	00	07	53
	284/7	00	34	11
	285/3	00	04	26
	285/10	00	12	48
	285/8	00	00	35
	285/2	00	07	76
	285/4	00	06	04
	285/5	00	09	43
	285/6	00	03	51
	285/11	00	26	84
2) Suryanagaram	25	00	06	46
	29	00	10	17
	3	00	02	00
	19/1	00	21	42
	22/3	00	12	83
	22/4	00	04	10
	22/5	00	05	46
	22/7	00	14	79
	22/10	00	14	06
	22/9	00	04	84
	22/8	00	04	51
	22/2	00	08	47
	23/10	00	10	92
	23/11A	00	03	85
	23/11B	00	03	83
	23/15C	00	05	61
	23/15A	00	03	73
	23/15B	00	04	43
	26/2	00	27	32
	27/5	00	21	72
	27/4	00	01	89
	27/1B	00	10	73
	27/3	00	00	20
	27/2	00	10	18
	28/2	00	12	01
	28/3A	00	00	65
	28/3B	00	03	70
	28/3C	00	10	42
	28/4	00	11	40

1	2	3	4	5
2) Suryanagaram (Contd)	30/2	00	10	60
	30/1	00	42	22
	31/1	00	20	32
	31/8	00	28	67
	31/6	00	01	00
	31/2	00	21	02
	31/5	00	01	47
	40/1	00	07	91
	1/2B2	00	00	26
	1/4B	00	03	08
	1/5B	00	02	50

[F. No. L-14014/26/2009-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त 2010

का. आ. 2192.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2272 तारीख 19 अगस्त, 2009 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास ~~विजयवाड़ा-नैलुर-चैन्नई~~ पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई - ट्यूटीकोरिन गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 06 मई, 2010 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलिंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : बंदावासी		जिला : तिरुवन्नामलाई		राज्य : तमिलनाडु	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) सूद्राकट्टेरी	7 और 155	02	08	24	
	175/1ए	00	00	10	
	175/1बी	00	10	94	
	175/1सी	00	14	57	
	175/4ए	00	11	32	
	175/4बी	00	05	81	
	175/4सी	00	06	04	
	175/4डी	00	06	11	
	175/4ई	00	03	22	
	175/2सी	00	00	29	
	175/3बी	00	10	78	
	5/2	00	00	16	
	5/4	00	01	02	
	9/6बी	00	01	25	
	9/6ए	00	32	97	
	9/5	00	12	68	
	10/3	00	10	39	
	11/2	00	19	17	
	11/1	00	20	33	
	12/1ए	00	05	66	
	171/2बी	00	01	40	
	171/2सी	00	08	40	
	171/4डी	00	08	82	
	171/4ए	00	10	84	
	171/4सी	00	07	40	
	171/4बी	00	07	36	
	171/4एफ	00	03	14	
	171/4जी	00	01	87	
	171/4के	00	01	91	
	171/3बी	00	03	07	
	176/3ए1	00	00	10	
	176/16	00	00	95	
	176/17	00	07	92	
	176/4ए	00	11	44	
	176/4बी	00	18	59	
	176/9	00	12	13	
176/10	00	19	96		

1	2	3	4	5
1) सुद्राकट्टेरी (निरंतर)	176/11	00	01	22
	176/6	00	05	29
	176/7	00	17	58
	176/8	00	38	85
2) मेलानूर	212/5वी	00	00	50

[फा सं. एल.-14014/25/2009-जी.पी.]

के.के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S. O. 2192.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2272 dated 19th August, 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai – Tuticorin gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of ~~Vijayapuri~~ Nellore – Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamilnadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before **06th May, 2010**;

And whereas, no objection has been received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Vandavasi		District:Thiruvannamalai		State:Tamil Nadu	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Sudrakatteri	7 & 155	02	08	24	
	175/1A	00	00	10	
	175/1B	00	10	94	
	175/1C	00	14	57	
	175/4A	00	11	32	
	175/4B	00	05	81	
	175/4C	00	06	04	
	175/4D	00	06	11	
	175/4E	00	03	22	
	175/2C	00	00	29	
	175/3B	00	10	78	
	5/2	00	00	16	
	5/4	00	01	02	
	9/6B	00	01	25	
	9/6A	00	32	97	
	9/5	00	12	68	
	10/3	00	10	39	
	11/2	00	19	17	
	11/1	00	20	33	
	12/1A	00	05	66	
	171/2B	00	01	40	
	171/2C	00	08	40	
	171/4D	00	08	82	
	171/4A	00	10	84	
	171/4C	00	07	40	
	171/4B	00	07	36	
	171/4F	00	03	14	
	171/4G	00	01	87	
	171/4K	00	01	91	
	171/3B	00	03	07	
	176/3A1	00	00	10	
	176/16	00	00	95	
	176/17	00	07	92	
	176/4A	00	11	44	
	176/4B	00	18	59	
	176/9	00	12	13	
	176/10	00	19	96	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Sudrakatteri (Contd)	176/11	00	01	22
	176/6	00	05	29
	176/7	00	17	58
	176/8	00	38	85
2) Melanur	212/5B	00	00	50

[F. No. L-14014/25/2009-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अगस्त 2010

का. आ. 2193.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रिलाएंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड की आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर काकीनाडा स्थित अपतटीय गैस प्रसंस्करण टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स रिलोजिमेटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा **विजयवाड़ा-नेल्लोर - चेन्नई पाइपलाइन** विछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबन्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवन्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विछाई जाने के लिए उपायोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाचलम, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलोजिमेटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, न. 67-11-21/2, सावियुजा, न्यु सेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के सामने, एल. वी. नगर, काकिनाडा - 533 003, पूर्वी गोदावरी जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा .

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :ताल्लारेवु	जिला :पूर्वी गोदावरी	गज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं / सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) लच्चिपालेम	1/5	00	03	22
	1/6	00	10	10
	1/10	00	18	93
	1/11	00	32	09
	2	00	73	52
	8	00	01	17
	9	00	00	10
	13/1	00	03	72
	14	00	10	05
	15/1	00	07	45
	15/2	00	11	40
2) उप्पन्गला	5/5	00	00	17
	5/6	00	06	28
	5/7	00	03	45
	5/8	00	05	77
	5/9	00	04	77
	5/10	00	06	00
	5/11	00	07	86
	6/2	00	02	10
	6/4	00	13	33
	7/1	00	10	36
	7/2	00	30	03
	8/6	00	01	16
	9	00	38	10
	10	00	00	10
	11	00	00	23
	19/1	00	01	30
	20	00	48	78
	22	00	04	59
	23/3	00	01	23
	23/4	00	01	26
	23/5	00	00	20
	23/6	00	00	10
	23/7	00	10	24
	23/8	00	01	34
	23/9	00	06	90
	23/10	00	13	19

1	2	3	4	5
2) उप्पनाला (निरंतर)	23/11	00	07	68
	23/12	00	09	00
	23/13	00	12	88
	24/5	00	00	15
	24/6	00	02	20

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : रायचूरम	जिला : पूर्वी गोदावरी	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) कुरमापुरम	163	00	05	20
	164/1	00	22	97
	164/2	00	07	30
	165/1	00	25	86
	165/2	00	13	48
	165/3	00	23	43
	205/2	00	05	42
	205/3	00	24	23
	206	00	05	22
	207/1	00	24	84
	216/1	00	29	89
	216/2	00	02	10
	217	00	28	89
	218/1	00	21	21
	218/4	00	19	79
	218/5	00	03	21
	220/2	00	03	18
	220/3	00	01	48
	220/4	00	02	22
	220/5	00	00	11
	221/1	00	01	58
	221/2	00	07	69
	221/4	00	29	85
	221/5	00	05	79
	221/6	00	14	61
	290/2	00	13	57
	290/3	00	20	75
	290/4ए	00	06	09
	290/4बि	00	19	07
	290/5	00	01	85
	292/1	00	14	09
	292/2	00	15	95
	292/3	00	10	27
	292/4	00	01	42
	292/5	00	12	88

1	2	3	4	5
1) कुरमापुरम (निरंतर)	293/4	00	03	62
	293/5	00	43	10
	293/6	00	01	57
	293/7	00	00	66
	293/8	00	02	11
	302/4	00	04	17
	302/5	00	19	32
	302/6	00	21	09
	302/7	00	08	71
	302/8	00	15	36
	305/1	00	02	06
	305/5	00	59	70
	364/1	00	19	50
	364/3	00	12	06
	364/4	00	15	90
	365/1	00	00	10
	365/2	00	21	62
	365/3	00	01	19
	365/4	00	10	60
	377/2	00	14	08
	377/3	00	25	50
	378/2	00	21	80
	378/3	00	15	56
	379/2	00	17	60
	380/1	00	22	70
	380/2	00	17	52
	385/4	00	09	47
	385/5	00	10	79
	386/1	00	08	93
	386/2	00	02	80

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :कपिलेशवरपुरम	जिला :पूर्वी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
4) अन्धारा	157/14	00	01	58
	157/15	00	01	24
	158/2	00	09	75
	158/3	00	00	79
	158/4	00	11	36
	158/5	00	04	80
	158/6	00	02	52
	158/7	00	01	42
	158/8	00	07	39
	159/16	00	00	68

1	2	3	4	5
1) अन्गारा (निरंतर)	159/17	00	14	60
	160/1	00	00	04
	160/2	00	09	63
	160/3	00	13	71
	161/1	00	36	38
	162/1	00	05	84
	162/2	00	08	09
	163/2	00	42	95
	174/5	00	00	12
	174/6	00	10	84
	174/7	00	02	50
	174/8	00	00	10
	174/12	00	24	78
	176/3	00	46	17
	177/1	00	05	35
	177/2	00	19	39
	178/3	00	25	40
	180	00	28	18
	181/2	00	13	03
	181/3	00	15	85
	181/4	00	02	95
	181/5	00	03	27
	181/7	00	05	02
	182	00	02	87
	234/1	00	19	58
	235	00	05	14
	236/2	00	00	10
	236/3	00	12	59
	236/4ए	00	21	58
	236/4बी	00	14	35
	236/4सी	00	00	21
	255	00	22	56
	256/1	00	01	61
	256/2	00	44	85
	256/3	00	16	72
	257/9	00	02	05
	258/5	00	30	02
	258/4	00	00	10
	258/6	00	07	54
	258/11	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) अन्गरा (निरतंर)	292/2	00	23	44
	292/3	00	14	38
	294/14	00	09	66
	295/8	00	12	47
	295/9	00	00	53
	295/11	00	07	34
	295/12	00	09	27
	295/13	00	07	79
	295/14	00	04	09
	305/12	00	01	93
	305/14	00	05	98
	305/15	00	07	25
	305/16	00	01	70
	305/18	00	00	10
	305/17	00	06	50
	307/1	00	00	20
	308/1	00	14	22
	308/3	00	00	10
	308/5	00	07	14
	308/4	00	06	28
	308/6	00	06	04
	309/5	00	29	22
	309/6	00	36	01
	310/4	00	13	23
	310/5	00	16	37
	311/2	00	31	31
	311/3	00	04	95
	312	00	37	00
	313/1	00	02	00
	313/2	00	18	70
	315	00	14	83
	318/1	00	05	19
	318/3	00	23	34
2) तातापुडि	85	00	09	61
	86/4	00	00	79
	86/5	00	07	72
	86/6	00	13	35
	88/1	00	29	02
	88/2	00	02	13
	88/3	00	00	15

1	2	3	4	5
2) तातापुडि (निरंतर)	89/2	00	20	00
	89/3	00	24	58
	91/1	00	19	77
	91/2	00	18	61
	91/3	00	03	31
	92/1	00	00	53
	92/2	00	28	23
	93/2	00	00	97
	93/3	00	13	56
	93/4	00	03	65
	93/6	00	29	81
	94/2	00	00	80
	94/3	00	14	73
	94/4	00	05	51
	97/4	00	02	37
	97/5	00	21	61
	100/13	00	02	11
	101/2	00	19	93
	101/3	00	00	39
	101/4	00	09	71
	103/1ए	00	03	13
	104/1	00	04	13
	104/3	00	08	64
	104/5	00	37	81
3) कपिलेश्वरपुरम	184/1	00	02	82
	184/2	00	11	87
	184/3	00	05	70
	184/5	00	09	40
	184/6	00	09	55
	184/8	00	00	10
	188	00	00	81
	189	00	21	89
	190/1	00	10	01
	190/2	00	06	35
	467	00	17	82
4) गैतमी गेदावरि रिवर	नदि दो गाँव के बीच में	06	80	70
5) तातापुडि लंका	128	00	08	85
	138/1	00	02	66
	138/2	00	00	38
	138/3	00	03	13

1	2	3	4	5
5) तातापुडि लंका (निरंतर)	138/4	00	00	70
	140/3	00	00	51
	140/4	00	08	64
	140/5	00	15	31
	140/6	00	13	59
	140/7	00	06	83
	140/8	00	01	29
	141/2	00	03	42
	141/3	00	16	04
	141/4	00	12	34
	141/5	00	05	01
	148/4	00	00	36
	148/5	00	02	87
	148/6	00	05	82
	148/7	00	08	87
	148/8	00	10	33
	148/9	00	10	41
	148/10	00	09	51
	149/1	00	03	79
	149/2	00	11	89
	149/3	00	11	34
	149/4	00	08	00
	149/5	00	08	07
	149/6	00	05	10
	149/7	00	02	59
	149/8	00	00	51
	150/1	00	00	17
	203/1	00	09	10
	203/4	00	09	17
	203/6	00	09	57
	203/7	00	09	21
	203/9	00	09	18
	203/10	00	07	35
	203/11	00	00	86

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक	केत्तापेटा	जिला :पूर्वी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश	
1) मंदपल्लि	58	00	95	40
	60/2	00	45	52
	60/1	00	00	10
	61/1	00	07	72
2) केत्तापेटा	91/1	00	17	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) केत्तापेटा (निरंतर)	91/3	00	07	62
	92	00	17	06
	103/1	00	00	10
	103/2	00	00	24
	104/2	00	01	03
	105/1	00	04	00
	105/2	00	16	01
	106/1	00	00	10
	106/2	00	30	80
	106/3	00	09	42
	106/4	00	14	58
	106/5	00	20	60
	106/6	00	03	48
	107/1	00	00	38
	109/6	00	08	06
	109/7	00	05	94
	109/8	00	14	79
	109/9	00	08	81
	109/10	00	00	82
	134/4	00	09	93
	134/9	00	24	53
	134/10	00	24	25
	134/11	00	22	67
	134/12	00	00	50
	149/25	00	00	60
	150/1	00	27	17
	150/2	00	01	43
	151	00	37	86
	153/1	00	30	30
	158	00	06	87
	173/12	00	00	41
	173/13	00	01	30
	173/14	00	01	09
	173/15	00	09	58
	173/16	00	01	11
	173/22	00	01	14
	173/23	00	06	70
	173/24	00	01	87
	173/25	00	00	46
	173/26	00	00	11

1	2	3	4	5
2) केलापेटा (निरंतर)	174/2	00	02	92
	174/4	00	00	10
	174/3	00	10	15
	174/5	00	15	33
	174/6	00	17	71
	174/7	00	17	95
	174/8	00	01	02
	174/10	00	01	94
	175/1	00	00	10
	183/3	00	09	94
	183/4	00	00	26
	183/12	00	12	09
	183/13	00	13	75
	183/14	00	00	10
	183/18	00	02	66
	183/19	00	00	18
	184/1	00	02	91
	184/3	00	03	62
	184/4	00	15	80
	184/5	00	14	18
	184/6	00	04	11
	185	00	04	07
	186/1	00	04	15
	186/6	00	01	09
	186/7	00	10	49
	186/8	00	06	75
	186/9	00	01	78
	186/10	00	00	39
	186/12	00	13	84
	188/4	00	00	99
	188/5	00	07	99
	188/6	00	08	73
	188/7	00	21	16
	188/8	00	02	99
	188/9	00	22	30
	188/10	00	04	85
	433	00	26	11
	435/1ए	00	01	70
	435/1बी	00	10	28
	435/2	00	13	50

1	2	3	4	5
2) केलापेटा (निरंतर)	435/3	00	01	03
	436/1	00	10	60
	436/2	00	10	92
	436/4	00	03	40
	437	00	06	54
	430	00	00	10
	438	00	03	77
	465/2वी	00	05	75
	466/1	00	27	92
	466/2	00	64	38
	467/1	00	03	52
	469	00	04	55

मंडल/ तेहमिल/ तालुक शगुलपालेम	जिला शपूर्वी गोदावरी	राज्य शआन्ध प्रदेश		
1) देवरापाल्लि	212/1	00	01	36
	212/2	00	09	18
	212/4	00	01	20
	213/3	00	20	49
	213/4	00	05	77
	214	00	89	97
	215	00	00	10
	227	00	00	83
	228/2	00	01	29
	230/5	00	04	66
	231	00	24	63
	232	00	12	84
	234/1	00	23	27
	240	00	13	97
	241/2	00	00	10
	242/1	00	00	72
	264/3	00	06	77
	264/4	00	00	20
	264/6	00	07	28
	264/7	00	13	81
	264/9	00	00	38
	264/10	00	07	90
	265/1	00	03	46
	266/1	00	03	43
	267/1	00	34	78
	267/2	00	03	54
	270/1	00	04	36
	270/2	00	72	21

1	2	3	4	5
1) देवरापाल्लि (निरंतर)	295/1	00	10	66
	295/2	00	06	47
	325	00	19	20
	326/1	00	09	50
	326/2	00	09	50
	327	00	38	13
	328/5	00	01	02
	340/1	00	01	90
	340/2	00	33	27
	340/3	00	09	65
	341/1	00	20	55
	343/1	00	42	92
	343/2	00	03	25
	343/3	00	13	71
	344/1	00	23	64
	344/2	00	00	10
	345/1	00	06	67
	348	00	12	26
	364	00	07	52
	365/3	00	03	49
	370	00	21	57
	372/1	00	00	51
	372/2	00	19	14
	372/3	00	09	97
	372/4	00	04	39
	372/5	00	01	94
	372/6	00	21	39
	372/7	00	19	34
	373/1	00	31	46
	373/3	00	16	39
	373/4	00	12	78
	374	00	08	12
	376	00	00	52
2) ईताकेटा	325	00	09	60
	327/1	00	01	40
	327/2	00	37	60
	317/6	00	00	45
	317/7	00	04	75
	328	00	05	93
	330/1	00	36	66

1	2	3	4	5
2) ईताकेटा (निरंतर)	330/2	00	03	80
	331/1	00	26	60
	332/1	00	06	46
	332/2	00	23	67
	332/3	00	00	33
	341/1	00	00	21
	341/2	00	02	27
	341/3	00	22	83
	342/1	00	04	32
	342/3	00	11	98
	342/4	00	10	29
	343/9	00	00	86
	344/1	00	11	26
	344/2	00	16	67
	346/1	00	20	61
	346/2	00	05	34
	346/3	00	02	25
	346/6	00	00	18
	348	00	05	26
	349/3	00	00	52
	349/4	00	34	35
	349/5	00	00	73
	357	00	40	62
	361	00	08	28
	384/2	00	06	74
	384/3	00	03	95
	384/4	00	43	80
	384/5	00	03	75
	384/6	00	03	72
	385	00	05	47
	389/5	00	35	27
	389/6	00	14	86
	389/7	00	04	87
	389/8	00	02	51
	389/9	00	00	48
	390/1	00	17	16
	390/2	00	17	52
	402	00	04	54
3) ओपालपुराम	29/1	00	06	73
	29/3	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
3) ग्रेपोलपुराम (निरंतर)	29/4	00	12	07
	29/5	00	28	89
	29/6	00	08	06
	29/7	00	00	26
	29/11	00	17	85
	29/12	00	00	10
	29/13	00	04	63
	31/1	00	01	53
	31/2	00	11	83
	31/3	00	13	64
	32/10	00	18	56
	47/8	00	04	87
	47/9	00	02	64
	47/10	00	08	29
	47/11	00	38	66
	48/8	00	04	55
	48/9	00	11	10
	48/10	00	03	94
	50/1	00	13	15
	50/11	00	01	13
	50/12	00	01	10
	50/13	00	24	24
	74/1	00	47	53
	74/2	00	11	34
	75/5	00	24	72
	75/6	00	09	72
	83/1	00	02	75
	83/2	00	02	53
	83/3	00	00	21
	83/8	00	04	29
	83/9	00	02	06
	83/10	00	01	81
	84/1	00	04	56
	84/2	00	01	81
	84/4	00	00	50
	84/5	00	30	28
	88	00	02	01
	90	00	18	93
	91/6	00	00	94
	91/7	00	02	94

1	2	3	4	5
3) ढुगेडलडुरलड (नलरंतर)	92	00	05	77
	311/1	00	11	36
	311/2	00	20	12
	311/4	00	13	88
	311/5	00	03	53
	311/6	00	02	31
	311/7	00	00	36
	314/2	00	06	93
	319	00	00	15
	32 1/2	00	21	10
	32 1/3	00	10	14
	32 1/4	00	05	72
	32 1/5	00	00	10
	32 2/1	00	28	94
	32 2/2	00	00	10
	323/4	00	04	99
	350	00	00	53
	352/1	00	12	63
	352/2	00	01	25
	352/3	00	11	70
	352/8ए	00	22	48
	353/3ए	00	04	06
	353/3बी	00	13	99
	353/3सी	00	00	68
	353/4ए	00	00	25
	353/4सी	00	01	02
	353/5	00	14	70
	353/6	00	06	78
	353/7	00	02	68
	353/8	00	02	89
	354/1	00	04	35
	355/1	00	00	35
	356/1	00	08	31
	356/4	00	30	06
	356/5	00	15	30
	356/6	00	22	18
	357/1	00	03	90
	357/3	00	05	21
	357/4	00	26	28
	357/5	00	09	63

1	2	3	4	5
3) मंगोपालपुराण (निरंतर)	362	00	12	96
	363/1	00	01	01
	363/5	00	16	32
	364/1	00	07	33
	364/2	00	09	53
	364/3	00	10	34
	364/4	00	00	65
	364/7	00	06	32
	364/8	00	02	45
	364/9	00	01	73
	364/10	00	00	60
4) वसिस्टा गेदावरि रिवर	नदि दो गाँव के बीच में	01	25	40

[फा सं. एल.-14014/46/2010-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st August, 2010

S. O. 2193.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from on-shore gas processing terminal at Kakinada on East Coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, to consumers in various parts of the country, ~~Vijayawada~~ Nellore-Chennai Pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed here to;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of the User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp New Centuary Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada - 533003, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Tallarevu		District:East Godavari		State:Andhra Pradesh	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Lachipalem	1/5	00	03	22	
	1/6	00	10	10	
	1/10	00	18	93	
	1/11	00	32	09	
	2	00	73	52	
	8	00	01	17	
	9	00	00	10	
	13/1	00	03	72	
	14	00	10	05	
	15/1	00	07	45	
	15/2	00	11	40	
2) Uppangala	5/5	00	00	17	
	5/6	00	06	28	
	5/7	00	03	45	
	5/8	00	05	77	
	5/9	00	04	77	
	5/10	00	06	00	
	5/11	00	07	86	
	6/2	00	02	10	
	6/4	00	13	33	
	7/1	00	10	36	
	7/2	00	30	03	
	8/6	00	01	16	
	9	00	38	10	
	10	00	00	10	
	11	00	00	25	
	19/1	00	01	30	
	20	00	48	78	
	22	00	04	59	
	23/3	00	01	23	
	23/4	00	01	26	
	23/5	00	00	20	
	23/6	00	00	10	
	23/7	00	10	24	
	23/8	00	01	34	
	23/9	00	06	90	
	23/10	00	13	19	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Uppangala (Contd)	23/11	00	07	68
	23/12	00	09	00
	23/13	00	12	88
	24/5	00	00	15
	24/6	00	02	20
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Rayavaram	District:East Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh		
1) Kurmapuram	163	00	05	20
	164/1	00	22	97
	164/2	00	07	30
	165/1	00	25	86
	165/2	00	13	48
	165/3	00	23	43
	205/2	00	05	42
	205/3	00	24	23
	206	00	05	22
	207/1	00	24	84
	216/1	00	29	89
	216/2	00	02	10
	217	00	28	89
	218/1	00	21	21
	218/4	00	19	79
	218/5	00	03	21
	220/2	00	03	18
	220/3	00	01	48
	220/4	00	02	22
	220/5	00	00	11
	221/1	00	01	58
	221/2	00	07	69
	221/4	00	29	85
	221/5	00	05	79
	221/6	00	14	61
	290/2	00	13	57
	290/3	00	20	75
	290/4A	00	06	09
	290/4B	00	19	07
	290/5	00	01	85
	292/1	00	14	09
	292/2	00	15	95
	292/3	00	10	27
	292/4	00	01	42
	292/5	00	12	88
	293/4	00	03	62
	293/5	00	43	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kurmapuram (Contd)	293/6	00	01	57
	293/7	00	00	66
	293/8	00	02	11
	302/4	00	04	17
	302/5	00	19	32
	302/6	00	21	09
	302/7	00	08	71
	302/8	00	15	36
	305/1	00	02	06
	305/5	00	59	70
	364/1	00	19	50
	364/3	00	12	06
	364/4	00	15	90
	365/1	00	00	10
	365/2	00	21	62
	365/3	00	01	19
	365/4	00	10	60
	377/2	00	14	08
	377/3	00	25	50
	378/2	00	21	80
	378/3	00	15	56
	379/2	00	17	60
	380/1	00	22	70
	380/2	00	17	52
	385/4	00	09	47
	385/5	00	10	79
	386/1	00	08	93
	386/2	00	02	80

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Kapileswarapuram	District: East Godavari	State: Andhra Pradesh		
1) Angara	157/14	00	01	58
	157/15	00	01	24
	158/2	00	09	75
	158/3	00	00	79
	158/4	00	11	36
	158/5	00	04	80
	158/6	00	02	52
	158/7	00	01	42
	158/8	00	07	39
	159/16	00	00	68
	159/17	00	14	60
	160/1	00	00	04
	160/2	00	09	63
	160/3	00	13	71

1	2	3	4	5
1) Angara (Contd)	161/1	00	36	38
	162/1	00	05	84
	162/2	00	08	09
	163/2	00	42	95
	174/5	00	00	12
	174/6	00	10	84
	174/7	00	02	50
	174/8	00	00	10
	174/12	00	24	78
	176/3	00	46	17
	177/1	00	05	35
	177/2	00	19	39
	178/3	00	25	40
	180	00	28	18
	181/2	00	13	03
	181/3	00	15	85
	181/4	00	02	95
	181/5	00	03	27
	181/7	00	05	02
	182	00	02	87
	234/1	00	19	58
	235	00	05	14
	236/2	00	00	10
	236/3	00	12	59
	236/4A	00	21	58
	236/4B	00	14	35
	236/4C	00	00	21
	255	00	22	56
	256/1	00	01	61
	256/2	00	44	85
	256/3	00	16	72
	257/9	00	02	05
	258/5	00	30	02
	258/4	00	00	10
	258/6	00	07	54
	258/11	00	00	10
	292/2	00	23	44
	292/3	00	14	38
	294/14	00	09	66
	295/8	00	12	47
	295/9	00	00	53
	295/11	00	07	34

1	2	3	4	5
1) Angara (Contd)	295/12	00	09	27
	295/13	00	07	79
	295/14	00	04	09
	305/12	00	01	93
	305/14	00	05	98
	305/15	00	07	25
	305/16	00	01	70
	305/18	00	00	10
	305/17	00	06	50
	307/1	00	00	20
	308/1	00	14	22
	308/3	00	00	10
	308/5	00	07	14
	308/4	00	06	28
	308/6	00	06	04
	309/5	00	29	22
	309/6	00	36	01
	310/4	00	13	23
	310/5	00	16	37
	311/2	00	31	31
	311/3	00	04	95
	312	00	37	00
	313/1	00	02	00
	313/2	00	18	70
	315	00	14	83
	318/1	00	05	19
	318/3	00	23	34
2) Tatapudi	85	00	09	61
	86/4	00	00	79
	86/5	00	07	72
	86/6	00	13	35
	88/1	00	29	02
	88/2	00	02	13
	88/3	00	00	15
	89/2	00	20	00
	89/3	00	24	58
	91/1	00	19	77
	91/2	00	18	61
	91/3	00	03	31
	92/1	00	00	53
	92/2	00	28	23
	93/2	00	00	97

1	2	3	4	5
2) Tatapudi (Contd)	93/3	00	13	56
	93/4	00	03	65
	93/6	00	29	81
	94/2	00	00	80
	94/3	00	14	73
	94/4	00	05	51
	97/4	00	02	37
	97/5	00	21	61
	100/13	00	02	11
	101/2	00	19	93
	101/3	00	00	39
	101/4	00	09	71
	103/1A	00	03	13
	104/1	00	04	13
	104/3	00	08	64
	104/5	00	37	81
3) Kapileswarapuram	184/1	00	02	82
	184/2	00	11	87
	184/3	00	05	70
	184/5	00	09	40
	184/6	00	09	55
	184/8	00	00	10
	188	00	00	81
	189	00	21	89
	190/1	00	10	01
	190/2	00	06	35
	467	00	17	82
4) Gowtami Godavari River	River between two villages	06	80	70
5) Tatapudilanka	128	00	08	85
	138/1	00	02	66
	138/2	00	00	38
	138/3	00	03	13
	138/4	00	00	70
	140/3	00	00	51
	140/4	00	08	64
	140/5	00	15	31
	140/6	00	13	59
	140/7	00	06	83
	140/8	00	01	29
	141/2	00	03	42
	141/3	00	16	04
	141/4	00	12	34

1	2	3	4	5
5) Tatapudilanka (Contd)	141/5	00	05	01
	148/4	00	00	36
	148/5	00	02	87
	148/6	00	05	82
	148/7	00	08	87
	148/8	00	10	33
	148/9	00	10	41
	148/10	00	09	51
	149/1	00	03	79
	149/2	00	11	89
	149/3	00	11	34
	149/4	00	08	00
	149/5	00	08	07
	149/6	00	05	10
	149/7	00	02	59
	149/8	00	00	51
	150/1	00	00	17
	203/1	00	09	10
	203/4	00	09	17
	203/6	00	09	57
	203/7	00	09	21
	203/9	00	09	18
	203/10	00	07	35
	203/11	00	00	86

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Kottapeta	District:East Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh		
1) Mandhapalli	58	00	95	40
	60/2	00	45	52
	60/1	00	00	10
	61/1	00	07	72
2) Kottapeta	91/1	00	17	10
	91/3	00	07	62
	92	00	17	06
	103/1	00	00	10
	103/2	00	00	24
	104/2	00	01	03
	105/1	00	04	00
	105/2	00	16	01
	106/1	00	00	10
	106/2	00	30	80
	106/3	00	09	42
	106/4	00	14	58
	106/5	00	20	60

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kottapeta (Contd)	106/6	00	03	48
	107/1	00	00	38
	109/6	00	08	06
	109/7	00	05	94
	109/8	00	14	79
	109/9	00	08	81
	109/10	00	00	82
	134/4	00	09	93
	134/9	00	24	53
	134/10	00	24	25
	134/11	00	22	67
	134/12	00	00	50
	149/25	00	00	60
	150/1	00	27	17
	150/2	00	01	43
	151	00	37	86
	153/1	00	30	30
	158	00	06	87
	173/12	00	00	41
	173/13	00	01	30
	173/14	00	01	09
	173/15	00	09	58
	173/16	00	01	11
	173/22	00	01	14
	173/23	00	06	70
	173/24	00	01	87
	173/25	00	00	46
	173/26	00	00	11
	174/2	00	02	92
	174/4	00	00	10
	174/3	00	10	15
	174/5	00	15	33
	174/6	00	17	71
	174/7	00	17	95
	174/8	00	01	02
	174/10	00	01	94
	175/1	00	00	10
	183/3	00	09	94
	183/4	00	00	26
	183/12	00	12	09
	183/13	00	13	75
	183/14	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kottapeta (Contd)	183/18	00	02	66
	183/19	00	00	18
	184/1	00	02	91
	184/3	00	03	62
	184/4	00	15	80
	184/5	00	14	18
	184/6	00	04	11
	185	00	04	07
	186/1	00	04	15
	186/6	00	01	09
	186/7	00	10	49
	186/8	00	06	75
	186/9	00	01	78
	186/10	00	00	39
	186/12	00	13	84
	188/4	00	00	99
	188/5	00	07	99
	188/6	00	08	73
	188/7	00	21	16
	188/8	00	02	99
	188/9	00	22	30
	188/10	00	04	85
	433	00	26	11
	435/1A	00	01	70
	435/1B	00	10	28
	435/2	00	13	50
	435/3	00	01	03
	436/1	00	10	60
	436/2	00	10	92
	436/4	00	03	40
	437	00	06	54
	430	00	00	10
	438	00	03	77
	465/2B	00	05	75
	466/1	00	27	92
	466/2	00	64	38
	467/1	00	03	52
	469	00	04	55

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Ravulapalem	District:East Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh		
1) Devarapalli	212/1	00	01	36
	212/2	00	09	18
	212/4	00	01	20
	213/3	00	20	49

1	2	3	4	5
1) Devarapalli (Contd)	213/4	00	05	77
	214	00	89	97
	215	00	00	10
	227	00	00	83
	228/2	00	01	29
	230/5	00	04	66
	231	00	24	63
	232	00	12	84
	234/1	00	23	27
	240	00	13	97
	241/2	00	00	10
	242/1	00	00	72
	264/3	00	06	77
	264/4	00	00	20
	264/6	00	07	28
	264/7	00	13	81
	264/9	00	00	38
	264/10	00	07	90
	265/1	00	03	46
	266/1	00	03	43
	267/1	00	34	78
	267/2	00	03	54
	270/1	00	04	36
	270/2	00	72	21
	295/1	00	10	66
	295/2	00	06	47
	325	00	19	20
	326/1	00	09	50
	326/2	00	09	50
	327	00	38	13
	328/5	00	01	02
	340/1	00	01	90
	340/2	00	33	27
	340/3	00	09	65
	341/1	00	20	55
	343/1	00	42	92
	343/2	00	03	25
	343/3	00	13	71
	344/1	00	23	64
	344/2	00	00	10
	345/1	00	06	67
	348	00	12	26

1	2	3	4	5
1) Devarapalli (Contd)	364	00	07	52
	365/3	00	03	49
	370	00	21	57
	372/1	00	00	51
	372/2	00	19	14
	372/3	00	09	97
	372/4	00	04	39
	372/5	00	01	94
	372/6	00	21	39
	372/7	00	19	34
	373/1	00	31	46
	373/3	00	16	39
	373/4	00	12	78
	374/3	00	08	12
	376	00	00	52
2) Ithakota	325	00	09	60
	327/1	00	01	40
	327/2	00	37	60
	317/6	00	00	45
	317/7	00	04	75
	328	00	05	93
	330/1	00	36	66
	330/2	00	03	80
	331/1	00	26	60
	332/1	00	06	46
	332/2	00	23	67
	332/3	00	00	33
	341/1	00	00	21
	341/2	00	02	27
	341/3	00	22	83
	342/1	00	04	32
	342/3	00	11	98
	342/4	00	10	29
	343/9	00	00	86
	344/1	00	11	26
	344/2	00	16	67
	346/1	00	20	61
	346/2	00	05	34
	346/3	00	02	25
	346/6	00	00	18
	348	00	05	26
	349/3	00	00	52

1	2	3	4	5
2) Ithakota (Contd)	349/4	00	34	35
	349/5	00	00	73
	357	00	40	62
	361	00	08	28
	384/2	00	06	74
	384/3	00	03	95
	384/4	00	43	80
	384/5	00	03	75
	384/6	00	03	72
	385	00	05	47
	389/5	00	35	27
	389/6	00	14	86
	389/7	00	04	87
	389/8	00	02	51
	389/9	00	00	48
	390/1	00	17	16
	390/2	00	17	52
	402	00	04	54
3) Gopalapuram	29/1	00	06	73
	29/3	00	00	10
	29/4	00	12	07
	29/5	00	28	89
	29/6	00	08	06
	29/7	00	00	26
	29/11	00	17	85
	29/12	00	00	10
	29/13	00	04	63
	31/1	00	01	53
	31/2	00	11	83
	31/3	00	13	64
	32/10	00	18	56
	47/8	00	04	87
	47/9	00	02	64
	47/10	00	08	29
	47/11	00	38	66
	48/8	00	04	55
	48/9	00	11	10
	48/10	00	03	94
	50/1	00	13	15
	50/11	00	01	13
	50/12	00	01	10
	50/13	00	24	24

1	2	3	4	5
3) Gopalapuram (Contd)	74/1	00	47	53
	74/2	00	11	34
	75/5	00	24	72
	75/6	00	09	72
	83/1	00	02	75
	83/2	00	02	53
	83/3	00	00	21
	83/8	00	04	29
	83/9	00	02	06
	83/10	00	01	81
	84/1	00	04	56
	84/2	00	01	81
	84/4	00	00	50
	84/5	00	30	28
	88	00	02	01
	90	00	18	93
	91/6	00	00	94
	91/7	00	02	94
	92	00	05	77
	311/1	00	11	36
	311/2	00	20	12
	311/4	00	13	88
	311/5	00	03	53
	311/6	00	02	31
	311/7	00	00	36
	314/2	00	06	93
	319	00	00	15
	321/2	00	21	10
	321/3	00	10	14
	321/4	00	05	72
	321/5	00	00	10
	322/1	00	28	94
	322/2	00	00	10
	323/4	00	04	99
	350	00	00	53
	352/1	00	12	63
	352/2	00	01	25
	352/3	00	11	70
	352/8A	00	22	48
	353/3A	00	04	06
	353/3B	00	13	99
	353/3C	00	00	68
	353/4A	00	00	25
	353/4C	00	01	02
	353/5	00	14	70
	353/6	00	06	78
	353/7	00	02	68
	353/8	00	02	89
	354/1	00	04	35
	355/1	00	00	35
	356/1	00	08	31
	356/4	00	30	06

1	2	3	4	5
3) Gopalapuram (Contd)	356/5	00	15	30
	356/6	00	22	18
	357/1	00	03	90
	357/3	00	05	21
	357/4	00	26	28
	357/5	00	09	63
	362	00	12	96
	363/1	00	01	01
	363/5	00	16	32
	364/1	00	07	33
	364/2	00	09	53
	364/3	00	10	34
	364/4	00	00	65
	364/7	00	06	32
	364/8	00	02	45
	364/9	00	01	73
	364/10	00	00	60
4) Vasista Godavari River	River between two Villages	01	25	40

[F. No. L-14014/46/2010-GP]
SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अगस्त 2010

का. आ. 2194.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैगर्स रिलायंस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड की आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर काकीनाडा स्थित अपतटीय गैस प्रसंस्करण टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैगर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा विजयवाड़ा - नेल्लोर - चेन्नई पाइपलाइन विछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और, भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन विछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिमूचना से उपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उ-योग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिमूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विछाए जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री एम.ए.गम्फार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैगर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, नं. 59-1-18/3, मैगर्स स्टेला कॉलेज के सामने की गेट में, वय रूट नं.5, गमचन्द्रा नगर, विजयवाड़ा-520008, कृष्णा जिला, आन्ध्रप्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहमिल/ तालुक अकावलि	जिला : श्री पोट्टि श्रीगमुलु नेल्लूरु	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं. / सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) चलमचेरला	526,208 में 218,220,527,538,539,589, 612,613 और 614	02	05	25
	584	00	40	68
	595	00	24	36
	597	00	69	25
	598	00	06	20
	599	00	26	64
	600	00	20	93
	गट नंबर 600 में तलाव	00	18	50
	817	00	50	53
	822	00	43	85
	823	00	01	29
	824	00	15	68
	825	00	30	94
	838	00	42	32
	839	00	03	55
	844	00	30	85
	866	00	84	99
	867	00	45	77
	868	00	55	68
	869	00	01	58
	870	00	05	43
2) कोत्तपल्लि	271	00	08	98
	274	00	73	21
	275	00	58	38
	276	00	39	60
	283	00	06	95
	284	00	53	16
	285	00	85	94
	286	00	00	10
	287	00	11	51
	289	00	55	05
	312	00	52	89
	314/1	00	07	37
	314/2	00	22	39
	315	00	84	90
	417	00	52	55
	418	00	25	52

1	2	3	4	5
2) कोत्तपल्लि (निरंतर)	419	00	09	08
	423	00	46	44
	433	00	55	07
	434	00	05	27
	450	00	08	65
	गट नंबर 450 में रोड	00	02	28
	323	01	83	05

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : जलदंकी	जिला : श्री पोट्टि श्रीरामुलु नेल्लूरु	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) जलदंकी	238	01 17 09
	240	00 61 94
	241	00 53 97
	242	00 12 96
	247	00 00 83
	248	00 42 09
	252	00 29 79
	255	00 52 87
	256	00 43 14
	344	00 52 43
	345	00 09 18
	346/1	00 19 19
	349	00 18 99
	गट नंबर 349 में चिन्नरावला गुन्टा	00 29 44
	350	00 42 39
	356	00 40 98
	357	00 13 25
	360	00 00 52
	367	00 25 03
	370	00 42 80
	372	00 32 63
	373	00 59 46
	374	00 06 40
	888	00 14 22
	890	00 15 69
	891	00 10 71
	925	00 18 44
	926	00 36 07
	928	00 03 96
	929	00 22 22
	931	00 06 45
	932	00 24 44
	933	00 07 59
	935	00 12 91
	936	00 08 19

1	2	3	4	5
1) जलदंकी (निरंतर)	937	00	06	86
	940	00	00	36
	941	00	18	18
	944	00	09	67
	945	00	12	68
	946	00	03	04
	950	00	02	96
	962	00	29	32
	968/1	00	15	64
	968/2	00	09	28
	969	00	00	11
	976	00	27	12
	977	00	28	71
	978	00	22	51
	989	00	17	10
	1002	00	07	18
	1004	00	27	90
	1018	00	25	19
	1071/1	00	07	89
	1071/2	00	17	98
	1073	00	27	67
	1075	00	10	69
	1164/1	00	26	01
	1164/2	00	14	79
	1165	00	01	30
	1167	00	08	24
	1169	00	03	64
	1171	00	29	84
	1173	00	04	35
	1175	00	04	09
	1197/1	00	03	25
	1198/2	00	03	86
	गट नंबर 1198/2 में रोड	00	02	33
	1199/1	00	04	99
	1199/2	00	15	62
	1202	00	05	17
	1203	00	07	01
	1204	00	67	18
	1217	00	21	39
	1218	00	25	63
	1233	00	03	61
	1235	00	13	90

1	2	3	4	5
1) जलदंकी (निरंतर)	1236	00	07	18
	1258	00	50	07
	1259	00	31	43
	1264	00	41	66
	1268 से 1330 तक	04	23	69
	1389	00	12	03
	1390	00	46	71
	1391	00	58	30
	1393	00	52	89
	1394	00	33	85
	1395	00	57	48
	1397	00	12	72
	1398	00	50	12
	1399	00	52	84
	1400	00	57	68
	1401	00	26	18
	1402	00	03	10
	1419	00	00	54
	1420	00	33	24
2) ब्राह्मनक्राका	गट नंबर 575/1 और 1980 के बीच में गन्ता	00	00	37
	141	00	00	67
	145	00	89	28
	146	00	61	47
	153	00	16	38
	154	00	76	70
	160	00	48	92
	163	00	70	69
	164	00	22	64
	166/1	00	06	12
	167/1	00	40	39
	167/2	00	20	08
	178	00	21	11
	181	00	50	63
	194	00	50	97
	197/2	00	10	00
	198	00	16	28
	1980	00	15	93
	199	00	07	50
	200	00	32	03
	201	00	00	93
	203	00	10	57
	204	00	18	85

1	2	3	4	5
वास्मनकाका (निरंतर)	205	00	42	24
	208	00	10	18
	291	00	12	66
	523/2	00	21	24
	571	00	07	65
	572	00	03	46
	573/1	00	00	44
	574	01	02	75
	575/1	00	44	25
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :वोगोलु	जिला : श्री पोट्टि श्रीगमुलु नेल्लूरु	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) ताल्लुरु.	237	00	01	86
	259/1	00	34	97
	259/2	00	32	53
	260/1	00	22	73
2) जक्केपल्ली गुडुर	278/3	02	36	33
	595	00	71	37
3) वोगोलु	436	04	42	87
	578	01	13	59
	579	00	62	97
	581	00	39	20
	582	00	51	81
	587	00	56	11
	588	00	44	55
	589/2	00	06	44
	590	00	56	72
	591/1	00	32	22
	591/2	00	05	52
	591/3	00	20	15
	592	00	44	08
	593	00	07	16
	594	00	21	77
	618	00	11	67
	619	00	59	68
	620	00	41	64
	631	00	45	06
	632	00	32	39
	635/1	00	46	11
	635/2	00	54	40
	642	00	57	48
	643/1	00	00	87
	643/2	00	68	18
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :दगदती	जिला : श्री पोट्टि श्रीगमुलु नेल्लूरु	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) कोमनेनीपालेम	32	00	45	89
	33	00	55	97

1	2	3	4	5
1) कोमनेनीपालेम (निरंतर)	36	00	10	96
	37	00	11	61
	38	00	80	88
	59	00	27	80
	60	00	65	57
	61	00	21	03
	63	00	49	33
	66	00	29	18
2) वेलुपोडु इनाम	118	00	26	95
	120	01	77	30
	122	00	00	10
	124	02	87	56
	135	00	23	53
	136	00	54	08
	139	00	51	96
	140	00	26	68
	141	00	06	06
	311	00	01	37
	312	00	48	42
	313	00	03	56
	315	00	21	86
	316	00	44	43
	317	00	07	53
	318	00	35	55
	328	00	51	89
	329	00	03	20
	335	00	53	80
	336	00	46	51
	339	00	58	40
	340	00	37	26
	355	00	54	41
3) दगदर्ती	30	00	79	66
	31	00	92	23
	32	00	22	72
	33	00	06	68
	34	00	00	33
	53	00	55	68
	60	00	19	84
	83	00	45	54
	84	00	19	77
	86	00	01	99
	93	00	59	37

1	2	3	4	5
3) दगदती (निरंतर)	96	00	59	67
	97	00	01	15
	103	00	02	04
	104	00	34	05
	105	00	34	12
	गट नंबर 106 में राप्ता	00	05	12
	110	00	73	10
	346	00	13	98
	388	01	62	07
	391	00	35	26
	393	00	10	79
	415	01	13	75
4) तुरिभेर्ला	3	00	52	88
	4/1	00	17	40
	4/2	00	37	53
	8	00	38	67
	9	00	41	85
	19	00	05	59
	20	00	33	17
	22	00	00	45
	59	00	26	19
	102/2	00	18	32
	गट नं 102/2 में पैडेरु मगप्लस चैनल	00	08	67
	130/2	00	05	45
	164	00	02	66
	165	00	24	22
	168	00	26	59
	169	00	28	53
	170	00	06	05
	171	00	28	97
	177	00	29	12
	178	00	05	24
	180	00	04	73
	182	00	12	05
	183	00	11	86
	184	00	07	38
	185	00	05	54
	186	00	05	67
	187	00	05	96
	188	00	11	43
	गट नंबर 188 में नाला	00	01	44
	229	00	15	36

1	2	3	4	5
4) तुमिर्ला (मिर्तर)	230	00	42	60
	231	00	10	31
	232	00	21	04
	233	00	10	20
	259	00	75	59
	262	00	00	10
	263	00	50	61
	264	00	72	71
	266	00	33	41
	267	00	18	70
	274	00	04	74
	309	00	01	80
5) पेदपुत्तेडु	368	00	09	41
	369	00	79	63
	373	00	40	93
	374	00	07	18
	375	00	35	84
	376	00	18	52
	556	00	06	91
	557	00	03	36
	563	00	55	70
	564	00	00	28
	575	00	09	99
	576	00	32	82
	577	00	11	63
	598	00	37	03
	599	00	12	32
	601	00	07	48
	611	00	18	72
	612	00	26	81
	613	00	38	06
	614	00	09	00
	616	00	33	67
	617	00	26	49
	618	00	00	11
	643	00	05	71
	644	00	07	94
	659	00	32	39
	660	00	02	12
	662	00	36	99
	663	00	33	97
	664	00	03	46
	668	00	16	32
	680	00	23	39
	681	00	25	51
	682	00	00	10
	733	00	11	65

1	2	3	4	5
5) पेदपुलेडु (निरंतर)	734	00	30	03
	735	00	05	00
	739	00	40	25
	740	00	34	00
	744	00	20	27
	745	00	12	69
	746	00	22	42
	गट नंबर 746 में कोलगुन्टा तलाव	00	14	73
6) यलमचिपाडु	102	00	28	57
	103	00	34	13
	104	00	21	32
	105	00	32	54
	107	00	08	74
	113	00	27	55
	114	00	11	01
	115	00	07	80
	116	00	27	96
	117	00	24	78
	129	00	01	62
	130	00	01	65
	131	00	44	24
	132	00	21	97

[फा सं. एल.-14014/57/2009-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st August, 2010

S. O. 2194.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from on-shore gas processing terminal at Kakinada on East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri M.A. Gaffar, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, House No. 59-1-18/3, Opp Road to Maries Stella college, Bus route No. 5, Ramachandra Nagar, Vijayawada – 520 008, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Kavali		District: Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore		State:Andhra Pradesh		
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU				
		Hec	Are	C-Are		
1	2	3	4	5		
1) Chalamcherla	526,208 To 218,220,527,538,539,589,612,613& 614	02	05	25		
	584	00	40	68		
	595	00	24	36		
	597	00	69	25		
	598	00	06	20		
	599	00	26	64		
	600	00	20	93		
	Pond in Gat No.600	00	18	50		
	817	00	50	53		
	822	00	43	85		
	823	00	01	29		
	824	00	15	68		
	825	00	30	94		
	838	00	42	32		
	839	00	03	55		
	844	00	30	85		
	866	00	84	99		
	867	00	45	77		
	868	00	55	68		
	869	00	01	58		
	870	00	05	43		
2) Kothapalli	271	00	08	98		
	274	00	73	21		
	275	00	58	38		
	276	00	39	60		
	283	00	06	95		
	284	00	53	16		
	285	00	85	94		
	286	00	00	10		
	287	00	11	51		
	289	00	55	05		
	312	00	52	89		
	314/1	00	07	37		
	314/2	00	22	39		
	315	00	84	90		
	417	00	52	55		
	418	00	25	52		

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kothapalli (Contd)	419	00	09	08
	423	00	46	44
	433	00	55	07
	434	00	05	27
	450	00	08	65
	Road in Gat No. 450	00	02	28
	323	01	83	05

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Jaladanki	District: Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	State:Andhra Pradesh		
1) Jaladanki	238	01	17	09
	240	00	61	94
	241	00	53	97
	242	00	12	96
	247	00	00	83
	248	00	42	09
	252	00	29	79
	255	00	52	87
	256	00	43	14
	344	00	52	43
	345	00	09	18
	346/1	00	19	19
	349	00	18	99
	Chinnaravala Gunta in Gat No.349	00	29	44
	350	00	42	39
	356	00	40	98
	357	00	13	25
	360	00	00	52
	367	00	25	03
	370	00	42	80
	372	00	32	63
	373	00	59	46
	374	00	06	40
	888	00	14	22
	890	00	15	69
	891	00	10	71
	925	00	18	44
	926	00	36	07
	928	00	03	96
	929	00	22	22
	931	00	06	45
	932	00	24	44
	933	00	07	59
	935	00	12	91
	936	00	08	19

1	2	3	4	5
Patadanki (Contd)	937	00	06	86
	940	00	00	36
	941	00	18	18
	944	00	09	67
	945	00	12	68
	946	00	03	04
	950	00	02	96
	962	00	29	32
	968/1	00	15	64
	968/2	00	09	28
	969	00	00	11
	976	00	27	12
	977	00	28	71
	978	00	22	51
	989	00	17	10
	1002	00	07	18
	1004	00	27	90
	1018	00	25	19
	1071/1	00	07	89
	1071/2	00	17	98
	1073	00	27	67
	1075	00	10	69
	1164/1	00	26	01
	1164/2	00	14	79
	1165	00	01	30
	1167	00	08	24
	1169	00	03	64
	1171	00	29	84
	1173	00	04	35
	1175	00	04	09
	1197/1	00	03	25
	1198/2	00	03	86
	Road in Gat No.1198/2	00	02	33
	1199/1	00	04	99
	1199/2	00	15	62
	1202	00	05	17
	1203	00	07	01
	1204	00	67	18
	1217	00	21	39
	1218	00	25	63
	1233	00	03	61
	1235	00	13	90

1	2	3	4	5
1) Jaladanki (Contd)	1236	00	07	18
	1258	00	50	07
	1259	00	31	43
	1264	00	41	66
	1268 To 1330	04	23	69
	1389	00	12	03
	1390	00	46	71
	1391	00	58	30
	1393	00	52	89
	1394	00	33	85
	1395	00	57	48
	1397	00	12	72
	1398	00	50	12
	1399	00	52	84
	1400	00	57	68
	1401	00	26	18
	1402	00	03	10
	1419	00	00	54
	1420	00	33	24
2) Brahmanakraka	In bet suy no. 575/1 & 1980 Cart track	00	00	37
	141	00	00	67
	145	00	89	28
	146	00	61	47
	153	00	16	38
	154	00	76	70
	160	00	48	92
	163	00	70	69
	164	00	22	64
	166/1	00	06	12
	167/1	00	40	39
	167/2	00	20	08
	178	00	21	11
	181	00	50	63
	194	00	50	97
	197/2	00	10	00
	198	00	16	28
	1980	00	15	93
	199	00	07	50
	200	00	32	03
	201	00	00	93
	203	00	10	57
	204	00	18	85

1	2	3	4	5
2) Brahmanakraka (Contd)	205	00	42	24
	208	00	10	18
	291	00	12	66
	523/2	00	21	24
	571	00	07	65
	572	00	03	46
	573/1	00	00	44
	574	01	02	75
	575/1	00	44	25
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Bogole District: Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Talluru	237	00	01	86
	259/1	00	34	97
	259/2	00	32	53
	260/1	00	22	73
2) Zakkepalle Gudur	278/3	02	36	33
	595	00	71	37
3) Bogole	436	04	42	87
	578	01	13	59
	579	00	62	97
	581	00	39	20
	582	00	51	81
	587	00	56	11
	588	00	44	55
	589/2	00	06	44
	590	00	56	72
	591/1	00	32	22
	591/2	00	05	52
	591/3	00	20	15
	592	00	44	08
	593	00	07	16
	594	00	21	77
	618	00	11	67
	619	00	59	68
	620	00	41	64
	631	00	45	06
	632	00	32	39
	635/1	00	46	11
	635/2	00	54	40
	642	00	57	48
	643/1	00	00	87
	643/2	00	68	18
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Dagadarthi District: Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Komnenipalem	32	00	45	89
	33	00	55	97

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kommanapalem (Contd)	36	00	10	96
	37	00	11	61
	38	00	80	88
	59	00	27	80
	60	00	65	57
	61	00	21	03
	63	00	49	33
	66	00	29	18
2) Velupodu Inam	118	00	26	95
	120	01	77	30
	122	00	00	10
	124	02	87	56
	135	00	23	53
	136	00	54	08
	139	00	51	96
	140	00	26	68
	141	00	06	06
	311	00	01	37
	312	00	48	42
	313	00	03	56
	315	00	21	86
	316	00	44	43
	317	00	07	53
	318	00	35	55
	328	00	51	89
	329	00	03	20
	335	00	53	80
	336	00	46	51
	339	00	58	40
	340	00	37	26
	355	00	54	41
3) Dagadarthi	30	00	79	66
	31	00	92	23
	32	00	22	72
	33	00	06	68
	34	00	00	33
	53	00	55	68
	60	00	19	84
	83	00	45	54
	84	00	19	77
	86	00	01	99
	93	00	59	37

1	2	3	4	5
Dagadathi (Contd)	96	00	59	67
	97	00	01	15
	103	00	02	04
	104	00	34	05
	105	00	34	12
	Cart Track in Gat No.106	00	05	12
	110	00	73	10
	346	00	13	98
	388	01	62	07
	391	00	35	26
	393	00	10	79
	415	01	13	75
4) Furimerla	3	00	52	88
	4/1	00	17	40
	4/2	00	37	53
	8	00	38	67
	9	00	41	85
	19	00	05	59
	20	00	33	17
	22	00	00	45
	59	00	26	19
	102/2	00	18	32
	Paideru Surplus Channel in Gat No.102/2	00	08	67
	130/2	00	05	45
	164	00	02	66
	165	00	24	22
	168	00	26	59
	169	00	28	53
	170	00	06	05
	171	00	28	97
	177	00	29	12
	178	00	05	24
	180	00	04	73
	182	00	12	05
	183	00	11	86
	184	00	07	38
	185	00	05	54
	186	00	05	67
	187	00	05	96
	188	00	11	43
	Nala in Gat No.188	00	01	44
	229	00	15	36

1	2	3	4	5
4) Turimerla (Contd)	230	00	42	60
	231	00	10	31
	232	00	21	04
	233	00	10	20
	259	00	75	59
	262	00	00	10
	263	00	50	61
	264	00	72	71
	266	00	33	41
	267	00	18	70
	274	00	04	74
	309	00	01	80
5) Pedaputhedu	368	00	09	41
	369	00	79	63
	373	00	40	93
	374	00	07	18
	375	00	35	84
	376	00	18	52
	556	00	06	91
	557	00	03	36
	563	00	55	70
	564	00	00	28
	575	00	09	99
	576	00	32	82
	577	00	11	63
	598	00	37	03
	599	00	12	32
	601	00	07	48
	611	00	18	72
	612	00	26	81
	613	00	38	06
	614	00	09	00
	616	00	33	67
	617	00	26	49
	618	00	00	11
	643	00	05	71
	644	00	07	94
	659	00	32	39
	660	00	02	12
	662	00	36	99
	663	00	33	97
	664	00	03	46
	668	00	16	32
	680	00	23	39
	681	00	25	51
	682	00	00	10
	733	00	11	65
	734	00	30	03
	735	00	05	00
	739	00	40	25
	740	00	34	00

1	2	3	4	5
6) Elamputhedu (Contd)	744	00	20	97
	745	00	12	86
	746	00	22	82
	Kottagunta Pond in Gat No.746	00	14	73
6) Elamanchipadu	102	00	28	57
	103	00	34	13
	104	00	21	52
	105	00	32	54
	107	00	08	74
	113	00	27	55
	114	00	11	01
	115	00	07	80
	116	00	27	86
	117	00	24	78
	129	00	01	62
	130	00	01	65
	131	00	44	24
	132	00	21	97

[F. No. L-14014/57/2009-GF]
SNEH P. MADAN, Under Secretary

नई दिल्ली, 31 अगस्त 2010

का. आ. 2195.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैयर्स ग्लोबल इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आधुनिक पट्टा में पृथी तट पर काक्किनाडा विश्व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मत्स्य पर्यटन परियोजना में देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित समीचीन आधुनिक पार्श्विक मत्स्य के पर्यटन के लिए मैयर्स ग्लोबल इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा विज्ञापित - मैयर्स ग्लोबल इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड आनी चार्टर :

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन विधान के अंतर्गत के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, उस पट्टा में, जो कि भारत उक्त पाइपलाइन विधान के अंतर्गत है और जो इस अधिमूचना में उक्त अनुमति में वर्णित है उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए:

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा उक्त अधिनियमों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग करती है।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुमति में वर्णित भूमि में निवसक है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिमूचना की पंक्ति साधारण जलना को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इस्कीय दिना के पश्चात् भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विधान के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री के. गंगाधरन के नाम पर प्राधिकारी, मैयर्स ग्लोबल इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, प्लॉट 67-11-21/2, मास्किनुला, न्यु मेंचुरी पब्लिक स्कूल के पास, भारत की नगर, काक्किनाडा - 533 003, पत्नी मोडावने जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकता।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : पेनुगोन्डा	जिला : पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं. / सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) वडली	5	00	03	15
	8	00	16	54
	9	00	17	99
	11	00	61	91
	14	00	26	71
	15	00	30	96
	18	00	06	09
	19	00	43	00
	20	00	00	10
	40	00	05	01
	41	00	44	20
	42	00	41	74
	47	00	17	91
	242	00	73	91
	244	00	28	77
	245	00	21	21
	246	00	50	01
	250	00	62	54
	271	00	39	38
	272	00	02	77
	275	00	20	35
	278	00	15	30
	279	00	00	17
	280	00	20	26
	281	00	20	22
	282	00	44	90
	315	00	01	69
	316	00	25	69
	317	00	06	86
	318	00	00	92
2) चुरूकुवाडा	8	00	25	53
	10	00	23	00
	11	00	05	86
	14	00	24	14
	15	00	20	55
	19	00	02	19
	21	00	80	72

1	2	3	4	5
2) धुलकुवाडा (निरंतर)	24	00	06	17
	25	00	17	97
	27	00	13	10
	54	00	20	93
	55	00	21	16
	58	00	46	60
	59	00	08	16
	61	00	22	75
	62	00	28	08
	65	00	14	55
	66	00	34	77
	67	00	11	30
	155	00	15	37
	156	00	28	46
	157	00	05	30
	158	00	03	46

3) पेनुगोन्डा	गट नंबर 1 में नाला	00	10	73
	6	00	10	86
	7	00	01	60

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :पेरावली	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) पिट्टाला वेमावरम	53	00	01	17
	55	00	46	53
	58	00	05	68
	59	00	61	42
	60	00	00	15
	61	00	43	75
	62	00	05	74
	81	00	46	29
	82	00	15	11
	85	00	04	51
	87	00	20	02
	88	00	07	63
	90	00	00	35
	91	00	35	37
	सर्वे नंबर 87 और 82 के बीच में	00	05	93

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :इरागावरम	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) ऐलेटिपाडु	57	00	03	46
	58	00	27	13
	59	00	49	23
	60	00	42	45
	73	00	03	11
	75	00	43	94
	76	00	19	03
	78	00	01	19

1	2	3	4	5
1) ऐलेटियाडु (निरंतर)	79	00	56	77
	83	00	42	15
	85	00	28	82
	86	00	06	99
	गट नंबर 86 में नाला	00	02	85
2) पेकेरु	267	00	00	14
	268	00	00	59
	269	00	42	07
	270	00	07	24
3) ओगिडी	107	00	03	74
	123	00	14	34
	124	00	12	17
4) ईनापारु	189	00	00	10
	207	00	00	40
	208	00	01	06
	गट नंबर 208 में नाला	00	01	51
	213	00	18	77
	214	00	55	41
	215	00	06	47
	216	00	44	46
	217	00	07	09
	219	00	37	42
	224	00	03	00
	225	00	31	76
	226	00	42	84
	227	00	00	10
	228	00	08	93
5) काकिलेरु	37	00	02	69
	38	00	17	25
	39	00	41	56
	42	00	30	42
	43	00	44	77
	44	00	06	76
	48	00	11	53
	51	00	35	83
	52	00	00	10
	53	00	49	73
	72	00	24	57
	73	00	23	99
	74	00	20	80
	76	00	37	31
	79	00	24	54

1	2	3	4	5
5) काकिलेरु (निरंतर)	81	00	10	08
	82	00	24	68
	83	00	07	69
	100	00	04	86
	105	00	13	03
	106	00	41	03
	116	00	00	67
	117	00	44	20
	120	00	00	61
	121	00	29	79
	122	00	57	04
	124	00	31	88
6) कट्टवपाडु	41	00	00	12
	42	00	36	89
	62	00	03	01
	76	00	09	95
	77	00	01	11
	78	00	54	28
	79	00	30	32
	85	00	00	25
	86	00	15	69
	89	00	05	33
	91	00	26	32
	92	00	36	36
	93	00	26	70
	94	00	03	48
	95	00	01	52
	113	00	00	79
	114	00	16	08
	115	00	26	86
	116	00	37	46
	117	00	05	16
	121	00	00	10
	123	00	39	59
	124	00	07	41
	125	00	35	29
	126	00	27	41
	128	00	07	97
	136	00	04	16
	138	00	22	41
	139	00	29	81
	140	00	22	66

1	2	3	4	5
6) कट्टवपाडु (निरंतर)	146	00	29	65
	147	00	25	18
	148	00	41	13
	गट नंबर 148 में तलाव	00	01	86
	149	00	27	72
	150	00	21	60
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :पेनुमंत्रा	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) कोय्येटीपाडु	1	00	35	59
2) पेनुमंत्रा	304	00	27	88
	305	00	28	75
	307	00	52	80
	308	00	02	60
	309	00	39	99
	310	00	18	20
	313	00	03	73
	314	00	13	47
	315	00	04	06
	318	00	01	18
	गट नंबर 318 में नाला	00	00	11
	319	00	14	31
	358	00	70	07
	359	00	34	99
	362	00	00	27
	363	00	36	90
	364	00	08	08
	365	00	06	88
	366	00	02	99
	गट नंबर 366 में नाला	00	01	40
	368	00	00	39
	369	00	41	75
	370	00	10	94
	374	00	00	10
	377	00	40	68
	378	00	00	31
	381	00	30	53
	382	00	16	92
	383	00	53	12
	384	00	11	01
	गट नंबर 384 में रोड	00	01	68
	385	00	00	37
	674	00	02	53
	गट नंबर 674 में रोड	00	00	58
	676	00	00	88

1	2	3	4	5
2) धनुषवा (निरंतर)	677	00	43	60
	678	00	45	26
	679	00	03	87
	गट नंबर 679 में गेड	00	01	17
	680	00	04	07
	689	00	21	61
	690	00	29	70
	725	00	04	43
	727	00	32	72
	728	00	48	87
	729	00	24	74
	730	00	20	51
	731	00	04	11
	गट नंबर 731 में गेड	00	01	29
	732	00	12	77
	733	00	16	70
	734	00	42	54
	735	00	23	14
	737	00	47	13
	738	00	47	08
	771	00	17	05
	773	00	65	02
	774	00	03	40
	776	00	05	51
	787	00	22	20
	788	00	35	65
	789	00	06	73
3) पोलापुर	26	00	27	78
	29	00	41	01
	30	00	33	41
	31	00	05	52
	33	00	03	36
	61	00	01	39
	62	00	27	14
	63	00	36	39
	65	00	03	85
	66	00	38	08
	68	00	00	59
	80	00	04	64
	81	00	57	23
	82	00	05	64
	83	00	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
3) पोलामुख (निरंतर)	88	00	02	61
	89	00	34	22
	90	00	31	13
	91	00	19	40
	98	00	23	86
	99	00	26	91
	100	00	31	53
	101	00	29	97
	102	00	06	89
	103	00	20	40
	104	00	03	10
	162	00	04	11
	163	00	43	09
	164	00	45	99
	165	00	09	83
	190	00	07	85
	191	00	19	90
	192	00	00	16
	200	00	58	30
	201	00	14	97
	203	00	06	18
	204	00	00	10
	205	00	27	47
	209	00	04	20
	212	00	09	40
	213	00	56	36
	214	00	25	55
	217	00	00	49
4) मण्डल	335	00	06	51
	336	00	50	47
	338	00	42	42
	377	00	27	52
	378	00	03	28
	379	00	01	48
	381	00	17	46
	382	00	00	10
	गट नंबर 382 में वीरवेल्लिवारी चेन्न	00	33	62
	384	00	05	82
	389	00	24	75
	390	00	05	32
	394	00	32	43

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : वीरवासारम

जिला : पश्चिमी गोदावरी

राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश

1) अन्दलुल

8

00

07

44

1	2	3	4	5
1) अन्दलुरु (निरंतर)	9	00	03	86
	11	00	32	04
	12	00	45	03
	13	00	35	11
	14	00	46	94
	15	00	31	29
	37	00	09	17
	गट नंबर 37 में नदी	00	04	38
	39	00	05	53
	40	00	13	62
	56	00	00	23
	57	00	20	92
	58	00	04	51
	60	00	09	35
	61	00	49	17
	62	00	17	14
	69	00	00	13
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : अट्टिली	जिला : पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1) अरावल्ली	284	00	03	01
	285	00	14	75
	गट नंबर 285 में नाला	00	04	72
	286	00	34	26
	287	00	03	48
	गट नंबर 287 में गंड	00	02	14
	288	00	41	00
	291	00	00	88
2) उनीकिली	5	00	01	24
	6	00	21	28
	11	00	34	12
	12	00	43	77
	13	00	25	39
	14	00	01	31
	30	00	05	67
	31	00	32	61
	32	00	16	51
	गट नंबर 32 में पानी का सोत	00	01	89
	33	00	40	50
	42	00	04	32
	44	00	59	59
	45	00	17	63
	50	00	36	17
	51	00	30	34
	53	00	03	29

1	2	3	4	5
2) उमिकिली (निरंतर)	54	00	33	00
	59	00	14	35
	60	00	37	85
	62	00	10	06
	68	00	33	03
	69	00	01	27
	70	00	08	60
	71	00	27	12
	345	00	15	77
	364	00	12	60
3) एस किन्नरापुरम	168	00	64	22
	169	00	50	72
	170	00	12	40
	171	00	10	31
	172	00	88	14
	173	00	03	68
	गट नंबर 173 में नाला	00	02	59
	174	00	18	01
	175	00	00	56
	गट नंबर 175 में नाला	00	00	31
	190	00	52	70
	191	00	27	60
	192	00	41	71

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :पलाकोडेरू	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) भोगाल्लु	83	00 01 00
	84	00 11 83
	85	00 20 15
	87	00 36 94
	89	00 53 09
	90	00 16 73
	93	00 04 59
	गट नंबर 93 में नाला	00 02 43
	94	00 32 51
	109	00 05 47
	110	00 22 92
	111	00 29 22
	112	00 30 36
	113	00 25 87
	गट नंबर 113 में पानी का झील	00 08 19
	119	00 58 19
	135	00 68 75
	136	00 38 61
	226	00 12 34

1	2	3	4	5
1) मोगाळु (निरंतर)	230	00	23	45
	231	00	40	84
	233	00	06	70
	गट नंबर 233 में रास्ता	00	06	94
	248	00	43	61
	250	00	52	19
	251	00	22	53
	252	00	01	64
	285	00	37	85
	289	00	01	00
	290	00	25	28
	291	00	47	99
	292	00	24	18
	293	00	13	37
	296	00	12	54
	314	00	34	78
	315	00	09	19
	318	00	09	47
	325	00	32	65
	325/ए	00	38	68
	325/बी	00	00	19
	325/सी	00	51	31
	325/डी	00	10	19
	327	00	01	28
	330	00	11	18
	331	00	53	80
	333	00	19	56
	334	00	39	32
	335	00	11	83
2) गरगापारु	306	00	24	34
	307	00	25	76
	308	00	31	74
	309	00	14	26
	310	00	12	36
	311	00	00	10
	312	00	12	34
	315	00	04	23
	394	00	36	29
	गट नंबर 394 में नदी	00	08	96
	395	00	05	46
	402	00	04	37
	403	00	59	44

1	2	3	4	5
2) गरगापारू (निरंतर)	404	00	50	25
	405	00	03	21
	406	00	32	10
	576	00	10	66
	581	00	55	96
	582	00	16	94
	583	00	55	87
	584	00	21	49
	585	00	43	04
	586	00	01	14
3) गोल्ललाकोडेरू	57	00	22	09
	58	00	23	67
	59	00	08	08
	62	00	02	64
	65	00	34	13
	66	00	19	05
	67	00	37	01
	68	00	08	69
	69	00	00	74
	70	00	45	95
	71	00	13	92
	72	00	07	94
	84	00	20	36
	85	00	22	38
	92	00	10	06
	गट नंबर 92 में नाला	00	05	40
	99	00	06	66
	100	00	25	94
	101	00	24	83
	102	00	68	71
	103	00	01	97
	174	00	25	41
	175	00	38	76
	177	00	01	01
	180	00	23	41
	181	00	46	88
	182	00	01	26
	188	00	12	15
	189	00	28	76
	190	00	29	92
	192	00	24	81
	193	00	21	36

1	2	3	4	5
3) गोल्लालाकोडेस (निरंतर)	197	00	04	77
	198	00	04	31
	210	00	00	17
	211	00	42	35
	212	00	04	92
	213	00	08	07

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :भीमावरम	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) अन्नावरम	19	00 06 13
	38	00 17 94
	39	00 04 99
	40	00 38 31
	41	00 03 40
	49	00 00 56
	50	00 60 93
	गट नंबर 50 में तलाव	00 09 41
	54	00 17 24
	55	00 13 17
	59	00 31 50
	60	00 44 62
	62	00 14 00
	106	00 18 06
	107	00 17 51
	108	00 12 75
	109	00 48 91
	110	00 15 50
	118	00 32 39
	119	00 19 20
	120	00 30 97
	122	00 46 54
	123	00 00 16

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक :कल्ला	जिला :पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य :आन्ध्र प्रदेश
1) पेदाअमिरम	25	00 04 15
	गट नंबर 25 में नाला	00 06 19
	26	00 49 83
	29	00 29 04
	31	00 31 16
	32	00 12 62
	34	00 05 61
	गट नंबर 34 में रोड	00 01 44
	48	00 17 32
	50	00 41 31
	51	00 04 26
	52	00 00 21
	53	00 12 35

1	2	3	4	5
1) फेदाअमिरम (निरंतर)	54	00	17	12
	72	00	29	42
	73	00	05	19
	77	00	04	32
	78	00	34	25
	79	00	28	36
	80	00	06	51
	81	00	30	28
	82	00	51	86
	86	00	21	69
	97	00	07	82
	98	00	04	52
	99	00	02	59
	100	00	34	30
	101	00	00	53
	186	00	39	81
	187	00	22	78
	188	00	23	48
	189	00	02	28
	गट नंबर 189 में नाला	00	00	53
	191	00	43	54
	192	00	09	21
	194	00	04	36
	गट नंबर 194 में नाला	00	06	81
	195	00	00	97
	255	00	07	88
	256	00	48	13
	258	00	34	36
	260	00	15	03
	261	00	17	88
	262	00	61	37
	263	00	51	85
	264	00	08	50
	265	00	11	84
	266	00	13	10
	282	00	01	73
	283	00	00	32
	285	00	00	34
	288	00	04	13
	563	00	10	84
	573	00	04	36
2) जक्कारम	5	00	01	03

1	2	3	4	5
2) जम्कारम (निरंतर)	6	00	49	55
	7	00	31	41
	8	00	05	25
	10	00	43	24
	11	00	22	16
	12	00	35	82
	13	00	02	19
	15	00	45	47
	16	00	03	95
	17	00	00	58
	19	00	30	40
	21	00	00	48
	81	00	20	37
3) सिसली	215	00	07	82
	217	00	35	04
	219	00	19	31
	220	00	16	85
	221	00	09	41
	226	00	36	26
	231	00	53	27
	232	00	39	66
	246	00	24	57
	247	00	16	48
	248	00	02	09
	250	00	04	16
	252	00	02	95
	253	00	29	30
	254	00	28	54
	258	00	00	10
	300	00	39	40
	301	00	12	49
	302	00	48	19
	330	00	38	72
	331	00	29	08
	368	00	29	16
	378	00	01	77
	379	00	31	47
	380	00	09	91
	417	00	03	71
	418	00	00	10
	420	00	41	35
	421	00	30	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) सिसली (निरंतर)	423	00	17	03
	425	00	31	20
	428	00	36	08
	429	00	08	94
	434	00	29	11
	1000	00	14	74
	1001	00	27	68
4) कल्ला	268	00	03	63
	271	00	55	23
	273	00	07	15
	274	00	36	61
	278	00	01	92
	279	00	34	40
	280	00	29	01
	283	00	34	57
	284	00	00	21
	369	00	02	03
	370	00	40	38
	371	00	05	67
	372	00	03	98
	373	00	33	39
	379	00	04	31
	गट नंबर 379 में नाला	00	02	62
	380	00	28	12
	383	00	68	38
	384	00	33	15
	385	00	30	57
	389	00	65	22
	390	00	08	20
	393	00	57	03
	गट नंबर 393 में नदी	00	01	41
5) दोड्डनापुडी	92	00	00	31
	122	00	01	20
	123	00	35	08
	124	00	30	18
	125	00	13	19
	126	00	04	74
	138	00	01	31
	140	00	05	05
	141	00	04	60
	145	00	10	11
	146	00	32	63

1	2	3	4	5
5) दोड्डनापुडी (निरंतर)	148	00	11	68
	156	00	23	92
	157	00	16	69
	158	00	16	99
	160	00	26	01
	162	00	00	33
	163	00	04	81
	164	00	13	58
	172	00	09	88
गट नंबर 172 में नदी		00	03	77
	177	00	07	36
	179	00	39	95
	180	00	22	95
	186	00	36	56
	188	00	17	33
	191	00	22	95
	192	00	18	58
	196	00	24	31
	197	00	19	61
	202	00	01	68
	203	00	43	26
	204	00	12	42
	206	00	11	81
	207	00	01	65
	212	00	00	34
	213	00	47	60
	214	00	23	49
	228	00	32	03
	230	00	04	72
	231	00	60	43
	232	00	04	98
	233	00	01	00
6) कल्लाकुरु	342	00	54	81
	346	00	06	93
	347	00	28	35
	353	00	09	72
	354	00	74	24
	356	00	04	21
	365	00	23	05
	366	00	23	92
	377	00	56	02
	378	00	45	12

1	2	3	4	5
6) कल्लाकुरु (निरंतर)	379	00	03	88
7) ऐलुपाडु	282	00	00	20
	307	00	00	19
	309	00	19	86
	310	00	46	95
	312	00	38	23
	313	00	10	31
	314	00	00	36
	315	00	28	97
	316	00	57	79
	333	00	31	26
	334	00	30	87
	335	00	30	90
	338	00	31	98
	339	00	50	74
	345	00	03	79
	346	00	62	73
	347	00	49	13
	361	00	47	49
	363	00	90	83
	368	00	27	62
	372	00	64	73
	375	00	23	05
	376	00	27	72
	379	00	25	61
	380	00	35	24
	382	00	01	25
	383	00	29	98
	384	00	35	19
	409	00	59	96
	410	00	19	61
	411	00	19	09
	412	00	76	06
	426	00	38	04
	429	00	18	66
	430	00	12	53
	539	00	08	02
	540	00	22	15
	541	00	32	87
	545	00	49	25
	546	00	25	00
	547	00	37	22

1	2	3	4	5
71 एलुगुगु (निरंतर)	552	00	03	20
	553	00	42	40
	554	00	06	38
मंडल/ नहरियन/ नालुक/ उन्हा	जिला : पश्चिमी गोदावरी	राज्य : आन्ध्र प्रदेश		
1 चन्द्रम	125	01	24	41
	251	00	30	49
	252	00	30	21
	256	00	11	89
	257	00	03	02
	261	00	18	67
	262	00	02	21
	गट नंबर 262 में नाला	00	02	02
	263	00	00	06
	गट नंबर 263 में नाला	00	00	10
	270	00	78	73
	271	00	19	33
	272	00	00	87
	273	00	14	57
	गट नंबर 273 में नाला	00	03	87
	274	00	00	38
	279	00	00	62
	280	00	00	84
	283	00	45	09
	284	00	28	49
	301	00	18	52
	302	00	02	83
	303	00	02	10
	305	00	17	60
	307	00	00	10
	308	00	36	99
	309	00	40	56
	310	00	12	34
	314	00	01	66
2 विनापुल्लेरु	148	00	22	93
	154	00	24	05
	156	00	03	85
	गट नंबर 156 में नाला	00	01	59
	158	00	13	48
	गट नंबर 160 में गम्मा	00	02	61
	162	01	03	94
	163	00	41	50
	164	00	32	97
	165	00	27	09

1	2	3	4	5
2) चिनापुल्लेरु (निरंतर)	166	00	09	17
	174	00	04	36
	175	00	05	62
	176	00	00	83
	183	00	00	10

[फा सं. एल.-14014/54/2009-जी.पी.]

स्नेह प्रभा मदान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st August, 2010

S. O. 2195.—Whereas it appears to Government of India that it is necessary in the public interest that for transportation of natural gas from on-shore gas processing terminal at Kakinada on East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited to consumers in various parts of the country, Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai Pipeline should be laid by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed here to;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of the User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri K. Gangachalam, Competent Authority, Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, D.No. 67-11-21/2 Savisuja, Opp New Century Public School, L.B. Nagar, Kakinada – 533003. East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh State.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Penugonda		District:West Godavari		State:Andhra Pradesh	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for ROU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Vadali	5	00	03	15	
	8	00	16	54	
	9	00	17	99	
	11	00	61	91	
	14	00	26	71	
	15	00	30	96	
	18	00	06	09	
	19	00	43	00	
	20	00	00	10	
	40	00	05	01	
	41	00	44	20	
	42	00	41	74	
	47	00	17	91	
	242	00	73	91	
	244	00	28	77	
	245	00	2	21	
	246	00	50	01	
	250	00	62	54	
	271	00	39	38	
	272	00	02	77	
	275	00	20	35	
	278	00	15	30	
	279	00	00	17	
	280	00	20	26	
	281	00	20	22	
	282	00	44	90	
	315	00	01	69	
	316	00	25	69	
	317	00	06	86	
	318	00	00	92	
2) Cherukuvada	8	00	25	53	
	10	00	23	00	
	11	00	05	86	
	14	00	24	14	
	15	00	20	55	
	19	00	02	19	
	21	00	80	72	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Cherukuvada (Contd)	24	00	06	17
	25	00	17	97
	27	00	13	10
	54	00	20	93
	55	00	21	16
	58	00	46	60
	59	00	08	16
	61	00	22	75
	62	00	28	08
	65	00	14	55
	66	00	34	77
	67	00	11	30
	155	00	15	37
	156	00	28	46
	157	00	05	30
	158	00	03	46
3) Penugonda	Nala in Gat No.1	00	10	73
	6	00	10	86
	7	00	01	60
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Peravali District:West Godavari State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Pittala vemavaram	53	00	01	17
	55	00	46	53
	58	00	05	68
	59	00	61	42
	60	00	00	15
	61	00	43	75
	62	00	05	74
	81	00	46	29
	82	00	15	11
	85	00	04	51
	87	00	20	02
	88	00	07	63
	90	00	00	35
	91	00	35	37
	In between Survey No.87&82	00	05	93
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Iragavaram District:West Godavari State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Eletipadu	57	00	03	46
	58	00	27	13
	59	00	49	23
	60	00	42	45
	73	00	03	11
	75	00	43	94
	76	00	19	03
	78	00	01	19

1	2	3	4	5
1) Eleupadu (Contd)	75	00	56	77
	83	00	42	15
	85	00	28	82
	86	00	06	99
	Nala in Gat No.86	00	02	85
2) Peken	267	00	00	14
	268	00	00	59
	269	00	42	07
	270	00	07	24
3) Ogidi	127	00	03	74
	123	00	14	34
	124	00	12	17
4) Inaparn	189	00	00	10
	207	00	00	40
	208	00	01	06
	Nala in Gat No.208	00	01	51
	213	00	18	77
	214	00	55	41
	215	00	06	47
	216	00	44	46
	217	00	07	09
	219	00	37	42
	224	00	03	00
	225	00	31	76
	226	00	42	84
	227	00	00	10
	228	00	08	93
5) Kakileru	37	00	02	69
	38	00	17	25
	39	00	41	56
	40	00	30	42
	43	00	44	77
	44	00	06	76
	48	00	11	53
	51	00	35	83
	52	00	00	10
	53	00	49	73
	72	00	24	57
	73	00	23	99
	74	00	20	80
	76	00	37	31
	79	00	24	54

1	2	3	4	5
5) Kakileru (Contd)	81	00	10	08
	82	00	24	68
	83	00	07	69
	100	00	04	86
	105	00	13	03
	106	00	41	03
	116	00	00	67
	117	00	44	20
	120	00	00	61
	121	00	29	79
	122	00	57	04
	124	00	31	88
6) Kattavapadu	41	00	00	12
	42	00	36	89
	62	00	03	01
	76	00	09	95
	77	00	01	11
	78	00	54	28
	79	00	30	32
	85	00	00	25
	86	00	15	69
	89	00	05	33
	91	00	26	32
	92	00	36	36
	93	00	26	70
	94	00	03	48
	95	00	01	52
	113	00	00	79
	114	00	16	08
	115	00	26	86
	116	00	37	46
	117	00	05	16
	121	00	00	10
	123	00	39	59
	124	00	07	41
	125	00	35	29
	126	00	27	41
	128	00	07	97
	136	00	04	16
	138	00	22	41
	139	00	29	81
	140	00	22	66

1	2	3	4	5
6) Kattavapadu (Contd)	146	00	29	65
	147	00	25	18
	148	00	41	13
	Pond in Gat No.148	00	01	86
	149	00	27	72
	150	00	21	60

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Penumantra		District:West Godavari		State:Andhra Pradesh	
1) Koyyetipadu	1	00	35	59	
2) Penumantra	304	00	27	88	
	305	00	28	75	
	307	00	52	80	
	308	00	02	60	
	309	00	39	99	
	310	00	18	20	
	313	00	03	73	
	314	00	13	47	
	315	00	04	06	
	318	00	01	18	
	Nala in Gat No.318	00	00	11	
	319	00	14	31	
	358	00	70	07	
	359	00	34	99	
	362	00	00	27	
	363	00	36	90	
	364	00	08	08	
	365	00	06	88	
	366	00	02	99	
	Nala in Gat No.366	00	01	40	
	368	00	00	39	
	369	00	41	75	
	370	00	10	94	
	374	00	00	10	
	377	00	40	68	
	378	00	00	31	
	381	00	30	53	
	382	00	16	92	
	383	00	53	12	
	384	00	11	01	
	Road in Gat No.384	00	01	68	
	385	00	00	37	
	674	00	02	53	
	Road in Gat No.674	00	00	58	
	676	00	00	88	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Penumantra (Conid)	677	00	43	60
	678	00	45	26
	679	00	03	87
	Road in Gat No.679	00	01	17
	680	00	04	07
	689	00	21	61
	690	00	29	70
	725	00	04	43
	727	00	32	72
	728	00	48	87
	729	00	24	74
	730	00	20	51
	731	00	04	11
	Road in Gat No.731	00	01	29
	732	00	12	77
	733	00	16	70
	734	00	42	54
	735	00	23	14
	737	00	47	13
	738	00	47	08
	771	00	17	05
	773	00	65	02
	774	00	03	40
	776	00	05	51
	787	00	22	20
	788	00	35	65
	789	00	06	73
3) Polamuru	26	00	27	78
	29	00	41	01
	30	00	33	41
	31	00	05	52
	33	00	03	36
	61	00	01	39
	62	00	27	14
	63	00	36	39
	65	00	03	85
	66	00	38	08
	68	00	00	59
	80	00	04	64
	81	00	57	23
	82	00	05	64
	83	00	05	30

1	2	3	4	5
3) Polamuru (Contd)	88	00	02	61
	89	00	34	22
	90	00	31	13
	91	00	19	40
	98	00	23	86
	99	00	26	91
	100	00	31	53
	101	00	29	97
	102	00	06	89
	103	00	20	40
	104	00	03	10
	162	00	04	11
	163	00	43	09
	164	00	45	99
	165	00	09	83
	190	00	07	85
	191	00	19	90
	192	00	00	16
	200	00	58	30
	201	00	14	97
	203	00	06	18
	204	00	00	10
	205	00	27	47
	209	00	04	20
	212	00	09	40
	213	00	56	36
	214	00	25	55
	217	00	00	49
4) Mamuduru	335	00	06	51
	336	00	50	47
	338	00	42	42
	377	00	27	52
	378	00	03	28
	379	00	01	48
	381	00	17	46
	382	00	00	10
	Viravellivari Cheruvu in Gat No.382	00	33	62
	384	00	05	82
	389	00	24	75
	390	00	05	32
	394	00	32	43
<hr/>				
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Veeravasaram District:West Godavari State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Andaluru	8	00	07	44

1	2	3	4	5
1) Andaluru (Contd)	9	00	03	86
	11	00	32	04
	12	00	45	03
	13	00	35	11
	14	00	46	94
	15	00	31	29
	37	00	09	17
	River in Gat No.37	00	04	38
	39	00	05	53
	40	00	13	62
	56	00	00	23
	57	00	20	92
	58	00	04	51
	60	00	09	35
	61	00	49	17
	62	00	17	14
	69	00	00	13

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Attili	District:West Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh
1) Aravalli	284	00 03 01
	285	00 14 75
	Nala in Gat no.285	00 04 72
	286	00 34 26
	287	00 03 48
	Road in Gat no.287	00 02 14
	288	00 41 00
	291	00 00 88

2) Unikili	5	00	01	24
	6	00	21	28
	11	00	34	12
	12	00	43	77
	13	00	25	39
	14	00	01	31
	30	00	05	67
	31	00	32	61
	32	00	16	51
	Water Body in Gat No.32	00	01	89
	33	00	40	50
	42	00	04	32
	44	00	59	59
	45	00	17	63
	50	00	36	17
	51	00	30	34
	53	00	03	29

1	2	3	4	5
2) Unikili (Contd)	54	00	33	00
	59	00	14	35
	60	00	37	85
	62	00	10	06
	68	00	33	03
	69	00	01	27
	70	00	08	60
	71	00	27	12
	345	00	15	77
	364	00	12	60
3) S.kinnarapuram	168	00	64	22
	169	00	50	72
	170	00	12	40
	171	00	10	31
	172	00	88	14
	173	00	03	68
	Nala in Gat No.173	00	02	59
	174	00	18	01
	175	00	00	56
	Nala in Gat No.175	00	00	31
	190	00	52	70
	191	00	27	60
	192	00	41	71
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Palakoderu District:West Godavari State:Andhra Pradesh				
1) Mogallu	83	00	01	00
	84	00	11	83
	85	00	20	15
	87	00	36	94
	89	00	53	09
	90	00	16	73
	93	00	04	59
	Nala in Gat No.93	00	02	43
	94	00	32	51
	109	00	05	47
	110	00	22	92
	111	00	29	22
	112	00	30	36
	113	00	25	87
	Water Body in Gat No.113	00	08	19
	119	00	58	19
	135	00	68	75
	136	00	38	61
	226	00	12	34

1	2	3	4	5
1) Mogallu (Contd)	230	00	23	45
	231	00	40	84
	233	00	06	70
	Cart Track in Gat No.233	00	06	94
	248	00	43	61
	250	00	52	19
	251	00	22	53
	252	00	01	64
	285	00	37	85
	289	00	01	00
	290	00	25	28
	291	00	47	99
	292	00	24	18
	293	00	13	37
	296	00	12	54
	314	00	34	78
	315	00	09	19
	318	00	09	47
	325	00	32	65
	325/A	00	38	68
	325/B	00	00	19
	325/C	00	51	31
	325/D	00	10	19
	327	00	01	28
	330	00	11	18
	331	00	53	80
	333	00	19	56
	334	00	39	32
	335	00	11	83
2) Garagaparru	306	00	24	34
	307	00	25	76
	308	00	31	74
	309	00	14	26
	310	00	12	36
	311	00	00	10
	312	00	12	34
	315	00	04	23
	394	00	36	29
	River in Gat No.394	00	08	96
	395	00	05	46
	402	00	04	37
	403	00	59	44

1	2	3	4	5
2) Garagaparru (Contd)	404	00	50	25
	405	00	03	21
	406	00	32	10
	576	00	10	66
	581	00	55	96
	582	00	16	94
	583	00	55	87
	584	00	21	49
	585	00	43	04
	586	00	01	14
3) Gollalakoderu	57	00	22	09
	58	00	23	67
	59	00	08	08
	62	00	02	64
	65	00	34	13
	66	00	19	05
	67	00	37	01
	68	00	08	69
	69	00	00	74
	70	00	45	95
	71	00	13	92
	72	00	07	94
	84	00	20	36
	85	00	22	38
	92	00	10	06
	Nala in Gat No.92	00	05	40
	99	00	06	66
	100	00	25	94
	101	00	24	83
	102	00	68	71
	103	00	01	97
	174	00	25	41
	175	00	38	76
	177	00	01	01
	180	00	23	41
	181	00	46	88
	182	00	01	26
	188	00	12	15
	189	00	28	76
	190	00	29	92
	192	00	24	81
	193	00	21	36

1	2	3	4	5
3) Gollalakoderu (Contd)	197	00	04	77
	198	00	04	31
	210	00	00	17
	211	00	42	35
	212	00	04	92
	213	00	08	07

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Bhimavaram	District:West Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh
1) Annavaram	19	00 06 13
	38	00 17 94
	39	00 04 99
	40	00 38 31
	41	00 03 40
	49	00 00 56
	50	00 60 93
	Pond in Gat No.50	00 09 41
	54	00 17 24
	55	00 13 17
	59	00 31 50
	60	00 44 62
	62	00 14 00
	106	00 18 06
	107	00 17 51
	108	00 12 75
	109	00 48 91
	110	00 15 50
	118	00 32 39
	119	00 19 20
	120	00 30 97
	122	00 46 54
	123	00 00 16

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Kalla	District:West Godavari	State:Andhra Pradesh
1) Peda Amiram	25	00 04 15
	Nala in Gat No.25	00 06 19
	26	00 49 83
	29	00 29 04
	31	00 31 16
	32	00 12 62
	34	00 05 61
	Road in Gat No.34	00 01 44
	48	00 17 32
	50	00 41 31
	51	00 04 26
	52	00 00 21
	53	00 12 35

1	2	3	4	5
1) Peda Amiram (Contd)	54	00	17	12
	72	00	29	42
	73	00	05	19
	77	00	04	32
	78	00	34	25
	79	00	28	36
	80	00	06	51
	81	00	30	28
	82	00	51	86
	86	00	21	69
	97	00	07	82
	98	00	04	52
	99	00	02	59
	100	00	34	30
	101	00	00	53
	186	00	39	81
	187	00	22	78
	188	00	23	48
	189	00	02	28
	Nala in Gat No.189	00	00	53
	191	00	43	54
	192	00	09	21
	194	00	04	36
	Nala in Gat No.194	00	06	81
	195	00	00	97
	255	00	07	88
	256	00	48	13
	258	00	34	36
	260	00	15	03
	261	00	17	88
	262	00	61	37
	263	00	51	85
	264	00	08	50
	265	00	11	84
	266	00	13	10
	282	00	01	73
	283	00	00	32
	285	00	00	34
	288	00	04	13
	563	00	10	84
	573	00	04	36
2) Jakkaram	5	00	01	03

1	2	3	4	5
2) Jakkaram (Contd)	6	00	49	55
	7	00	31	41
	8	00	05	25
	10	00	43	24
	11	00	22	16
	12	00	35	82
	13	00	02	19
	15	00	45	47
	16	00	03	95
	17	00	00	58
	19	00	30	40
	21	00	00	48
	81	00	20	37
3) Seesali	215	00	07	82
	217	00	35	04
	219	00	19	31
	220	00	16	85
	221	00	09	41
	226	00	36	26
	231	00	53	27
	232	00	39	66
	246	00	24	57
	247	00	16	48
	248	00	02	09
	250	00	04	16
	252	00	02	95
	253	00	29	30
	254	00	28	54
	258	00	00	10
	300	00	39	40
	301	00	12	49
	302	00	48	19
	330	00	38	72
	331	00	29	08
	368	00	29	16
	378	00	01	77
	379	00	31	47
	380	00	09	91
	417	00	03	71
	418	00	00	10
	420	00	41	35
	421	00	30	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) Seesali (Contd)	423	00	17	03
	425	00	31	20
	428	00	36	08
	429	00	08	94
	434	00	29	11
	1000	00	14	74
	1001	00	27	68
4) Kalla	268	00	03	63
	271	00	55	23
	273	00	07	15
	274	00	36	61
	278	00	01	92
	279	00	34	40
	280	00	29	01
	283	00	34	57
	284	00	00	21
	369	00	02	03
	370	00	40	38
	371	00	05	67
	372	00	03	98
	373	00	33	39
	379	00	04	31
	Nala in Gat No.379	00	02	62
	380	00	28	12
	383	00	68	38
	384	00	33	15
	385	00	30	57
	389	00	65	22
	390	00	08	20
	393	00	57	03
	River in Gat No.393	00	01	41
5) Doddanapudi	92	00	00	31
	122	00	01	20
	123	00	35	08
	124	00	30	18
	125	00	13	19
	126	00	04	74
	138	00	01	31
	140	00	05	05
	141	00	04	60
	145	00	10	11
	146	00	32	63

1	2	3	4	5
5) Doddanapudi (Contd)	148	00	11	68
	156	00	23	92
	157	00	16	69
	158	00	16	99
	160	00	26	01
	162	00	00	33
	163	00	04	81
	164	00	13	58
	172	00	09	88
	River in Gat No.172	00	03	77
	177	00	07	36
	179	00	39	95
	180	00	22	95
	186	00	36	56
	188	00	17	33
	191	00	22	95
	192	00	18	58
	196	00	24	31
	197	00	19	61
	202	00	01	68
	203	00	43	26
	204	00	12	42
	206	00	11	81
	207	00	01	65
	212	00	00	34
	213	00	47	60
	214	00	23	49
	228	00	32	03
	230	00	04	72
	231	00	60	43
	232	00	04	98
	233	00	01	00
6) Kallakuru	342	00	54	81
	346	00	06	93
	347	00	28	35
	353	00	09	72
	354	00	74	24
	356	00	04	21
	365	00	23	05
	366	00	23	92
	377	00	56	02
	378	00	45	12

1	2	3	4	5
6) Kallakuru (Contd)	379	00	03	88
7) Elurupadu	282	00	00	20
	307	00	00	19
	309	00	19	86
	310	00	46	95
	312	00	38	23
	313	00	10	31
	314	00	00	36
	315	00	28	97
	316	00	57	79
	333	00	31	26
	334	00	30	87
	335	00	30	90
	338	00	31	98
	339	00	50	74
	345	00	03	79
	346	00	62	73
	347	00	49	13
	361	00	47	49
	363	00	90	83
	368	00	27	62
	372	00	64	73
	375	00	23	05
	376	00	27	72
	379	00	25	61
	380	00	35	24
	382	00	01	25
	383	00	29	98
	384	00	35	19
	409	00	59	96
	410	00	19	61
	411	00	19	09
	412	00	76	06
	426	00	38	04
	429	00	18	66
	430	00	12	53
	539	00	08	02
	540	00	22	15
	541	00	32	87
	545	00	49	25
	546	00	25	00
	547	00	37	22

1	2	3	4	5
7) Elurupadu (Contd)	552	00	03	20
	553	00	42	40
	554	00	06	38
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Undi	District:West Godavari		State:Andhra Pradesh	
1) Vandram	125	01	24	41
	251	00	30	49
	252	00	30	21
	256	00	11	89
	257	00	03	02
	261	00	18	67
	262	00	02	21
	Nala in Gat No.262	00	02	02
	263	00	00	06
	Nala in Gat No.263	00	00	10
	270	00	78	73
	271	00	19	33
	272	00	00	87
	273	00	14	57
	Nala in Gat No.273	00	03	87
	274	00	00	38
	279	00	00	62
	280	00	00	84
	283	00	45	09
	284	00	28	49
	301	00	18	52
	302	00	02	83
	303	00	02	10
	305	00	17	60
	307	00	00	10
	308	00	36	99
	309	00	40	56
	310	00	12	34
	314	00	01	66
2) Chinapulleru	148	00	22	93
	154	00	24	05
	156	00	03	85
	Nala in Gat No.156	00	01	59
	158	00	13	48
	Cart Track in Gat No.160	00	02	61
	162	01	03	94
	163	00	41	50
	164	00	32	97
	165	00	27	09
	166	00	09	17
	174	00	04	36
	175	00	05	62
	176	00	00	83
	183	00	00	10

श्रम एवं रोज़गार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2196.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इंडिया सीमेंट लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-19012/75/2004-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाक़रु, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2196.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 29/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of India Cements Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-19012/75/2004-IR(M)]

KAMAL BAKIRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Friday, the 23rd July, 2010

Present : A. N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 29/2005

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of India Cements Ltd. and their Workman]

BETWEEN

Sri K. Muralidharan : 1st Party/Petitioner

Vs.

The Senior General Manager : 2nd Party/
RespondentM/s. India Cements Ltd.,
Sankar Nagar,
Tirunelveli**APPEARANCE:**For the 1st Party Petitioner : Sri V. Ajoy Khose,
V. Porkodi

For the 2nd Party Management : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-19012/75/2004-IR (M) dated 10-8-2005 referred the following Industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the dismissal of Shri K. Muralidharan by the management of India Cements Ltd., Sankar Nagar, Tirunelveli is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as 29/2005 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their respective counsel and petitioner filed Claim Statement. The Respondent also filed Counter Statement.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement are as follows :

The petitioner while working as Heavy Equipment Operator/Motor Vehicle Driver under the Respondent on 16-10-1999 LC Vehicle driven by him to Tirunelveli town with Officers to purchase puja items for Ayutha Puja, the said vehicle collided with a Police Jeep. Police beat him up for no fault of his whereby he deteriorated in health. He underwent allopathy treatment followed by ayurvedic treatment. He suffered Kater's Syndrome, Gridhari. All this were to the awareness of the Respondent. He applied for leave from 1-11-1999 to 10-11-1999 and extended to 30-11-1999, which was accepted but the records were tampered by the Respondent supported by Medical Certificates. His younger daughter also had been afflicted with a heart problem. On 17-12-1999, the Respondent issued Charge Memo for his absence without prior permission. He submitted explanation stating the facts. His wife sent to explain away the situation was not allowed access to the concerned officials. No salary or subsistence allowance was paid to him compelling him to borrow money to continue treatment, thus, rendering him highly indebted. After accepting the explanation the charges had been abandoned. Thereafter, for reasons not known the petitioner was being asked to appear for enquiry as per letter dated 6-3-2000. Since the petitioner was undergoing treatment on request the enquiry was adjourned to 5-4-2000 and 8-7-2000. Thereafter the Respondent was proceeding ex parte against him against the principles of natural justice. The copy of enquiry report was not given to him with a call for objections. While so, his younger daughter afflicted with cardiac disease also started treatment. The petitioner had to leave for Kerala for Ayurvedic Treatment from the quarters allotted to him at Tirunelveli. After Second Show Cause Notice dated

28-8-2000 to which First Party sent a reply on 5-9-2000, he was being dismissed on 23-1-2001. Appeal was rejected on 29-5-2001 with a further direction to vacate the quarters by communication dated 28-5-2001 to avoid forcible eviction, which was actually executed by breaking open the quarters and also taking over possession of household articles worth above Rs. 5.00 lakhs. On raising an ID the reference is occasioned. The order of the Respondent is arbitrary, illegal, improper and erroneous apparent on the face of the record which is vitiated on the ground that the enquiry proceedings were conducted against principles of natural justice. The valid reasons on which leave was availed were not considered. The act of the Respondent amounts to unfair labour practice. Expense of CT scan taken was reimbursed by the Respondent to the petitioner. There was no suspension of the petitioner pending enquiry or payment of salary till dismissal from 17-12-1999 to 23-12-2001. It was mandatory to pay the monthly salary or subsistence allowance which is contravened. The action of the Respondent is a pre-determined one. The dismissal also is disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct. He is not presently employed. Hence the claim.

4. In the Counter Statement the Respondent avers as follows, stated briefly :

The petitioner applied for leave from 1-11-1999 to 10-11-1999 on personal grounds which was sought to be extended from 11-11-1999 to 30-11-1999 for the same reason and for his stay in Kerala which extension was not granted. On 17-12-1999, he was charge sheeted for absence without leave from 11-11-1999. No explanation was given. By notice dated 6-3-2000, he was asked to appear for enquiry on 22-3-2000. By a letter dated 17-3-2000, he asked for postponement of the enquiry. On the adjourned date of 15-4-2000, he did not appear and it was again adjourned to 8-7-2000. While so, he was transferred from NRLM to TLM on 22-6-2000. His request for further adjournment on 5-7-2000 was rejected and enquiry was proceeded with in his absence examining four witnesses culminating in a report on 26-7-2000 holding the charges proved. By a Second Show Cause Notice dated 28-8-2000 with copy of enquiry proceedings and report proposing punishment of dismissal was issued. He gave a reply on 5-9-2000. On 23-1-2001 dismissal order was passed which is fully justified and valid. The enquiry held was conforming to principles of natural justice. If found otherwise on technical reason, the Respondent wants to adduce further evidence. The last drawn wage of the petitioner was Rs. 5,639.45. Police suspecting the petitioner to have been drunk while driving the vehicle during the accident beat him. He attended

the duty on 17 and 20th October, 1999 and also between 25-10-1999 and 30-10-1999. It is denied that he was taking treatment for any injuries due to Police beating. He did not appear for medical examination before the Company Medical Officer. The petitioner was avoiding the enquiry. ID raised in April, 2004 is with delay, latches and inaction. The enquiry was fair and proper, the dismissal is also justified. The petitioner was proceeded against only for his absence without leave from 17-11-1999. It cannot be accepted that the petitioner was ill and needed leave. Since he had no leave at credit he did not earn salary during absence. It is denied that his belongings were of the value of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. No question of payment of salary or subsistence allowance arises since he was un-authorizedly absent. There was no suspension. The punishment is not excessive or disproportionate. The dismissal is only to be upheld.

5. On a challenge against the propriety and fairness of the enquiry the same was heard as a Preliminary Issue and as per order dated 2-2-2010 it was held that the enquiry held is fair and proper.

6. When the matter stood for further proceeding a proposal was mooted for amicable settlement of the dispute also with the involvement and persuasion of the Tribunal for valid settlement. Parties wanted time for settlement and the case was adjourned. While so, the parties filed a Memorandum of Settlement under Section 18(1) of the ID Act reporting the settlement inter se the parties after discussions on terms such as :

- (i) Workman Muralidharan hereby accepts his cessation or employment with effect from 23-1-2001.
- (ii) It is agreed between the parties that the cessation of employment of Workman Muralidharan as on 23-1-2001 shall be treated as one of the voluntary retirement in terms of Scheme which was put up by the Company in the year 2005.
- (iii) In deference to the representation of Workman Muralidharan, in view of the prolonged litigation, the Company has also agreed to pay ex gratia payment over and above his voluntary retirement benefit and gratuity.
- (iv) The parties have agreed that the amount payable to Workman Muralidharan shall be :

(a) Gratuity	—	Rs. 25,416.00
(b) Amount payable in terms of VRS	—	Rs. 3,90,000.00
(c) Amount payable towards the Lawyer's fees	—	Rs. 15,000.00

(d) Amount incurred by workman Muralidharan for attending the hearings — Rs. 25,000.00

(e) Ex-Gratia — Rs. 2,70,000.00

Total from (b) to (e) — Rs. 7,00,000.00

Sundry Deductions by the Management — Rs. 30,087.00

Net Payable — Rs. 6,69,913.00

(v) Workman Muralidharan agreed to receive and the Management agrees to make by cheque two payments, one cheque for gratuity for Rs. 25,416 and another cheque Rs. 6,69,913 towards his other dues.

(vi) It is also agreed that at the request of the Workman Muralidharan, the Company agreed to deduct and issue a cheque for Rs. 15,000 in favour of Mr. V. Ajoy Khose towards his counsel fees and

(vii) Other sundry terms as enumerated in the memo of settlement

7. In approval of the settlement both sides have subscribed their signatures duly attested by witnesses. The settlement is recorded and an award is passed in terms of the settlement which will form part of the award.

8. The reference is accordingly closed.

(Dictated to the P. A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 23rd July, 2010).

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2197.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 49/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11011/77/2004-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2197.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 49/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour

Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Airports Authority of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-11011/77/2004-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated, the 24th day of June, 2010

Industrial Dispute No. 49/2005

BETWEEN :

The Joint General Secretary,
Indian Airports Kamgar Union,
C/o AAI, NAD, Begumpet,
Hyderabad

.....Petitioner

AND

The Director,
Airports Authority of India,
Begumpet,
Hyderabad-500016

.....Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the Petitioner : M/s. Ch. Indrasena Reddy & D. Vilas, Advocates

For the Respondent : M/s. M. Vijay Kumar, I. Sambasiva Rao & D. Sreekanth, Advocates

AWARD

This claim petition has been registered on the basis of references received from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-11011/77/2004-IR (M) dated 7-7-2005 under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of Airports Authority of India and their workmen. The terms of reference is :

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the Management of Airports Authority of India, Hyderabad in not implementing the recommendations of the Expert Committee with regard to up-gradation of Fire Cadre is legal and justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

On the receipt of this reference notices were issued to the parties calling upon the parties to file their respective claims.

2. The workmen party has filed claim statement through Indian Airport Kamgar Union's Joint General

Secretary who has stated that Petitioner moved the conciliation officer against the Respondent to implement the recommendations of Expert Committee—Justice Sri J. D. Jain Committee's report dated 31-3-1997 regarding the upgradation of fire cadre revised pay scales and also to advise the Respondent to pay arrears w.e.f. 1-4-1995 as the said Expert Committee recommendations to the workmen of the fire cadre. The Respondent appeared before the conciliation officer but refused to implement the said recommendations therefore, the conciliation officer was constrained to submit his failure report to the Government of India who has referred this dispute to this tribunal.

3. It has been alleged that Indian Airport Kamgar Union is a registered trade union under the Trade Union Act, 1926 bearing registration No. 3950 with the Registrar of Trade Unions representing permanent/regular, work charge, daily wage and contract labour employed in different establishments including Airports Authority of India all over the country. The Petitioner's union was registered on 27-2-1990 with Registrar of Trade Union vide their letter No. F. 10(3950)/RTU/65, dated 30-4-2002 and Sri G. A. Rudrappa has been authorized by the resolution to file claim statement. It has further been submitted that Airports Authority of India is an industry and industrial fire service is included in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a public utility service. It has further been submitted that in the year 1969 Air Navigation Commission of International Civil Aviation Organisation established the rescue and the fire fighting panel. The objectives of the panel were to evaluate recent research and experimental work and to develop a more logical system for assessing the requirements for airport rescue and fire fighting services taking into account the characteristics of new Aircrafts. It has further been submitted that in accordance with the provisions of Annex 14 of ICAO states are required to provide rescue and fire fighting equipment and services at airport to save lives in the event of aircraft accident or incident. The Airports Authority of India has its own fleet of Airport Fire Service vehicles and manpower having a fleet of crash fire tenders and fire personnel are trained at its own training centre at New Delhi and Kolkata. Prior to 1993 Airport Fire Service personnel of non-executive categorized in the following cadres :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Fire Operator | : Rs. 260-400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (2) Driver (Fire) | : Rs. 320-400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (3) M.T. Driver (First Aid) | : Rs. 260-400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (4) Fire Foreman (Driver) | : Rs. 1200-2040 (4th CPC) |
| (5) Fire Foreman | : Rs. 1200-2040 (4th CPC) |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (6) Senior Fire Foreman | : Rs. 1400-2300 (4th CPC) &
after completion of 2 years
of service placement given
Rs. 1640-2900 (4th CPC) |
|-------------------------|---|

4. (1) Fire operators were placed in pay scale of Rs. 260-400 (3rd CPC) Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) the minimum qualification was matriculation/SSLC or its equivalent with physical standard. (2) Driver Fire pay scale of Rs. 320-400 by 3rd CPC New Delhi Rs. 1200-1800 by 4th CPC. They were recruited directly or by the departmental candidates, but, possess the educational qualifications primary standard, with current driving license for heavy vehicles should be able to diagnose and rectify starting trouble in petrol ignition system. (3) M.T. Driver (First Aid) pay scale of Rs. 260-350 (3rd CPC) will be Rs. 950-1400 (4th CPC) direct recruitment, educational qualification—passed primary standard with HMV. (4) Fire Foreman (Driver) pay scale Rs. 1200-2040 (4th CPC) promoted from fire operators. (5) Fire Foreman pay scale Rs. 1200-2040 (4th CPC) promotional post to fire operators on seniority cum fitness basis. (6) Senior Fire Foreman pay scale Rs. 1400-2300 (4th CPC) and after 2 years 1640-2900 (4th CPC) through departmental promotions from the fire foreman.

5. It has further been submitted that due to the technological advancement in the aviation sector, the National Airport Authority has constituted the empowered committee to study in depth cadre review of all disciplines in National Airport Authority in the year 1992 who has recommended for the fire cadre, cadre review. It has further stated that Respondent Management supplied copy of letter No. 60011/32/91-IR dated 28-9-1992 of the recommendations of the empowered committee. The committee observed that a large number of fire safety personnel at the operational levels are without adequate educational qualifications, as a result of which their growth upward has been restricted. The committee recommended the changes in the fire cadre. Merger of posts of fire cadre namely fire operator, Driver (Fire), M.T. Driver (First Aid) and Fire Foreman (Driver) to create new post called Fire and Rescue Operator with enhancement of the educational qualification to intermediate/10 + 2 preferably in science stream and having driving license. Above posts were recommended to be abolished and new post designated as Fire and Rescue Operator with pay scale 950-1500 was recommended, thus all the four posts were abolished hence forth. For recruitment of the Fire and Rescue Operator required qualification were prescribed as 10 + 2 passed with science stream having current driving license of heavy vehicles. It was desired that ITI/sub-officer course/experience in any fire service be preferred. It has further been submitted that in the year 1993 another committee constituting under the Chairman ship of Sri P. Rajendran the then Director of Equipment was appointed and said committee made various recommendations with regard to fire cadre. But the demand of union to grant higher pay scale to newly created fire and

rescue operator and merger of fire foreman and Senior Fire Foreman post to create Junior Fire Operator has been negated. It has further been submitted that inspite of all possible efforts made by the union with Airports Authority of India management for an amicable settlement of the issue did not find any favourable solution. Management implemented recommendations with regard to rise of educational qualifications and heavy vehicle license made essential for the post of fire and rescue operator. Accordingly all round responsibility of Fire Staff increased in manifold due to technological advancement and developmental and expansion work of Indian airports. The demand of union to grant higher scale to the fire cadre was not considered. Since the union continued demand for upgradation of the fire cadre, after the introduction of the post of fire and rescue operator by merging fire operator post with higher post the union by revised demand that management has created the post of fire and rescue operator and has raised educational qualification as such, higher scale be granted to fire and rescue operator. ED (P & A) intimate that this is a new post and the management has right to fix the duties and responsibilities to the post keeping in view the pay scale being given by them. It is submitted that the management by a written communication letter No. A-60011/7/96-IR dated 23-9-96 addressed to the General Secretary informing that the upgradation of any particular cadre in isolation is undesirable as it has wide ranging repercussions in other cadres. Further, the matter can be represented to the expert committee for the consideration. Therefore, the management regretted to do any upgradation in isolation. However, three options were given to the union namely, to approach the expert committee which is set up to look into the scales of pay of Airports Authority of India personally under AAI Act. Secondly, the matter can be referred to an independent external committee for study of similar cadre in both the divisions and lastly, the matter could be referred to the National Tribunal.

6. It has further been stated that in the meanwhile the Respondent management addressed letter No. A-60011/12/95-PP dated 25-7-95 with an enclosure letter No. A-60011/63/95-PP dated 25-7-1995 to the General Secretary, NAA Kamgar Union as intimation of the appointment of Expert Committee with advice to the unions to refrain from projecting any demand or proposal of strike to the management at this stage.

7. It has further been submitted that subsequently the Petitioner's union received letter reference No. AAI/EC/001/95-10 dated 26/28-6-95 and Reference No. AAI/EC/002/95-51 dated 1-8-95 from the office of the Expert Committee advising the Petitioner's union to submit their views and suggestions. Accordingly, the Petitioner union submitted its views and suggestions to the expert committee for re-construction, modification in respect of Fire, MT, Canteen and Group D staff on 22-8-95. After going

through various aspects and after proper feed back the expert committee has recommended for upgradation of AAI Fire Cadre as follows :

“Further set up of the fire services : having regard to this fact as well as the career prospects of the officers working in this cadre, the experts committee recommends that fire service cadre should be re-organised as follows :—

- (I) There should be a post of General Manager at the corporate level titled 'General Manager (Fire)', the scale of pay attached to this post would be Rs. 9500-400-11500.
- (II) The fire services network at five International Airports will be headed by an Executive of the level of the Deputy General Manager. The post will carry scale of pay Rs. 7500-275-8100-300-9900.
- (III) At other major Airports like Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc., the fire service network should be headed by an executive of the level of Senior Manager (Fire). The scale of pay attached to the post would be Rs. 6500-250-7500-275-9425.
- (IV) The other ranks in the fire service network would be :

(a) Rescue & Fire Operator	Rs. 2950-5070
(b) Fire Foreman	Rs. 3300-5820
(c) Jr. Fire Officer	Rs. 3450-6100
(d) Asstt. Fire Officer	Rs. 4600-7975
(e) Fire Officer	Rs. 5000-8400

with allowances and in the form of risk allowances. The unions were of unanimous view that the recommendations of the Justice Jain Committee be implemented. The management informed that a core management group has been set up to look into the report of the Justice Jain Committee. A sub-committee was also informed to give effect to the Justice Jain Committee report. It has also been informed that 70—80 % recommendations of the Justice Jain Committee are of such nature where there is hardly any difference of opinion. It was informed that efforts are in hand to implement the Justice Jain Committee recommendations. The union submitted a representation dated 2-7-97 to implement undisputed recommendations of the Justice Jain Committee report. It is submitted that with regard to the recommendations for upgradation of the fire cadre was not implemented as was agreed.

8. It has further been stated that Airports Authority of India management's settlement under Sec. 13(3) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with non-recognised union i.e., AAI Kamgar union on two different occasions on 6-6-2000 and 19-3-2001 before Assistant Labour

Commissioner (C), Hyderabad. Further, amicable settlement for upgradation of the fire service cadre could not take place. Union approached the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Hyderabad but there also conciliation failed and report was sent to the Ministry. It has further been submitted non-executive in the fire cadre has following posts revised pay scales :

Designation	Pay Scale (Rs.)
(1) Junior Assistant (Fire)	5500-140-7180-160-10060
(2) Assistant (Fire)	5800-160-7720-180-10960
(3) Senior Assistant (Fire)	6300-180-8460-200-12060
(4) Superintendent (Fire)	7200-230-9960-250-14460
(5) Senior Superintendent (FS)	8000-260-11120-290-16340

The duties performed by Junior Assistant (Fire), Assistant (Fire) and Senior Assistant (Fire) are same. It is submitted that by not implementing the recommendations of Expert Committee Report i.e., Justice J. D. Jain Committee, the AAI management is paying less wage to the fire cadre employees than what was recommended by the Expert Committee. The Petitioner union has prayed that the management be directed to implement recommendations of the Expert Committee dated 30-3-97 with regard to upgradation of fire cadre and also direct the management to pay arrears with effect from 1-4-95 as per expert committee recommendations.

9. The Respondent management has filed counter statement stating therein that Petitioner's union is not a recognized union it is a registered union under Trade Unions Act. The union of the Petitioner is not enjoying the status of recognized union after the referendum held in Airports Authority of India on 22/23-10-1997 as such, it has no locus standi to bargain with the management for cause of any workmen, only recognized union can take up the cause of or grievances of the workmen. The workmen for all their grievances has to approach the recognized union for any negotiations, bargaining what so ever and the internal procedure laid down for the settlement of the dispute should be followed. The Jain Committee report is only a recommendation and the implementation of the same is at the discretion of the Airports Authority of India management. The management looks into the pros and cons of implementation and decides whether to implement or not after due discussion with recognized union and not with any registered union. It is further submitted that the para 11 of claim petition containing extracts of old rules and policies pertaining to Airport Fire service prior to 1993. The Respondent reserved its right to submit during the hearing of the matter.

10. As regards para 16 of the claim settlement it was alleged that after the referendum held in Airports Authority of India on 22/23-10-1997 the Petitioner union is not

enjoying the status of recognized union and policy issues are not discussed with unrecognized union.

11. It has further been stated that the matter relating to the wage revision has taken place 10 years back during 1996 for the period from 1-1-1992 to 31-12-1996. The scales of the employees of Airports Authority of India has also been revised with effect from 1-1-1997 for a period of 10 years, i.e., upto 31-12-2006. Therefore, the issue raised by the union has no relevance. The next pay revision is due only on 1-1-2007.

12. It has further been stated that after formation of Airports Authority of India w.e.f. 1-4-1995, the management constituted committee headed by Justice Sri Jain. The said committee was to examine various issues relating to merger of the two organisations i.e., erstwhile IAAI and NAAI and to give its recommendations. The Jain Committee report was filed on 31-12-1997. The recommendations of the Jain Committee report is only recommendatory and implementation of same is only within the discretion of the Airports Authority of India management. It was up to the management to examine the recommendations and to decide whether to implement them or not after due discussion with the recognized unions. It has further been stated that Airport Authority of India has no comments to offer against the statement made in para 26, 27 and 28 of the claim statement except that in the stated meeting it was decided that management shall not take any merger policy decision which will favour or disfavour any union till the impending referendum is held. The referendum was held on 22/23-10-1997 and Airports Authority Employees Union emerged as majority union and was recognized for another 5 years by Airports Authority of India and all the policy issues are being discussed with the representatives of the recognized unions from time to time and orders are being issued accordingly. As regards the contention raised in para 29 of the claim statement it was stated that issues which were minor and genuine in nature and predetermined, the management has settled them. But it does not mean that even unrecognized union entertained to settle any issues which call for a policy decision. After referendum on 22/23/10-1997 the matter of wage revision was discussed with the recognized union resulting in a memorandum of understanding coined regarding wage revision for various cadres being coined between the management and union on 21-6-2001 (copy is enclosed). The said memorandum of understanding is passed on wage revision of Airports Authority employees for period from 1-1-1997 to 31-12-2006.

13. As regards para 32 of the petition it has been stated by the management, that duties performed by Junior Assistant (Fire), Assistant (Fire) and Senior Assistant (Fire) are not the same. The management has not shown any discrimination as alleged by the Petitioner. These posts are promotional posts which were introduced to avoid stagnation and de-motivation. Accordingly, the promotions

will be granted as per seniority-cum-merit and requisite qualification basis. No one can get the promotions without successfully completing the Advance Refresher Course, which is a condition precedent for promotion in the relevant cadre. It has further been contended that recommendations of Justice Jain Committee has got only recommendatory value and the implementation of the same is purely at the discretion of the Airports Authority of India management. And it is the management which has to decide as to which recommendations has to be implemented. However, the management entered into a memorandum of understanding for wage revision for a period 1-1-1997 to 31-12-2006. The discrepancies alleged by the Petitioner union are squarely covered by the policy decision enumerated in the memorandum of understanding. The pay anomaly was discussed with the recognized union and was also the memorandum of understanding was entered into on 21-6-2001. The Petitioner's union is unrecognized union, has no locus standi to raise the grievances of the workmen, petition deserves to be dismissed in limine.

14. The workmen representative has filed documentary evidence Exs. W-1 to W-30 and affidavit of Mr. G. A. Rudrappa, alleged to be Joint General Secretary of the Petitioner union.

15. Respondent has not filed any document though it has relied on memorandum of understanding dated 21-6-2001. The Petitioner union has not filed any other evidence or affidavit of any of its representatives.

16. On the date of argument Learned Counsel for the Respondent did not appear whereas Petitioner's counsel has appeared and has argued that the entire material in support of the claim of the Petitioner union has been filed which will prove that the fire and subordinate services, non-executive category has been abolished and new cadre of fire rescue operators has been created with enhanced qualification by the empowered committee thereby entire employees or personnel of Airports fire service category has become entitled for the upgraded pay scale and the entire staff existing on the date of constitution of the Jain Committee is covered by recommendations of Justice Jain Committee report for upgradation of the pay to which the management has not agreed and it has not given the upgraded pay scale to the non-executive category of fire service personnel.

17. I have considered the above argument of the learned counsel for the workmen union and have gone through the entire material available on the record. The first contention of respondent in this case was that the union represented by Mr. G. A. Rudrappa is not recognized trade union of the Airports Authority of India management, hence the petitioner alleged to be Joint General Secretary of said union has no locus standi and authority to present this petition or raise grievances of the workmen of Airports Authority of India's fire services employees. To this objection of the Respondent petitioner has filed copy of

the order of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad in WPMP No. 25543/2006 in WP No. 20210/2006 in which Hon'ble High Court has passed an interim order dated 27-9-2006 that if any dispute is raised by the petitioner union the same shall be considered without any reference to the findings made in the impugned order. Thus, in light of the Hon'ble High Court order dated 27-9-2006, the petition filed by Airports Kamgar Union is tenable and maintainable and objection of the Respondent regarding non-maintainability of this petition stands rejected.

18. This Tribunal has to consider whether the action of the management of Airports Authority of India, Hyderabad in not implementing the recommendation of the Expert committee with regard to upgradation of fire cadre is legal and justified. If not what relief the workman is entitled to?

19. Point No. 1 : The main demand of the petitioner union is that of upgradation of fire cadre of Hyderabad in the light of recommendation of Expert Committee i.e., Justice J. D. Jain Committee report dated 31-3-1997, it is undisputed fact that before the recommendation of Justice J. D. Jain Committee there were six categories of Airports Fire Service personnel non-executive cadre with following designation and pay scales :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) Fire Operator | : Rs. 260—400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (2) Driver (Fire) | : Rs. 320—400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (3) M.T. Driver (First Aid) | : Rs. 260—400 (3rd CPC)
Rs. 950-1500 (4th CPC) |
| (4) Fire Foreman (Driver) | : Rs. 1200—2040 (4th CPC) |
| (5) Fire Foreman | : Rs. 1200—2040 (4th CPC) |
| (6) Senior Fire Foreman | : Rs. 1400—2300 (4th CPC)
& after completion of 2 years
of service placement given
Rs. 1640-2900 (4th CPC) |

20. The petitioner's union Joint General Secretary has affirmed on oath that the Empowered Committee introduced changes within the fire cadre. It recommended merger of post of Fire Operator, Driver (Fire), M.T. Driver (First Aid), Fire Foreman (Driver), Fire Foreman and Senior Fire Foreman to create new post of Fire and Rescue Operator with an enhancement of educational qualification to intermediate/10+2 preferably science stream having driving license. Thus, from the own affidavit of the Joint General Secretary of the Airports Authority Kamgar Union, it is evident that while recommending the merger of the five posts of fire services non-executive cadre post for creation of new posts called Fire and Rescue Operator, the Expert Committee has recommended for enhancement of the educational qualifications preferably with Intermediate/10+2 preferably in science stream and additional qualification of having driving license of heavy vehicles. Thus, it is

evident that the newly designated posts of Fire and Rescue Operator which was to be upgraded should be manned with such personnel who had passed Intermediate/10 + 2 examination preferably in science stream with heavy vehicle driving license. Prior to the recommendation the post of Operator the educational qualification was only matriculation, for driver post it was only 5th standard with driving license, for M.T. Drivers (Fire) educational qualification was primary standard pass with heavy motor vehicle driving license and the post of Fire Foreman was a promotional post of Fire Operator. It means that prior to recommendations of the upgradation, the educational qualification of a Fire Operator, Fire Driver or M.T. Driver was not that which was being recommended by Expert Committee of Justice J. D. Jain as such, the management has not committed any illegality or irregularity in non-gradation of existing cadre of the fire service personnel, because, prior to recommendation employees were having less qualification. The Petitioner union's contention is that entire cadre was upgraded and merged into one post. The Petitioner union witness Mr. G. A. Rudrappa during course of his cross-examination at page 4 has stated that after merger of International Airport Division and National Airport Division only common rules and pay scales are framed and seniority is under process and he has not filed the said rules. He has accepted that he has not filed any record to show that the workmen of this dispute had approached his union to take their case. He has simply added that they have discussed that Union is authorized to the present cause of the workmen, because, Respondent has recognized their union prior to 1997 for implementation of the expert report. But he has not filed any such material before this Tribunal showing that the management of Airports Authority of India has agreed in writing with the Petitioner's union that it will implement the Experts Committee report in toto. The witness has admitted at page 5 of his cross-examination that the Respondent management has implemented some of the recommendations made by the Jain Committee but not the present cause under reference. He has admitted that a memorandum of settlement was entered into as per Ex. W-20 between Petitioner union and management on 19-2-97. I have gone through Ex. W-20 it is a formal notice of an indefinite strike by Airports Authority Kamgar Union which is dated 24-1-1997 and at page 116 of this paper there is memorandum of settlement between management and Airports Authority of India, National Airport Division and its workmen by Airports Authority Kamgar Union arrived at in course of conciliation proceeding before Joint Central Labour Commissioner under Sec. 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on 19-2-1997. In which the alleged demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 33, 39 and 40, 42—50 were relating to the service conditions already referred to Jain Committee for finalization and it has further been mentioned that Justice Jain Committee to be likely submit its recommendations by 31-3-1997. However, there

is no settlement that the Justice Jain Committee Report will be accepted without any condition by the management. The only thing which was settled between the Petitioner union and management of the Respondent was that the demand regarding service condition has been referred to the Jain Committee for expert report. There is not a single iota material placed by the workmen that the management ever agreed that the Jain Committee recommendation will be adopted in toto.

21. Moreover, the Jain Committee itself has recommended a higher scale of pay to the newly constituted cadre of Fire and Rescue Service Operator with higher educational qualification and upgradation of the post. Thus, there is nothing on this record to show that the personnel of Airports Authority Fire Services were entitled for the upgradation or each and every member of fire service cadre who were having a lesser educational and technical qualification were entitled for the upgradation thus from the own documents and oral evidence of the Petitioner this Tribunal is convinced that there was no agreement between the Petitioner Kamgar Union and the Respondent management that Respondent will be bound to accept the entire recommendations of the Justice Mr. Jain Committee. The Petitioner has not filed the extract of Justice Jain Committee's recommendations showing as to how existing cadre will be upgraded. The Jain Committee's recommendation is for upgradation of newly constituted cadre of Fire Service and Rescue Operator with enhanced qualification. The upgradation has been made for future recruitment. Moreover, looking into the earlier qualification and technical knowledge of fire personnel if the management has not been opted to or agreed to upgrade the personnel of fire service of Airports Authority of India as per recommendations of Jain Committee no illegality has been committed. The entire report has not been filed by either of the parties, this Tribunal is of a definite opinion that the choice was with the management to accept or not to accept the recommendation of Jain Committee, which was only obligatory, but not mandatory, and the management has every right to pick and choose those recommendations which it could follow and the management has every right not to follow those recommendations which does not suit to their organisation.

22. In the present case, not a single workman has been produced by the union but for its Joint General Secretary who has not been able to prove or place any such material which may show that the entire non-executive cadre was allowed to be upgraded, without any condition by Expert Committee but the own contention and evidence of the Petitioner union shows that the upgradation was recommended by the Expert Committee introducing higher educational qualification and technical qualification. This Tribunal is of the opinion that there was no settlement between the Petitioner and the Respondent management for upgradation of the entire existing personnel of the fire

services to the cadre of Fire and Rescue Operator post with higher pay scale, the Respondent management has not committed any illegality or irregularity in not granting the upgradation of fire cadre and the action of management in not implementing the recommendation of the Expert Committee is fully legal and justified.

23. The Petitioner of present petition has claimed that AAI, Hyderabad has not upgraded Fire Cadre services, but no material has been placed on the record to show that other Divisions of AAI management has upgraded the post or not. The recommendation of Mr. Justice Jain Committee is not related to only Hyderabad Division of AAI but the alleged recommendation of the Justice Jain Committee report is applicable to entire Divisions of AAI of India. What action has been taken by other Divisions has not been stated by the Petitioner. As such, the action of Airports Authority of India, Hyderabad cannot be said to be illegal. Had the other Divisions accepted the recommendations, then only non-implementation by Hyderabad Division could be said to be illegal and unjustified.

24. From the above discussions this Tribunal is of the opinion that the action of Management of Airports Authority of India, Hyderabad in not implementing the recommendations of Expert Committee with regard to upgradation of Fire Cadre is legal and justified. The question is answered accordingly.

25. The question as to what relief Petitioner is entitled, that the Petitioner has not been able to prove illegality or unjustifiability in the action of Management of Hyderabad Division of AAI, as such Petitioner is not entitled to any relief. This question is answered accordingly. Hence, this award.

Accordingly, an Award is passed. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her, corrected and pronounced by me on this the 24th day of June, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
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WW1 : Sri G.A. Rudrappa	MW1 : NIL
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Documents marked for the Petitioner

Ex. W1:	Copy of letter recognizing the Petitioner union dt. 16-11-92
Ex. W2:	Copy of espousal resolution
Ex. W3:	Copy of the provision of Act covered
Ex. W4:	Copy of ICAO provisions
Ex. W5:	Copy of memorandum No. M/2-1(6)/EA dt. 4-11-1981

Ex. W6:	Copy of recruitment order of Driver (Fire) dt. 10-11-83 of WW1
Ex. W7:	Copy of recruitment order of M.T. Driver (FA) dt. 16-12-78
Ex. W8:	Copy of report of Empowered Committee
Ex. W9:	Copy of Recruitment order No. NAA/M/2-1(6)/EA dt. 29-10-92
Ex. W10:	Copy of procedure for selection of fire personnel
Ex. W11:	Copy of report of Rajendran Committee
Ex. W12:	Copy of minutes of meeting dt. 8-6-95
Ex. W13:	Copy of Article from Aviation Fire Safety News
Ex. W14:	Copy of Ir. No. A. 60011/7/96-IR dt. 23-9-96
Ex. W15:	Copy of minutes of meeting dt. 25-9-96
Ex. W16:	Copy of Ir. No. A. 60011/12/93-PP dt. 23-7-93
Ex. W17:	Copy of letter from Expert Committee dt. 26/28-6-95
Ex. W18:	Copy of submissions of AAI employees by NAAKU to Expert Committee dt. 22-8-95
Ex. W19:	Copy of Expert Committee report
Ex. W20:	Copy of strike notice on charter of demands dt. 24-1-97
Ex. W21:	Copy of letter of clarification for MOS dt. 3-4-97
Ex. W22:	Copy of letter dt. 27-6-97 to Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad
Ex. W23:	Copy of conciliation proceedings
Ex. W24:	Copy of minutes of meeting with all unions dt. 30-6-97
Ex. W25:	Copy of letter requesting for implementation of E.C. Report
Ex. W26:	Copy of MOS u/s 12(3) before ALC (C), Hyderabad
Ex. W27:	Copy of reference with conciliation proceedings
Ex. W28:	Copy of letter No. A-60011/8/2005-EW dt. 2-8-2005
Ex. W29:	Copy of office order No. A-60011/40/2001-IR dt. 13-8-2001
Ex. W30:	Copy of calculation sheet of wage difference

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2198.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 117/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-26012/9/2004-आई आर (एम)]

कमल बाखरू, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2198.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 117/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bhilai Steel Plant and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-26012/9/2004-IR (M)]

KAMAL BAKHRU, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI A. N. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/117/04

Shri Rajaram S/o. Asaram Sahu,
In front of Sunil Photo Studio,
Ahiwara Bus Stand, Post Ahiwara, ... Petitioner/
Distt. Durg (Chhatisgarh) Party No. 1

Versus

The General Manager,
Bhilai Steel Plant, At Post Bhilai,
District Durg, ... Respondent/
Chhatisgarh Party No. 2

AWARD

(Dated : 21st July, 2010)

1. The Central Government after satisfying the existence of dispute between Shri Rajaram S/o. Asaram Sahu, Distt. Durg (Chhatisgarh) (Party No. 1) and the General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, At Post Bhilai, District Durg, Chhatisgarh (Party No. 2) referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal vide its letter No. L-26012/9/2004-IR (M) dated 29-10-2004 under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) with the following Schedule.

2. "Whether the punishment of removal from services awarded to Shri Raja Ram, Attendant vide Order No. OMQ/

NM/DISC/2000/144 dated 20-01-2000 by the Disciplinary Authority/Asstt. General Manager, Nandini Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant, is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the applicant Shri Raja Ram is entitled ?"

3. It is the case of dismissal due to the absenteeism. The Petitioner Shri Rajaram S/o. Asaram Sahu was working as Departmental Piece Rated (D.P.R.) Mazdoor from 24-07-1979 in Bhilai Steel Plant and later on he was regularized in the post of Khalashi in S-I grade on 17-05-1982. He without giving any application for leave and getting it sanctioned is not attending the work. He was given ample opportunity to improve his conduct on 4 occasions by giving warning letters.

4. On revealing of the case it shows that he was habitual absentee. He was imposed punishment by way of reducing his wages at 2 stages with cumulative effect at 4 occasions. Despite of availing the opportunities, there was no improvement on the part of the petitioner and also there was no alternative for the management to impose punishment of removal from service by issuing dismissal Order dt. 22-1-2000. The same Order is challenged in this reference.

5. In response of notice on receipt of reference of Government, the petitioner appeared before this Tribunal and filed the statement of claim. The same was replied by the management. After filing the WS, the petitioner has neither filed affidavit nor rejoinder by giving considerable period of two and half years. Except filing of the statement of claim, he has not filed an affidavit either in respect of validity of enquiry or as final order. He was also given an opportunity for filing of affidavit by conducting camps at Bilaspur, the place which is very nearer to the residence of the petitioner, but he and his counsel never appeared before the Court and prosecute the reference except on one occasion.

6. It appears that the petitioner is not interested in proceeding with the case and there are no reasons to continue to wait for adducing evidence. In such circumstances, it is dismissed for default of the petitioner and I pass this negative Award. Hence, this Award.

Date: 21-07-2010.

A. N. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2199.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर (सी-11)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2199.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 70/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR(C-ID)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer.

Dated, the 18th June, 2010

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 70/2005

BETWEEN

Sri U. Prasad Rao,
S/o. Bhushanam,
R/o. 7-1-82, Babu Camp,
Kothagudem-507101.

... Petitioner

AND

1. General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Kothagudem Area, Kothagudem,
District : Khammam.

2. The Colliery Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
VK 7 Incline,
Kothagudem,
District : Khammam.

... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the Petitioner : M/s. Satwath Rana and
Mohd. Salahuddin,
Advocates.

For the Respondent : M/s. C. Vijaya Shekar Reddy
and S. Vijay Venkatesh,
Advocates

AWARD

Sri U. Prasad Rao, ex-employee of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., has filed this petition under Section 2A (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in light of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa

and M/s. Cotton Corporation of India and two others for quashment of his dismissal order dated 11-6-1991 w.e.f. 19-6-1991 and reinstate him into service with full back wages and consequential service benefits.

2. The Petitioner has alleged in his claim petition that he was taken in the service of the Respondent management as badli filler. He served the management for 15 years but to his utter surprise a charge sheet dated 2-2-1991 was issued to him dropping the earlier charge sheet dated 13/14-11-1990 on the same facts, as such the second charge sheet was bad in the eye of law. The show cause notice regarding dismissal from service was issued with pre-determined notion with intention to throw the Petitioner from the employment. The charge sheet issued to the Petitioner was not supported with the documents relied upon by the Respondent and the act of Respondent is in violation of principles of natural justice. The charge sheet was issued by the 2nd Respondent on his own accord thus, he himself was a complainant he was not examined during the course of domestic enquiry the documents relied upon by the management were not in conformity with the principles of natural justice and thus the finding arrived at on he basis of such documents is illegal and violative of principles of natural justice. The enquiry was conducted just to fulfill the formality without following the principles of natural justice and it was a result of unfair labour practice to victimize the workman-Petitioner. The Petitioner was not informed about the mode of enquiry nor finding was served on the Petitioner to explain the position. The petitioner though submitted his representation on 14-4-2000 but was not considered by Respondent management. Petitioner has sated that he was waiting the outcome of his representation and was suffering with lack of funds as such he could not approach this Tribunal earlier, hence, the petition be considered even after the delay with sympathetic consideration as this tribunal is vested with ample powers to condone the delay.

3. Respondent has filed counter statement through which the allegations made in the claim petition were challenged. It has further been alleged that Petition under Section 2A(2) is not maintainable because the amendment has been made by the State Government and not by Central Government. It has been further stated that Petitioner is an unauthorised absentee. He remained absent for more than 281 days during the year 1990, he put in only 39 musters during that period, on many occasions the Petitioner remained absent for more than 10 days without any intimation or without any cause which amounts to misconduct within the company's standing order No. 16(16) and 16(4). A charge sheet was issued to the Petitioner. The Petitioner did not submit his explanation. Thus, enquiry was ordered to which the Petitioner participated, full and fair opportunity was afforded to the Petitioner, the management produced its witnesses in the presence of the Petitioner before the Enquiry Officer. The management

has also produced documents to prove the absence of the Petitioner from the duty without any sanctioned leave or without any information to the Respondent Management. The Petitioner did not cross examine the management witnesses. He appeared before the Enquiry Officer and deposed before him admitting his guilt of absence though he stated that in previous year his father was keeping unwell and he attended to his father. Petitioner could not prove valid and reasonable case for his absence nor he could prove his innocence regarding remaining absent continuously for more than 10 days at one stretch of time, thus the charges against the Petitioner were found to be proved. Hon'ble the Supreme Court in the matter of State of U.P. and others V.s Ashok Kumar Singh and another in 1996(1) SCC page 302 has held that workman remained absent for a long period amounts to great misconduct and the punishment of removal from service is not disproportionate. The respondent has further alleged that the petitioner not only absented himself during the year 1990 but he has put in less musters in the years 1987, 1988, 1989 and even after service of the charge sheet in the year 1991. The petitioner was a habitual absentee. He used to remain absent without any intimation or reasonable cause and thus, the company has no other option but to dismiss the petitioner from the services. Punishment is in conformity with the misconduct committed by the petitioner, there is no force in the claim petition. The petition has been filed after a very long delay of 14 years and no explanation has been given by the petitioner for approaching this court after 14 years and the petition deserves to be dismissed on the ground of laches and delay.

4. Parties were directed to produce their respective evidences. The petitioner has filed xerox copy of charge sheet dated 18/19-11-1990 and xerox copy of the charge sheet dated 2-2-1991, copy of dispensary slip dated 23-5-90, xerox copy of dismissal order dated 8/11-6-1991, xerox copy of his mercy petition dated 17-5-1994 and xerox copy of his application dated 14-4-2000 for re-appointment in the company.

5. The respondent has filed the disciplinary proceeding book which runs in 25 pages which consists of charge sheet dated 2-2-1991, receipt of charge sheet given by the charge sheeted employee, notice of enquiry dated 21-2-1991, registered notice reported unserved along with acknowledgement, the acknowledgement of the charge sheet dated 30-3-1991 issued by the charge sheeted employee, notice dated 30-3-1991 directing the petitioner to appear before the enquiry officer and the enquiry proceeding along with the statement of the charge sheeted employee, enquiry report and dismissal order.

6. The petitioner has raised dispute regarding the validity of the domestic enquiry through his claim petition since petitioner did not contest his claim regarding legality and validity, this tribunal has held the domestic enquiry as legal and valid and fixed the case for arguments under

sec.11(A). The petitioner did not appear for argument of his case under Sec.11(A) of industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Petitioner started remaining absent from 15-2-2006, thereafter he did not appear before this tribunal, thus no option was left but to hear the argument of the respondent who has filed written arguments. The petitioner was given opportunity to file reply of written arguments. But petitioner has not taken pains to file written arguments as well. Hence, the arguments advanced by the learned counsel for the respondents has been considered and I have gone through the claim statement, documentary evidence filed by the petitioner and that of the counter statement and documentary evidence of the respondent and written and oral submissions.

7. It has been argued by the learned counsel for the respondent that the petitioner was a careless worker, he was a badli filler nor a permanent employee. He was allowed to work in the absence of a permanent employee. Even then the petitioner did not care to attend to his duties. A charge sheet on 2-2-1991 was issued to him alleging therein that petitioner has put in only 39 musters during the period January, 1990 to August/ September, 1990 and on the dates shown and mentioned in the charge sheet he remained absent for 281 days not only that the petitioner on several occasions during that period having remained absent for continuous more than 10 days, that amount to misconduct within the company's standing orders 16(16) and 16(4). The petitioner did not submit any explanation. Thus a domestic enquiry was ordered and conducted in a very fair and proper manner. Petitioner has participated in it which will be evident from the record of the departmental proceedings submitted before this tribunal by the Respondent. During departmental proceedings also petitioner did not cross examine management witness. He appeared himself before the enquiry officer and stated dated that he was suffering with stomachache pain and due to family problems he could not attend to his duty regularly, he be excused and he will not commit further mistake if allowed to attend the duty. Thus, the evidence produced by the management coupled with own admission of the Petitioner prove that the Petitioner was absent for more than 281 day during the charge sheeted period and on many occasions for more than 10 days without sanctioned or proper leave or without any intimation to the Respondent management and without showing any reasonable or sufficient cause to remain absent and thus, the absence of the Petitioner was proved which amounted to grave misconduct for which a show cause notice was given to the Petitioner. Petitioner did not submit any explanation, he was dismissed from service. Thus, the punishment imposed upon the Petitioner is neither excessive nor disproportionate. It is appropriate and proper in the case of present Petitioner.

8. The Respondent counsel has further argued that the Petitioner was dismissed from the service in the year

1991 and he presented this petition in the 2005 after a delay of more than 14 years for which no sufficient and plausible explanation has been given by the Petitioner.

9. Learned Counsel for Respondent has relied upon the case law reported in 2006 SCC (L&S) page 1113 in the matter of UPSRTC Vs. Bahurani arguing that it is the duty of the workman to show that the dispute raised is within a reasonable time and he was not responsible for the delay. In the present case the Petitioner has not been able to produce any material to show that he was not responsible for the delay or the delay occurred in presenting this petition was due to any reasonable cause. This petition has been presented after 14 years and no reasonable cause has been shown by the Petitioner as such in the light of observation and pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of UPSRTC Vs. Bahurani, the petition deserves to be dismissed.

10. He has further argued that Hon'ble High Court of A.P., in the matter of Kannam Nageswara Vs. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Vizag., has held that the Petitioner being a habitual absentee, punishment of removal from service is proper punishment and reinstatement of such an employee causes serious inconvenience and hardship to the employer. This case is reported in 2009(2) Andhra Legal Decisions page 276. On the basis of this case law the Respondent Counsel has argued that the Petitioner of this case is a habitual absentee, he not only absented himself for one occasion but on several occasions during the year 1990 he remained absent for more than 10 days, he put in only 39 musters during the entire year and hence in the light of the case law cited above, the punishment of the Petitioner is proper and he does not deserve to be reinstated into service.

11. Learned Counsel for the Respondent has further relied on the case law reported in 2004(4) Labour Law Notes page 1 in the matter of Delhi Transport Corporation Vs. Sardar Singh in which Single Judge of Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that in view of the relevant Standing Orders, unauthorised leave would be treated as misconduct. The conduct of Respondent in remaining absent for long period without sanctioned leave show that he was habitually negligent in duties and exhibited lack of interest in the work and such conduct was nothing but reprehensible in extreme and could hardly be justified. On the basis of this case law he has argued that in the matter of present Petitioner the Petitioner has shown negligence in performance of his duties and remaining absent for several months exhibited his lack of interest in the work. As such his conduct is nothing but reprehensible and cannot be justified and the punishment imposed on him is appropriate.

12. The learned Counsel for the Respondent has further relied upon the case law reported in 2008(1) SCC pages 2-4 in the matter of L&T Komatsu Ltd., and N. Udayakumar, where the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held

that habitual absenteeism amounts to gross violation of discipline—where the workman found guilty of unauthorized absenteeism for a long period in a properly conducted departmental enquiry held, his consequential dismissal from service ought not to have been treated to be harsh and interfered with by Labour Court/High Court. Meaning thereby the Hon'ble Supreme Court has upheld the dismissal from service as proper and appropriate punishment. He has further relied upon the case law reported in 2006(5) SCC page 737 in the matter of North Eastern Karnataka Road Transport Corporation Vs. Ashappa, wherein Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that "... remaining absent for a long time, in our opinion, cannot be said to be a minor misconduct... it cannot be said that the misconduct committed by the Respondent herein has to be treated lightly." The Hon'ble Supreme Court upheld the dismissal order of the workman on the ground of absenteeism.

13. The learned Counsel for the Respondent has further relied upon the case law reported in 2006(3) AII 562 of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad in the matter between V. V. Mahendranath Vs. Syndicate Bank wherein in the Hon'ble High Court has held that "except stating that in circumstances stated by the workman in the explanation he was unable to attend the office, nothing has been proved. If the ailment is such that he was prevented from discharging his duties, he has to prove the same by examining the witnesses or producing the document on which he is relying, including medical certificates. The unauthorized absence without any intimation to the concerned authorities could not only cause dislocation of the work, but also great hardships. It was held that it was not the case where the absence was beyond his control. The health problem faced by the Petitioner are not so serious so as to disable him to intimate his absence well in advance or during the course of absence.

14. I have considered the arguments of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent and has gone through the claim petition and averments and allegations made in the claim petition by the Petitioner on the basis of the averments made in the claim petition and arguments advanced by the Learned Counsel for the Respondent, this tribunal has to consider the following points :

- (I) Whether the Petitioner/workman of this case remained absent for more than 10 days in violation of para 16(4) of the Standing Orders and thereby committed misconduct.
- (II) Whether the Petitioner remained absent for 281 days during the entire period of January, 1990 to September, 1990 without any good and reasonable cause and without any intimation or prior leave or prior sanction of leave thereby committed misconduct under para 16(16) of the Standing Orders.

- (III) Whether the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer is based on no evidence as alleged by the Petitioner.
- (IV) Whether the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is excessive and disproportionate to the misconduct committed by him.

FINDINGS

15. **Points I, II & III :** All these three points are inter-related and based on a joint evidence as such, they are being disposed off together. Petitioner in his claim petition has stated that earlier a charge sheet was issued to him which was withdrawn and a chargesheet was dated 2-2-1991 was issued to him, this act of the Respondent is illegal. However, the Petitioner has not been able to point out any discrepancy or illegality in dropping the earlier charge sheet and issuance of fresh charge sheet dated 2-2-1991, the next contention of the Petitioner that no copy was supplied to him along with the charge sheet. The record relating to domestic enquiry show that the charges of the absence were levelled against the Petitioner and in the charge sheet itself it was made known to the Petitioner that he remained absent on said dates of the month and total number of days he remained absent in a particular month. He has not been able to prove any prejudice either before the Enquiry Officer or before this tribunal that non supply of attendance register was prejudicial to his case because, the Petitioner himself has stated before the Enquiry Officer that he remained absent on the dates mentioned and proved by management witness Mr. Subhan Ali, Special Grade Clerk and Mr. T. Bazar, clerk, VK 7 incline. He has not cross examined those witnesses not only that the petitioner himself has appeared before the Enquiry Officer and has admitted through his statement that he remained absent on the dates mentioned in the charge sheet and thus, committed misconduct. Thus, there is no force in the contention of the Petitioner that documents were not issued to him or any prejudice has been caused to him, because the doctrine of the prejudice has gone sea changes and a person who claims the violation of the principles of natural justice or prejudice causes to him due to such violation has to prove as to what prejudice actually has been caused to him. The present Petitioner is silent on the question of prejudice caused to him, as such, the ground put forward by the Petitioner challenging the departmental proceeding is untenable and have no force in the eye of law.

16. Petitioner has further claimed that domestic enquiry was conducted but such domestic enquiry was not conducted in observance of the principles of natural justice. However, the Petitioner did not raise any objection against the violation of principles of natural justice or non-supply of the documents relating to domestic enquiry proceedings before this tribunal and this tribunal is of definite opinion that principle of natural justice has been followed in conducting the departmental proceeding. The

witnesses were examined in the presence of charge sheeted employee. The charge sheeted employee was given opportunity to cross examine the witnesses. He did not cross examine them he produced himself for his defence evidence and has stated pleading guilty. Thus, the Enquiry Officer has not committed any violation of any rule of natural justice. From the statement of management witnesses namely, Mr. Subhan Ali and Mr. T. Bazar and own admission of the Petitioner it is evident and there is sufficient material before this tribunal to come to conclusion that Petitioner remained absent for 281 days through out the year 1990 and he remained absent for more than 10 days in the months of February, May, June, July, August. So there is sufficient evidence and material before this tribunal, as well as before the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner absented himself for more than 261 days during the year 1990 and on many occasions Petitioner remained absent for more than 10 days without any sanctioned leave and without any intimation to the Respondent management. The Petitioner has admitted that he has not given any intimation nor has sought any leave during entire period of his absence. Thus, it is amply proved that Petitioner remained absent for 281 days during the year 1990 from January to December for which absence he has not been able to prove or place any material before Enquiry Officer and before this tribunal that the absence of Petitioner in the month of January to December was for any good or reasonable cause. He has submitted xerox copy of reference slip of Singareni Collieries dispensary dated 23-5-1990 whereby he was referred to Surgeon and reported unfit w.e.f. 4-5-1990, but this paper was neither produced before the Enquiry Officer nor it was proved before the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner workman remained sick in May, 1990 and he could not attend to his duty due to his sickness as held by the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., in the case law reported in 2006(3) ALT page 562 cited supra.

17. There was ample material before the Enquiry Officer to come to the conclusion that Petitioner remained absent without leave or without any reasonable cause for 261 days during the year 1990 and on several occasions for more than 10 days. Hence, this tribunal is of the opinion that the finding arrive at by the Enquiry Officer is based on material and evidence placed before him. There is no fault in the finding of the Enquiry Officer.

18. This tribunal is also of the opinion that Petitioner remained absent for 261 days without any leave or either sanctioned or under intimation. He also remained absent for more than 10 days without any leave and thereby he has committed misconduct under Standing Orders 16(16) and 16(4) of the Company's Standing Orders. Points (I), (II) and (III) are answered accordingly.

19. **Point No. IV :** This tribunal has to consider whether the punishment imposed on the Petitioner is disproportionate to the misconduct committed by the

Petitioner, the Petitioner has not been able to place any material before this tribunal that the misconduct committed by the Petitioner is not a misconduct for which punishment of removal could be imposed whereas the Respondent counsel has cited several pronouncements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and as well as that of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., which has been discussed in the previous paragraphs that habitual absence of any workman from work place is not only a misconduct but it is a grave misconduct should not be treated lightly because it effect discipline and it is subversive of the work culture in the organization and punishment of dismissal in case of habitual absenteeism is neither harsh nor disproportionate. In the light of above pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., this tribunal is of the opinion that punishment imposed on the Petitioner of this case is neither disproportionate nor excessive. The Petitioner does not deserve any leniency or sympathy from this tribunal. Point No. IV is answered accordingly.

20. Learned Counsel for the Respondent has raised plea of delay and latches in the present case. It is undisputed case that Petitioner has raised this petition after a delay of 14 years and the reason for such long delay has not been explained by any plausible reason as such, the petition deserves to be dismissed on the ground of delay and latches also as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in 2006 SCC (L&S) page 1113 UPSTRC Vs. Bahurani and case law reported in Ashok Kumar Singh Vs. State of U.P.

21. From the above discussions and conclusion this tribunal is of the opinion that Petitioner does not deserve any relief of reinstatement into services or any lenient view and petition deserves to be dismissed with costs to the Respondent. Hence, this award.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her corrected by me on this the 18th day of June, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for
the Petitioner

NIL

Witnesses examined for
the Respondent

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2200.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22013/1/2010-आई आर (सी-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2200.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 21/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Hyderabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-22013/1/2010-IR (C-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT AT HYDERABAD

Present : Shri Ved Prakash Gaur, Presiding Officer

Dated the 28th day of June, 2010

Industrial Dispute L.C. No. 21/2008

Between

Sri Biyyala Anjaiah,
S/o Biyyala Shankar,
R/o Bellampalli,
Distt. Adilabad

... Petitioner

And

1. Colliery Manager,
KK2 Incline,
Mandamarri

2. General Manager,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,
Mandamarri,
Distt : Adilabad
 3. Managing Director,
M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.
(Administration),
Kothagudem,
Distt : Khammam
- ... Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the Petitioner : Sri S. Bhagwanth Rao, Advocate

For the Respondent : M/s P.A.V.V.S. Sarma and
Vijayalaxmi Panguluri, Advocates

AWARD

Sri Biyyala Anjaiah has filed this petition under Section 2A(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh reported in W.P. No. 8395 of 1989 dated 3-8-1995 between Sri U. Chinnappa and M/s Cotton Corporation of India and two others challenging the dismissal order of his father Sri B. Shankar employee of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

2. It has been alleged by the Petitioner that Petitioner's father Sri B. Shankar was appointed as an employee in M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., who worked upto 22-8-2001 who put 17 years of qualified length of service in the company. He left the company after work on 22-8-2001 since then, he could not be traced out, there is no progress of his finding by his relatives and family members. He has two sons and his wife. Petitioner is unemployed eldest son, he lodged a complaint with SHO, Bellampalli that Petitioner's father went away to undisclosed destinations, he has not turn upto the home. On the basis of the complaint lodged by the Petitioner SHO, Bellampalli registered a case in crime No. 44 of 2001, which has been closed as untraceable on 2-8-2003. The Petitioner's father did not appear from 2001 to 2008 and more than 7 years has passed. A person if not appears for more than 7 years, there is presumption of his death and thus, it is presumed that the father of the Petitioner is dead. He prayed for setting aside dismissal order.

3. It has been alleged that Respondent management initiated disciplinary proceedings against the said Sri B. Shankar and conducted an ex-parte enquiry and dismissed him from service on 13-12-2003.

4. On 10th January, 2003 dismissal order was placed on the notice board but no notice was ever served on the

father of the Petitioner or any member of the Petitioner's family. Petitioners are legal heirs of the dismissed employee and they have right to file and challenge the dismissal order. The order of dismissal dated 13-12-2003 is arbitrary, illegal and against the principles of natural justice. The Petitioner submitted several request letters for employment on the basis of police report a complaint was lodged by the Petitioner regarding missing of his father but Petitioner's case was not considered. No notice could have been even given to the Petitioner's father, no service of the notice was done because he was missing. Petitioner received a dismissal order from the company in 2006. He asked the management to provide employment to him because his father is missing for last 7 years, then the Petitioner was advised to go to the court. Petitioner again gave a notice but no action was taken by the management. The management has not given any monetary help as per settlement between workers and the management to give monetary relief to the dependent of the missing/dead employee as MMC to the widow to the employee, as such this petition has been filed for reinstatement of Petitioner's father in the organization or appointment of the Petitioner and also to award Rs. 3000 per month as monthly monetary compensation to the widow of the missing employee.

5. Management has filed counter statement challenging therein that the Petitioner is not a workman as defined under Sec. 2(S) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Petitioner was neither dismissed from the service nor discharged or retrenched from service. This petition filed by him under Sec. 2A(2) is not maintainable. Hence, the question of maintainability of this petition be decided before final hearing.

6. It has further been stated that the father of the Petitioner Biyyala Shankar S/o Mallaiah, was appointed on 13-10-1986 as badli filler later on, he was drafted to work as Timber man. He was dismissed from the services of the company on 13-12-2003 after conducting enquiry following the principles of natural justice. The Petitioner's father remained absent from 21-8-2001 without sanctioned leave or sufficient cause which constituted misconduct under company's orders 25.31. The employee Sri Biyyala Shankar has executed nomination for receiving terminal benefits in favour of Smt. Rajeshwari who is his wife. The Petitioner never informed about the missing of Sri B. Shankar or not turning up to home or registration of case of missing by SHO, Bellampalli. The Petitioner's contention that his father is not appearing from 2001 to 2008 and presumption of his death is incorrect because there is procedure for declaring the Petitioner's father as dead. He could file a petition before the court of law and obtain a declaration that his father is dead. The Petitioner nor any other dependent of Sri B. Shankar has submitted any representation regarding his missing along with FIR to the Respondent. Hence, the fact is not known to the Respondent. The Petitioner's father

was served with a charge sheet in the year 2002. But, remained absent from 21-8-2001 and did not put in any single muster thereafter till 10-1-2003 which constituted misconduct under Company's Standing Orders 25.31. Since the chargesheeted employee remain absent, the chargesheet was sent to his native address which returned undelivered by the postal authority, hence, the chargesheet-cum-enquiry notice were published in Telugu Daily. The Petitioner's father was advised to attend enquiry on 20-3-2003. He did not attend the same, hence, the enquiry was conducted ex-parte. Enquiry Officer submitted ex-parte report holding the employee guilty of the misconduct. Subsequently, enquiry report was sent but could not be served on him. Thus, it was sent to the charged employee's own address which was returned undelivered. Thereafter the said notice was published in Telugu Daily 'Andhra Jyothi' to submit any representation but the father of the Petitioner did not approach nor filed any reply. There was no representation from the wife of the missing employee or his dependent the present Petitioner. The father of the Petitioner remained absent during the year 2001, 2002 and 2003. The contention of the Petitioner that he is competent to challenge the dismissal order is untenable in the eye of law. The contention of the Petitioner that the Respondent has not considered the police report and their representation is not correct. The Petitioner is a dependent of dismissed employee is a matter to be proved, he does not deserve employment. The Respondent has cited certain requirement for giving employment to the male, female dependants of dead employee and the provisions relating to the monthly monetary compensation and has contended that for receiving any monetary compensation the Petitioner has to obtain the death declaration from a competent court of law. The CMPF and Pension are settled by the Regional Commissioner, Cole Mines Provident Fund, Godavari Khani, which is an independent agency which is not under the administration control of the respondent, the Petitioner is required to comply the formalities for receiving those benefits. The claim of Petitioner is baseless and deserves to be rejected.

7. Parties were directed to produce their respective evidence. Petitioner has filed xerox copy of dependent certificate from the office of GP Budakhurd mentioning therein the names of the dependent of B. Shankar, S/o Mallaiiah. Handwritten application in Telugu from B. Anjaiah addressed to The General Manager, M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Mandamarri intimating the company that Sri B. Shankar was an employee of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., who was dismissed from on 31-12-2003 by order reference No. MMR/PER/D 072/5688 dated 13-12-2003 GMSC Colliery, Mandamarri, he was the father of the Petitioner who is missing for the last 7 years, he has requested to review removal order and also for giving job to him. Xerox copy of the letter reference MMR/KK2/G-035/4393 dated 13-12-2003 addressed to

Sri B. Shankar regarding removal of his name on the ground of absenteeism from the duty. Xerox copy of identity card of B. Shankar, Xerox copy of order of dismissal dated 2-12-2003 by The General Manager, Mandamarri area addressed to Sri B. Shankar informing him that he has been dismissed from the services of the company w.e.f. 13-12-2003. Notice of payment of gratuity dated 20-6-2004 to Sri B. Shankar informing him that a sum of Rs. 69745.05 ps. is payable to him as gratuity which will be sent to his bank in his account number. Xerox copy of complain (report) of missing lodged at P.S., Bellampalli dated 26-8-2001 informing the police that Sri B. Shankar went to perform his duties on 22-8-2001 but he has not returned from his duties, since then. On basis of which report was lodged and investigation was carried out to find the whereabouts of Sri B. Shankar. Attested copy of first information report regarding missing of Sri B. Shankar. Finding Report of the investigation of the police dated 2-6-2003 closing the case because a period of two years has been passed and there is no clue of the missing person though the police has searched him in all the possible places where he could have been find. Xerox copy of look out notice published by the S.I. of Police, Bellampalli regarding Sri B. Shankar. Copy of notice to the complainant Sri B. Anjaiah from Police Station, Bellampalli informing him about submission of report to First Class Judicial Magistrate at Asifabad, under missing man's Head and to appear before that court for further action if any. Dependent certificate from office of Gram Panchayat, Budakhurd showing the name of dependents of Biyyala Shanker and affidavit of Smt. B. Rajeswari, W/o Sri B. Shanker mentioning therein that her eldest son B. Anjaiah has filed a case for claiming employment, she has two sons and one daughter, her second son B. Laxman has no objection if B. Anjaiah gets employment, her daughter Smt. Kantha is married and she also has no objection if B. Anjaiah is employed. She has got no work and she is dependent on the earnings of Sri B. Shanker. The Petitioner's counsel has filed another notarized affidavit sworn by Smt. B. Rajeswari that her husband escaped from 2001 and has not appeared till now. They have lodged complaint with P. S. Bellampalli, which registered a case of missing man and close the case of person not traced out. They have filed a case ID 21/2008 for giving employment to her son. Sri B. Shankar died leaving B. Rajeswari and B. Anjaiah as dependents. She has named herself, B. Anjaiah, B. Laxman, Kantha, Kavitha W/o Anjaiah as dependents and heirs of Sri B. Shankar.

8. Respondent has filed original chargesheet against Sri B. Shankar dated 10-1-2003 undelivered postal envelope addressed to Sri B. Shankar returned by postal department. unserved dated 17-1-2003. Copy of Telugu daily 'Waartha' newspaper dated 4-3-2003 publishing notice to Sri B. Shankar to appear before the Enquiry Officer. The original enquiry proceeding dated 20-3-2003, enquiry report dated 15-4-2003, letter NO. MMR/PER/D/072/3325 dated 5-8-2003

undelivered envelope containing letter dated 5-8-2003, notice of dismissal order published in Telugu daily newspaper 'Andhra Jyothi' publishing the outcome of the enquiry and sending of the notice which was not served on the workman calling upon workman to file his report against the enquiry report and punishment order dated 2-12-2003.

9. I have heard Learned Counsel for the Petitioner as well as that of the Respondent and have gone through the claim statement, counter statement and documents filed by the Petitioner as well as that of Respondent.

10. Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that Petitioner of this case Mr. B. Anjaiah is not a workman or employee of the Respondent company as such he has not right and authority to file this claim challenging the order of dismissal of his father. He craved the attention of this tribunal towards provision of Sec. 2(S) wherein the workman has been defined "which means any person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward." He has argued that the Petitioner Mr. B. Anjaiah is neither employed in any industry nor he has done any manual or any work in Respondent company, he is neither-employee in any industry nor he has done any manual or any type of work with the Respondent, as such, he can not file this claim petition and this court has got no jurisdiction to entertain this petition.

11. As against this argument of the Learned Counsel for the Respondent, Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that it is an admitted fact that the father of the Petitioner Sri B. Shankar was an employee of the Respondent organization who has not been heard off by his heir and legal representative, petitioner has not seen or heard of his father after 22-8-2001 as such, under provisions of Sec. 108 of Indian Evidence Act, it is presumed that Sri B. Shanker is a dead person and in view of the judicial pronouncement of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad in W.P. No. 12427 of 1995 in the matter of Anjilamma and Others Vs. Labour Court III at Hyderabad, legal heir of a dead workman can validly institute industrial dispute questioning the validity of dismissal of such workman and claim relief under the Act like lumpsum compensation in lieu of reinstatement, back wages etc., and for the benefit of the estate of the deceased even though they are not workmen within the strict sense of Sec. 2(S) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

12. I have considered the argument of the Learned Counsels for the parties. It is undisputed fact that Sri B. Shankar was an employee of the respondent. It is also not disputed that Sri B. Shanker has not attended to his duties after 22-8-2001. The Respondent claimed that the ex-employee was habitual absentee whereas the Petitioner and other representatives and legal heirs of the Sri B.

Shankar says that he is missing from 22-8-2001 and they have not been heard about him since then. Petitioner has filed copy of F.I.R. the result of the investigation carried out by the Bellampalli, Police Station. The report and notice of the Bellampalli Police Station regarding submission of a final report, this all prove that the contention of Petitioner that his father has gone missing from 22-8-2001 and has not been heard of about him even after reporting his missing with local police and investigation carried out by the police and the search carried on by Police. It show that person named Sri B. Shankar is not traceable as reported by the police and as sworn in on affidavit by the wife of Sri B. Shanker, Smt. B. Rajeswari.

13. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has placed reliance on Sec. 108 of Indian Evidence Act which says that the burden of proving that a person is alive who has not been heard for 7 years is upon a person who affirms it. This provision has been enacted with a view to enable the heirs and legal representatives of a missing person to claim benefit of his death after 7 years of his missing and if somebody says that he is not dead then, it is the person who claim that missing person is alive to prove that he is alive.

14. I have considered the provision of Sec. 108 of Indian Evidence Act and I agree with the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that if a person is missing for more than 7 years then, the burden is on that person to prove that he is alive who claims that he is alive. In the present case Petitioner's father Sri B. Shanker is missing from 22-8-2001 regarding missing of whom First Information Report was lodged at Bellampalli Police Station and he was not traced. From the notarized affidavit of W/o Sri B. Shanker which has not been contraverted by the Respondents. It is proved that Sri B. Shanker is missing for more than 7 years as such, there is presumption of death of Sri B. Shanker and thus in the light of pronouncement of Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad in the matter of Smt. Anjilamma and others Vs. Labour Court III at Hyderabad and others, reported in 1995 Andhra Law Times Reports page 683, Petitioner the son of Sri B. Shanker is competent to file this claim petition under Sec. 2A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

15. In the matter of Smt. Anjilamma and others Vs. Labour Court III at Hyderabad and others, reported in 1995 Andhra Law Times Reports page 683, a similar question was raised before the Hon'ble High Court of A.P., Hyderabad by the Petitioner, because their claim petition was dismissed by the Labour Court III of the Hyderabad on the ground that Smt. Anjilamma was not the workman within the meaning of Sec. 2(S) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Hon'ble High Court of A.P., has held that since the dismissed workman was an employee of the Respondent management, he was dismissed from service if he would have alive he would have certainly challenged

the dismissal order before the Industrial Tribunal. Since he died before the institution of claim petition before the Industrial Tribunal, his heirs and legal representatives though they are not workmen within the meaning of the Sec. 2(S) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has right to raise industrial dispute and get the benefit which could have been given to the workman if he would have alive.

16. From the reading of case law reported in 1995 Andhra Law Times Reporter page 683 of Anajilamma, I am of the opinion that the Petitioner B. Anjaiah who is the son and legal representative of the ex-workman Sri B. Shanker is competent to raise industrial dispute before this tribunal under Sec. 2A(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and claim petition filed by him is maintainable before this tribunal and this tribunal has got jurisdiction to decide the dispute raised by Petitioner of this case. The objection by Respondent has got no force and deserves to be rejected.

17. The main question which has to be decided by this tribunal is :

- (I) whether the action of management in dismissing Sri B. Shanker from the service on the ground of his absenteeism was legal and valid or not, secondly,
- (II) whether the Petitioner of this case could get any relief from this tribunal if they could get, then what relief they could get from this tribunal ?

18. **Point No. I :** It has been alleged and stated by the Petitioner that Sri B. Shanker was an employee of M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., who went to his duties on 22-8-2001 and he did not come back to his home. Thereafter Petitioner lodged a police report with Bellampalli Police Station, FIR No. 44 dated 26-8-2001 was registered at Bellampalli Police Station a copy of which is filed before this tribunal along with related documents and case disposal report under Sec. 173 of CRPC filed before First Class Judicial Magistrate at Asifabad by Bellampalli Police Station on 2-8-2003, wherein the police has reported that "As it took up the investigation of this case and made efforts to trace out the missing person by engaging informers by deputing ID party and other men by contacting neighbouring police stations, despite all our efforts during last two years, there are not clues after a period of two years, there is no use to keep this case under investigation further. This case is referred as 'U.I.' whenever any clue come to the notice it will be reopened and investigated." Such notice was given to the Petitioner Mr. B. Anjaiah along with identity proclamation of Sri B. Shanker. It proves that he Petitioner has lodged missing report of his father who could not be traced by the police which means the person was not traceable from 22-8-2001 to 2-8-2003 by the

police. From the documents of the Respondent also it is evident that the Respondent management started disciplinary action against the Petitioner's father on 10-1-2003 by issuing a charge sheet to Sri B. Shanker S/o B. Mallaiah, Timberman, KK2 Incline. That record shows that he remained absent from duty w.e.f. 21-8-2001 till date of charge sheet without any leave or sufficient cause. He has put in 'Nil' attendance during 2002. It indicates that he was in habit of absenteeism frequently and this action of the workman amounts to misconduct under company's Standing Orders 25.31 and he was required to submit his explanation within 4 days. This notice is said to have been sent to Sri B. Shanker, returned undelivered and unserved in original. Thereafter notice was given to absent employee through the publication in the news paper and enquiry proceeded ex-parte, management witnesses examined ex-parte and ex-parte report was submitted by the Enquiry Officer that Petitioner's father was habitual absentee. He remained absent from 1st September, 2001 to 10-1-2003 on all the dates of the months. Ex-parte decision was taken terminating the services of the Petitioner's father. The notice sent to the Petitioner's father by registered post has returned with the endorsement that, "no such person at the given address". This prove that entire proceeding has taken place in absence of workman. The management has not taken any steps to search the Petitioner's father nor has made any efforts to know about the whereabouts of his own employee who has already been reported to be missing from 22-8-2001. The matter was under investigation of the police and the police submitted report on 2-8-2003 that the person could not be traced out after the best efforts of the police, this prove that Petitioner's father was not known to his family member as to where he was living whether he was alive or dead. Thus, the entire domestic enquiry conducted by the Respondent management regarding absence of the Petitioner's father is nothing but farce and a show piece.

19. Learned Counsel for the Petitioner has argued that had the management taken any step or make any effort to know whereabouts of the Petitioner's father it could have certainly known that the Petitioner's father is missing and no action against the person who is not known to be alive or dead could have been taken. I agree with the contention of the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that Respondent has not taken adequate measures to know about the whereabouts of the Petitioner's father. From the evidence produced by the Petitioner before this tribunal it is amply proved that Petitioner's father was missing, his whereabouts were not known to the persons who are concerned about him and who had right to know about Sri B. Shanker and thus, the entire proceeding of the departmental enquiry is lopsided action, it was taken against a person whose whereabouts are not known or could not have appeared before the Enquiry Officer because of missing of Petitioner's father.

20. Learned Counsel for the Respondent has argued that the notice was issued to the Petitioner's father Sri B. Shanker but he did not appear. Further Learned Counsel for the Respondent could not replied satisfactorily before this tribunal about the report of the postal department that no such person was present at the address given on the cover of the registered post. Why the department did not take any action or any step to know about the whereabouts of Sri B. Shanker. This prove that Sri B. Shanker was dismissed from service with a view to deprive the dependent of Sri B. Shanker with the benefit of monthly monetary compensation which was applicable w.e.f. 1-4-98 and which has been enhanced with a settlement dated 27-9-2009. I am in agreement with the Learned Counsel for the Petitioner that the action of management in dismissing Sri B. Shanker on the ground of absenteeism during the year 2001 to 10th January, 2003 is not in conformity with the Labour Law because the management has not taken adequate steps to search out its absent employee who is reported missing and who could not be searched out by the police. Even after an FIR is being lodged at Bellampalli Police Station. Thus, the entire departmental proceeding conducted by the management is nothing but a show piece or an enquiry for name sake. No opportunity was given to the Petitioner's father because he was not known to be dead or alive. As such, to my opinion the absence of Petitioner's father cannot be said to be intentional or without any reasonable or good cause. Even though the father of Petitioner remained absent from his duty it was due to his missing condition. His whereabouts were not known to the Petitioner or to any person related to the Petitioner not even to his employer, as such, the conclusion of the Enquiry Officer that absentee employee B. Shanker was a habitual absentee without any leave or without sufficient reason or cause is baseless and unfounded. I find that the finding arrived at by the Enquiry Officer is baseless, based on no evidence because the witnesses has stated that Sri B. Shanker has not attended to duty from 1-9-2001 to 10-1-2003. What is the reason of his absence has not been stated by any of the witnesses produced by the management before the Enquiry Officer. Thus, the finding of the Enquiry Officer that absence of Sri B. Shanker was for without any reasonable cause is baseless or unfounded. Since, Sri B. Shanker was missing from 22-8-2001 he was not in a position to attend to his duties. As such, his absence was for valid reasons and for good cause. In that event the finding of the Enquiry Officer is based on no evidence and is no finding in the eye of law. From the above discussion this tribunal is of the opinion and has come to a definite conclusion that the action of the management in dismissing the services of Sri B. Shanker on the ground of absence of B. Shanker is neither reasonable nor legal nor valid and it deserves to be quashed.

21. **Point No. II:** From the discussion of Point No. I this tribunal has come to the conclusion that the order of dismissal is neither legal nor justified, the petition deserves to be allowed and order of dismissal deserves to be set aside and Sri B. Shanker deserves to be reinstated in the service with the direction to the Respondent management to consider the case of his legal representative that the wife of B. Shanker for monthly monetary benefit, until one of the legal representative is employed in services of the Respondent management as long as the service is not provided to any of the dependents of B. Shanker, the management is directed to pay monthly monetary compensation to the alleged widow of Sri B. Shanker from the month of September, 2001 at the rate prevalent in company's organization and to pay the gratuity, GPF and other monetary benefits which were available to Sri B. Shanker if he would have died in his service. The Petitioner's claim is deserves to be allowed in part.

22. From the above discussion, the dismissal order of Sri B. Shanker being illegal is set aside. The management is directed to reinstate him notionally from the date he is said to be missing and grant of monetary benefits i.e., monthly monetary compensation, till any legal representative is employed by Respondent company and pay Gratuity, GPF to the wife of Sri B. Shanker with costs of this litigation to Petitioners and hence, this award.

23. The management is directed to make notional reinstatement of B. Shanker and payment of all the dues of Sri B. Shanker to the wife of B. Shanker within two months from the publication of this award.

Award passed accordingly, Transmit.

Dictated to Smt. P. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her, corrected by me on this the 28th day of June, 2010.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined for the Petitioner	Witnesses examined for the Respondent
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NIL

NIL

Documents marked for the Petitioner

NIL

Documents marked for the Respondent

NIL

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2201.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, बैंकिंग डिविजन के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011(24)/2006-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2201.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 37/2007), the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of the Special Secretary, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-12011/24/2006-JR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. 1, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI**

I.D. No. 37/2007

The General Secretary,
All India Gramin Bank Employees Officers Assn.
C/o Delhi State Bank Employees Federation,
Parvana Bhawan, 48214/24, Ansari Road,
Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2 ... Workman

Versus

The Special Secretary,
Government of India, Ministry of Finance,
Banking Division, Jeevan Deep Building,
Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001 ... Management

AWARD

Regional Rural Banks (in short R.R.Bs) have been constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976 (In short the Banks Act) in order to meet credit needs of the weaker section of the population living in rural areas. R.R.Bs. are expected to be low cost institutions staffed by persons residing within the area of their operation. The employees of these

institutions are not transferable outside the area of operation of RRB, in which they are employed. R.R.Bs have been established to aid and help small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and smaller entrepreneurs residing in rural areas. These banks are established to serve a specified geographical area restricted to notified districts. Section 17 of the Banks Act provides that remuneration of the officers and other employees appointed by the R.R.Bs. shall be such as may be determined by the Central Government, having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of a comparable level and status within the notified areas.

2. In order to ensure smooth working of the RRBs, the Central Government issued circular in November, 1975, laying down scales of pay and allowances applicable to the officers and employees of these banks. Subsequently, in April, 1980, the Central Government took decision and equated officers of the RRBs with Block Development Officer in the concerned State, in the matter of pay and emoluments. Again in February, 81 the Central Government projected to determine remuneration of officers and other employees of the R.R.Bs, having due regard to salary structure of the employees of the State Government and local authorities of comparable level and status in the area of the operation of the bank.

3. Officers and employees of R.R.Bs made representations, demanding certain facilities, available to the officers and employees of the State Government, which request was not conceded too. Writ petitions were filed before the Apex Court in 1982 and 1984 claiming pay scale and other amenities equivalent to officers and employees of the Nationalised Commercial Banks, new time scales by categorizing various posts and redesignating some posts and laying down rules of fitment in new time scales. While adjudicating the writ petitions, so filed, the Apex Court passed an order on 1-9-87 commanding the Central Government to refer the dispute to a National Industrial Tribunal to adjudicate those disputes. On 26-11-1987 National Industrial Tribunal was constituted by the Central Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice S. Obul Reddy, Chief Justice (Retd.) of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Tribunal took up the adjudication and passed an award on 30-4-90, announcing that officers and other employees of R.R.Bs will be entitled to claim parity with the officers and other employees of the sponsor banks for the matter of pay scales, allowances and other benefits, which award was upheld by the Apex Court.

4. The matter did not end there. All India Gramin Bank Employees Officers Association (hereinafter referred to as the Association) claimed that equal service conditions/regulation were not provided which badly affects work, efficiencies, motivation and promotion in

R.R.Bs. A demand was made that service regulations of sponsoring banks and R.R.Bs should be similar and common, there should be parity to the sponsor banks in respect of payment of pension/P.F., allowances and other benefits, Indian Banking Association may be made negotiating forum for R.R.Bs, a fair transfer and promotion policies may be formed, outsourcing may be stopped and immediate recruitments may be made, besides merger of R.R.Bs with sponsoring banks in respect of rural people. A dispute was raised by the Association before the Conciliation Officer, in respect of the aforesaid claims. Conciliation proceedings failed. On receipt of the failure report, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12011/24/2006-IR(B-I) New Delhi dated 9th of March, 2007, with the following terms:

“Whether the action of the management in not giving the same service conditions to R.R.B. employees and different from the sponsor bank, is legal and justified? If not, what relief these concerned workers are entitled?”

5. Claim statement was filed by Shri D.N. Trivedi, General Secretary of the Association, pleading therein that employees and officers, working in different branches of R.R.Bs. located in remote rural area of the country, have no proper basic amenities. The employees and officers have to live in rural areas with their families, so as to implement Government policy in agriculture sector, by way of giving loans keeping deposits of rural people in saving bank accounts and fixed deposits. Nature of work of employees working in R.R.Bs. in different part of the country, remain the same, as that of the sponsor banks. It has been projected that on account of illiteracy of rural folk, their temperament and language, lack of communication links, no entertainment avenues for family, no avenue for better and higher technical or non-technical education, job of such employees become mere complex. There continued to be disparity in respect of service regulations, payment of allowances and other benefits, including pension, P.F., lack of transfer and promotion policies and non-existence of apex level negotiating forum, hence a charter of demand was submitted on 21-6-2006. A call of All India strike was given for 1st of August, 2006. Their demand for parity in service regulations between the R.R.Bs. employees, officers and other sponsoring commercial banks is legal, fair and justified. The Government of India has capacity to meet the demand. A Claim was made that the action of the management in not giving same service conditions to R.R.Bs. employees as provided to the employees of the sponsoring banks may be declared illegal, wrong and unjustified and consequential benefits may be granted to them.

6. Notice of the claim statement was sent to the opposite party by registered post for 17-6-2009 to file written statement on 9-7-2009. Since none appeared on behalf of the management as well as for the claimant, the matter was reserved for an award.

7. Subsequently an application was moved on behalf of the Association and notice of the said application was sent to the management for 29-7-2009. Another notice was sent to the management for 18th of August, 2002. Since none appeared on behalf of the management, hence management was proceeded ex-parte.

8. Affidavit of Shri D.N. Trivedi was filed on behalf of the Association. No other evidence was produced in the matter.

9. Arguments were heard at the bar. Shri B.K. Paul, authorised representative, advanced arguments on behalf of the Association. None came forward on behalf of the management to raise submissions in the matter. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

10. At the cost of repetition, it is said that writ petition was filed before the Apex Court in 1982 and 1984, on which petition, an order was passed on 1st September, 1987 directing the Central Govt. to refer the dispute, so raised, to a National Industrial Tribunal headed by a retired Chief Justice of High Court. In compliance of the said order, a National Industrial Tribunal was constituted to which following disputes were referred for adjudication:

“Dispute relating to pay, salary, other allowances and other benefits payable to the employees of the Regional Rural Banks in terms of the plea of the parties in the writ petitions (civil) No. 7149-50 of 1982 and No. 132 of 1984 filed in the Supreme Court of India”.

11. The National Industrial Tribunal framed questions for determination, which are extracted thus:

- (i) Is this Tribunal not a properly constituted one?
- (ii) What are the reasons which lead to the establishment of the Regional Rural Banks?
- (iii) Have the RRBs achieved the social objectives of developing the rural economy and raising the rural poor from above poverty line as envisaged in the preamble of RRB Act?
- (iv) Whether the Commercial Banks and RRBs carry on same or similar banking business and participate in the development of rural economy as instrumentalities of the State in accordance

with the directive principles of the Constitution?

- (v) Are duties and functions of the officers and other employees of the RRBs same or similar as those of the officers and other employees of rural branches of the Sponsor Banks?
- (vi) What is the scope and ambit of Section 17 of RRB Act?
- (vii) Does the Proviso 2, Section 17 (i) of RRB Act deny the writ petitioners equality before law so as to offend the Articles 14 and 16 in the context of Article 39(d) of the Constitution?
- (viii) Are the writ petitioners entitled to claim parity in the salary structure with the employees of the Sponsor Bank within the framework of 2nd Proviso to Section 17 of the Act on the facts and circumstances of the case?
- (ix) Is the Central Government common employer for the employees of both Sponsor banks and RRBs.
- (x) Should the financial viability of RRBs be the sole criteria in deciding the wage structure of the RRBs employees?
- (xi) Is there any justification in equating employees of the State Govt. and Local Authorities as of comparable level and status with the employees of RRBs in the notified area?
- (xii) What are the anomalies in the manner of conclusion of equation posts of comparable level and status under Section 17 of the RRB Act?
- (xiii) Are the part time Sweepers-cum-Messengers justified in demanding salary on par with the permanent messengers? and
- (xiv) To what relief?

12. All issues referred above, which were framed by the National Tribunal for determination, are not relevant for the present controversy. However, issue Nos. (iv) & (v) are relevant for consideration. While adjudicating these issues the Tribunal concluded that the employees of RRBs form a separate class under a separate statute and so are the employees of the commercial banks. The fact that sponsor banks are RRBs are involved in banking business as defined in Sections 5 and 6 of the Banking Regulation Act, does not, in its opinion, render much assistance so long as the employers of the personnel of the two kinds of the banks are different. Since RRBs have been constituted under the different statute, the officers and other

employees of RRBs function in accordance with the requirement of that statute and they thus form a separate class by themselves and the second proviso to Section 17 of the Banks Act, is, therefore, not hit by Articles 14 & 16 of the Constitution.

13. For consideration of equal pay for equal work, the Tribunal was of the opinion that RRBs employees form a separate class and were not discriminated so as to attract the doctrine of "equal pay for equal work". The doctrine of equal pay for equal work has to be disengaged and delinked from the question for their claim for parity in their pay structure with the sponsor banks employees in corresponding and comparable posts within the framework of second proviso of Section 17 of the Banks Act, on the facts and circumstances of the case. Shred of legal nuances, their claims have to be examined on the principles of justice and equity. While recording its finding in the matter of their claim for parity in pay structure with the sponsor banks employees, the Tribunal concluded as follows :—

"The anomalies in the pay scales are the result of different governments having their own pay scales and equations being made with certain posts which have since ceased to be in existence in some of the States either by upgradation or change of designation. My approach to the problem of anomalies is to find a solution and give a reasonable and acceptable pay structure for the various posts in the RRBs and not to perpetuate the anomalies. I find no other way to achieve uniformity except determining the pay scales of RRB officers and other employees irrespective of the fact in which State the RRBs are established taking into account the duties and functions in comparable posts in the twin banking institutions. That is the only way to eliminate the various anomalies that exist among the employees working in the network of RRBs all over the country. Work in banking business requires expertise and knowledge of banking laws. After recruitment to banking service, the candidates are specially trained in the banking business. The duties of the officers and other employees in a banking industry are absolutely dissimilar and different from the duties of officers or other employees on the executive side of the Govt. Similarly, duties of employees in a steel industry or aviation, medical and health, engineering and so on, require special qualifications and training. To equate employees in those professions or advocations with the employees in a Secretariat or in Department of Govt. where there could be no semblance of similarity of functions and duties, would be indecorous. It is well to remember that the pay scales in the Govt. establishments are not

determined having regard to the comparable status and level of employees in a steel industry, petroleum industry, Indian Airlines etc. That could be absolutely illogical and irrational. The crux of the matter is that for comparison, it must stand the test of reasonableness when scrutinized in the light of identity or similarities in the nature of duties and functions.

The RRBs are constituted in order to achieve the national objectives in a welfare State and their functions, duties and responsibilities are the same throughout the country. They have to accomplish the task of development of the rural economy by providing credit facilities to agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, small entrepreneurs and for discharging the functions for which they have been established. They are empowered under Section 18 of the RRB Act to carry on or transact the business of bank and engage in one or more forms of business specified in Section 6(1) of the Banking Regulation Act. Nowhere do we get in the evidence placed on record that the duties of BPO or other employees in a district authority discharge the duties and functions similar or near similar to the duties and function of RRB officers and employees. The only comparable posts are in the commercial banks and it is not denied that the employees in a rural branch of commercial bank are of comparable level having a regard to the commonalities in their duties and functions. That the RRBs do not undertake all forms of business in Section 6 of the Banking Regulation Act, is not a ground for saying that the RRBs are not doing banking business or that they do not belong to one and the same family of the Banking Industry. There is any amount of justification in the demand of the writ petitioners that they ought to have been equated to comparable posts in commercial bank and their salary structure should have been so related as to be in conformity with the salary structure in the Nationalized Banks.

Where the two sets of posts though under different enactments are of comparable level and involve themselves in the performance of the same and similar duties in the implementation of an avowed national policy of amelioration of the poverty conditions of the rural poor it would be unjust and unreasonable

to deny the RRB employees parity in the scales of pay with the employees in sponsor banks in comparable posts, having regard to similarity in the nature of duties, functions and responsibilities. That, in my opinion, would be a just and equitable equation of posts. This finding is recorded by me, having regard to my interpretation of Proviso 2 of Section 17(1) of the Act that the expression "having regard to" is of sufficient dimension adaptable and supple to extend its application to the salary structure of the Nationalized Bank employees."

14. The Tribunal went on to conclude that it flows from its finding that the officers and other employees of RRBs are entitled to claim parity with the officers and other employees of the sponsor banks in the matters of pay scales, allowances and benefits. It was observed that the award shall be given effect from 1st September, 1987, the date on which the Apex Court passed the order directing the Central Govt. to constitute the Tribunal. It has been projected on behalf of the Association that the award, passed by the National Tribunal, was confirmed by the Apex Court and implemented by the Govt. of India. Such a question arose before the Allahabad High Court in Shri DB Sharma's case (1996. Lab.I.C. 1280) wherein the High Court relied the finding recorded by the Tribunal and concluded that comparable posts of RRBs can be equated to the posts in commercial banks. The High Court rules that in the sense the Tribunal has accepted the claim of the petitioners (before the High Court) and held that they are entitled to pay scales which are given to the employees of the commercial banks. In view of the facts, it is concluded that employees of the RRBs are getting parity in the matter of pay scales, allowances and other benefits with the employees of the sponsor banks.

15. The Tribunal announced that salary structure referred to in the second proviso to Section 17(1) of the Banks Act takes in its fold not only the monthly salary but also all allowances and benefits that are attached to the post. That being the case, there is absolutely, no reason for the Central Govt. to allow only certain allowances and other benefits and deny the rest. This definitely is discriminatory. After having equated them to the salary structure of the State Govt. employees, the Govt. cannot say that they equated the officers and employees only to the extent of the scale of pay and related allowances and denied the rest of allowances and benefits. It is significant to note that it is not as if Govt. denied all the facilities demanded by the employees in para No. 2 of letter No. F-32/80-RRB dated 5th of February, 1980. Subsequently, the Central Govt. candidly conceded certain allowances and benefits at par with the State Govt. servants. There are several cases like medical facilities, travelling allowances,

casual leave, privilege leave, leave encashment facility, leave fare concession, festival advance, vehicle maintenance allowance, accumulation of earned leave, cash allowance etc. which are allowed, but they are not on par with the benefits enjoyed by the employees of the State Govt. It was observed that the salary structure when applied to the officers/employees of RRBs should be extended wholly so as to cover all such benefits and allowances as are admissible to the State Govt. employees in comparable posts and status. This will at least bring about uniformity in each of the States concerned.

16. So far as the equation of posts and consequent fixation of new scales of pay, allowances and other benefits for officers and other employees of the RRBs on par with the officers and other employees of comparable level in corresponding posts in sponsor banks and their fitment into the new scale of pay as are applicable to the officers of the sponsor banks in corresponding posts of comparable level, the Tribunal opined that it was a matter which was to be decided by the Central Govt. in consultation with such authorities as it may consider necessary. This will also include the pay scales, benefits, other allowances and fitment of sub-staff of the RRBs with the sub-staff of the sponsor banks. When these issues were left for the consideration of the Central Govt. the present dispute was raised.

17. As pointed out above, the dispute was referred by the Central Govt. to adjudicate as to whether action of not granting same service conditions to RRBs employees and different from sponsor banks is legal and justified. In claim statement, the Association seeks relief for the officers and employees of RRBs. Since reference relates to employees of RRBs, it would be expedient to know whether "employees" are inclusive of officers. For an answer definition of word "employee" gain importance. A person will be an employee, if he is employed for wages in any kind of work, manually or otherwise, in or in connection with the work of an establishment and gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer and includes any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with the work of the establishment. A person wholly or mainly employed on wages by an employer in or in connection with any trade business or manufacture carried on in a shop or commercial establishment would fall within the ambit of definition of an employee. Persons, who perform domestic duties at residential houses of the officers of the establishment, cannot be said to have been employed in connection with any trade, business or manufacture carried on by the establishment, but they fall within the ambit of one who works for wages or salary to the satisfaction of his employer.

18. As per Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, employee means "any

person employed in an establishment to do any work for remuneration". Minimum Wages Act, 1948 defines employee as "any person employed for hire or reward to do any work skilled or un-skilled, manual or clerical, in an scheduled employment in respect of which minimum rates of wages have been fixed". Clause (9) of Section 2 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 defines employees, which definition is reproduced in extenso :

"Employee means any person employed for wages in or in connection with the work of a factory or establishment to which this Act applies and (i) who is directly employed by the principal employer on any work of or incidental or preliminary to or connected with the work of, the factory or establishment, whether such work is done by the employee in the factory or establishment; or elsewhere, or (ii) who is employed by or through an immediate employer or on the premises of the factory or establishment or under the supervision of the principal employer or his agent on work which is ordinarily part of the work of the factory or establishment or which is preliminary to the work carried on in or incidental to the purpose of the factory or establishment, or (iii) whose services are temporarily lent or let on hire to the principal employer by the person with whom the person whose services are so lent or let on hire has entered into a contract of service;

And includes any person employed for wages on any work connected with the administration of the factory or establishment or any part, department or branch thereof or with the purchase of raw materials for, or the distribution or sale of the products of the factory or establishment, but doesn't include :

(a) any member of the Indian Naval, Military or Air Force, or (b) any person so employed whose wages (excluding remuneration for overtime work) exceeds one thousand rupees a month :

Provided that an employee whose wages (excluding remuneration for overtime work) exceed one thousand rupees a month at any time after and not before the beginning of the contribution period, shall continue to be an employee until the end of that period."

19. Section 2(j) of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948 defines employee as "any person who is employed in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with the coal mines who get his wages directly or indirectly from the employer". Clause (13) of Section 2 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 defines employee as "any person (other than an apprentice) employed on a salary or wage not exceeding 1600 rupees per mensem in any industry to do any skilled, unskilled, manual, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical

or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied." Company Act, 1956 also defines employee to mean "an employee as such and not an ex-employee or past employee or a person whose contract of services has been put to an end". Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 also defines employee. Clause (e) of Section 2 of the said Act defines employee as "any person (other than an apprentice) who is employed on wages in any establishment, factory, mine, oilfield, plantation, port, railway company or shop to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work, where the terms of such employment are express or implied and whether or not such person is employed in a managerial or administrative capacity, but does not include any such person who holds a post under the Central Govt. or a State Govt. and is governed by any other Act or by any rules providing for payment of gratuity."

20. In contradiction to the word "employee", the term "officer" is of wide connotation. Officer shall be a person holding office and taking part in the management or giving direction with regard to the business of the organization. Officer must be holding office and one way or other controls assets or affairs of the establishment. Officer means a functionary or holder of some officium or office, which may be one of dignity or importance; it may equally be humble. The individual who is invested with the authority and is required to perform the duties incidental to an office is an officer. But whatever its nature, it is essential that the person holding the office, should have in some degree delegated to him certain function of Government. If therefore on the facts of a particular case, it is found that a person is not only in the service or pay of the Government but is also performing a public duty, he has delegated to him the function of the Government or is in any event performing duties immediately auxiliary to those of some one who is an officer of the Government and is therefore "an Officer" of the Government. In Govt. Departments or corporation other than companies, the word officer has to be understood as defined in law or statute relating to such bodies. But in case of companies covered by the Companies Act, 1956 word "Officer" has been defined in Section 2(30) of the Act as follows :

"Officer includes any director, managing agent, secretaries and treasurer, manager or any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions, the board of directors or any one or more of the Directors, is or are accustomed to act and shall also include— (a) where the managing agent or the secretaries and treasurers is or are a firm, any partner in the firm; (b) where the managing agent or the secretaries and the treasurers is or are a body corporate, any director or manager of the body corporate".

21. The word "officer" has been defined in inclusive manner. Some of the persons mentioned in the definition are really agents and by creation of a fiction they are included within the word "officer" for the purposes of the said Act. A person, who by the terms of his appointment, is made and called an officer, who is appointed by the company, paid by the company and whose function is to act on behalf of the company and not appointed on a special occasion for a special limited purpose, is an officer. An officer must be of some significant position in the company, association or the federation of such organization, some pay or remuneration should be attached to his office. Reference can be made to the precedent in *Sarbeswar Bardoloi* (AIR. 1955 Assam. 140). Reference can also be made to *Kalkaji Compressor Works* (1968. Lab. I.C. 92).

22. The word "Officer" merits an idea of officer, therefore, the person claiming to be an officer must show that there is an office which he holds. In other words, any individual who is envisaged with the authority and is required to perform the duties incidental to an office is an officer. The "officer" and the "office" are co-related and basically an "officer" whether he occupies a specific office or not must be in the relation of an employee or servant of a company, firm or individual who is his employer or master. Being an "Officer", pre-supposes relationship of employer and employee or master and servant.

23. Taking into consideration the definition of word "employee" and "officer". It would be ascertained whether officers of RRBs are included in the present controversy. As pointed above, the dispute referred for adjudication relates as to whether the action of the management in not giving same service conditions to RRBs employees which are different from employees of sponsor banks is legal and justified. In the reference order, RRBs employees are focused and not the officers of RRBs. The present claim has been filed by the Association, which represents the officers of RRBs also. Employees of RRBs are on distinct and different pedestal than the Officers. It can not be said that word "employees" used in terms of reference takes "Officers" within its sweep. Since "employees" did not take "officers" within its ambit, hence the claim of officers of RRBs would not be considered in the present controversy.

24. There is other facet of the coin. On formation of an opinion to the fact that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, the appropriate Govt. may refer that dispute or any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to the dispute whether it relates to any matter specified in the Second Schedule or the Third Schedule appended to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) to a Tribunal for adjudication. Therefore, for making

a reference for adjudication to an Industrial Tribunal, it is expedient for the appropriate Govt. to form an opinion that an “industrial dispute” exists or is apprehended. Therefore, definition of the term industrial dispute needs consideration. Clause (k) of Section 2 of the Act defines the term :— “industrial dispute” means any dispute or difference between employers and employees, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person;

25. The definition of “industrial dispute” referred above, can be divided into four parts, viz (1) factum of dispute, (2) parties to the dispute, viz. (a) employers and employees, (b) employer and workmen, or (c) workmen and workmen, (3) subject matter of the dispute, which should be connected with—(i) employment or non employment, or (ii) terms of employment, or (iii) condition of labour of any person, and (4) it should relate to an “industry”.

26. The decision of industrial dispute is worded in very wide terms and unless they are narrowed by the meaning given to word “workman” it would seem to include all “employers”, all “employments” and all “workmen”, whatever the nature or scope of the employment may be. Therefore, except in the case where there can be a dispute between the employers and employees and workmen and workmen, one of the parties to an industrial dispute must be an employee or a class of employees. The first point, therefore, to be noted, perhaps self evident, is that the phrase “employer and workmen”, the plural may include singular on either side or any permutation of singular or plural, the masculine including the feminine. In order, therefore, to determine as to whether a controversy or difference or a dispute an “an industrial dispute” or not, it must first be determined whether the workman concerned or workmen sponsoring his cause satisfy the conditions of clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act.

27. Clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act defines the workman as follows :

(s) “workman” means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute, but does not include any such person :

- (i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957); or
- (ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison; or
- (iii) who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity; or
- (iv) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

28. Definition of workman contains three limbs. First limb of the definition gives statutory meaning of the word and determines a workman by reference to a person (including an apprentice) employed in an industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operative, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward. The second limb is designed to include a person—(i) who have been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with an industrial dispute, or (ii) whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to an industrial dispute, within the ambit of workman. However, the third part of the definition excludes the categories of persons specified in clause (i) to (iv) from the expression “workman”. The definition does not state that a person, in order to be a workman should have been employed in a substantive capacity or on temporary basis in the first instance or after he is found suitable for the job after a period of probation. In other words, every person employed in an industry irrespective of his status—temporary, permanent or probationary—would be a workman. The expression “employed” has at least two known connotations, that is, a relationship brought by express or implied contract of service in which employee renders service for which he is engaged by the employer and the latter agrees to pay him in cash or kind, as agreed between them or statutorily provided. It discloses a relationship of command and obedience. Reference can be made to the precedent in Food Corporation of India’s case [1985 (2) LLJ 4].

29. Mere existence for a contract of service would not confer a relationship of employer and employee until the employer is in a position to control the work of the employee. A master is one who not only prescribes to the workman the end of his work, but directs or at any moment may direct the means also, or as it has been put, “retains the power of controlling the work”, a servant is a person subject to the command of his master as to the manner in which he shall do his work. An independent contractor is one who undertakes to produce a given result but so that

in the actual execution of the work he is not under the order or control of the person for whom he does it, and may use his own discretion in things not specified before hand.

30. The question as to whether an employee is a workman, as defined in Section 2(s) of the Act, has to be determined with reference to his principle nature of duties and functions. Such question is required to be determined with reference to the facts and circumstances of the case and material brought over the record. To answer this proposition in favour of an employee, it should be brought over record that he was employed to do (i) manual work, (ii) un-skilled work, (iii) skilled work, (iv) technical work, (v) operational work, (vi) clerical work, and (vii) supervisory work. No material was placed over the record by the Association that officers of RRBs were not employed in supervisory capacity, drawing wages exceeding 1600 rupees per mensem or they don't exercise, either as part of nature of duties attached to their office(s) or by powers vested in them, functions mainly of managerial in nature. It is a matter of common knowledge that officers in RRBs are employed in supervisory capacity and they draw wages exceeding rupees 1600 per mensem. They also exercise functions mainly managerial in nature to administer the branch(es) under their control. Therefore, officers of RRBs fall in clause (iii) as well as (iv) of the third category, referred above and are excluded from the ambit of "workman". When officers of RRBs are not workmen within the meaning of clause(s) of section 2 of the Act, dispute relating to their employment or non-employment or terms of employment or conditions of labour would not fall within the ambit of an industrial dispute. Consequently, any dispute relating to service conditions of officers of RRBs, which are different from sponsor Banks would fall outside the ambit of the reference sent by the appropriate Govt. for adjudication.

31. The Association may agitate that the National Tribunal considered cases of the officers of RRBs and recorded findings in their favour, hence they were entitled to claim parity with the officers and other employees of the sponsor Banks in the matter of scales, allowances and other benefits. Admittedly, the National Tribunal considered the claim of officers of RRBs in its award. Whether the National Tribunal was constituted by the Central Govt. under the Act, was a question posed by the Tribunal for answer. It was concluded by the Tribunal that dispute in question was not a dispute purely between workmen and employer. The members of RRBs service associations consist also of officer cadre purely on the managerial or administrative side whose emoluments exceed 1600 rupees per month. Duties attached to the officer of the rank of a branch manager or field officer are purely managerial and all of them along with other employees sub-staff are members of the Association which filed the

writ petition. It was announced that the dispute was not an industrial dispute simpliciter between employer and workman so as to attract provisions of the Act. The Tribunal went on to say that "it was an anomalous Tribunal like an anomalous mortgage. It was not a pay commission though it had its attributes. The Supreme Court directed a reference to be made on the basis of the agreement reached between the parties. But it is not a dispute referred for arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act or any other Act. It is all the same a National Tribunal, in the sense that the questions involved and referred to the Tribunal are of national importance. This Tribunal, in my opinion, appears to be something of everything, all rolled into one".

32. As held by the Tribunal, it was exercising power over the matter in pursuance of directions of the Apex Court and reference order made by the appropriate Govt. It was not a National Tribunal constituted under the Act. Therefore, ambit of powers exercised by the National Tribunal was different and distinct than those which can be exercised by this Tribunal, under the provisions of the Act. Hence, contention, if any, would not benefit the Association to the effect that the National Tribunal granted officers of the RRBs parity with the officers and other employees of the sponsor banks in the matter of pay scales, allowances and other benefits and on the same pattern this Tribunal may consider their case.

33. The matter can be examined with an angle of equality before law. Equality before law and equal protection of laws are fundamental rights of every person, ordains Article 14 of the Constitution. The guiding principles laid in Article 14 are that persons, who are similarly situated, shall be treated alike both in privileges conferred and liability imposed, which means that amongst equals the law should be equal and should be equally administered and that like should be treated alike. Article 16 of the Constitution guarantees equality of opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. What is guaranteed is the equality of opportunity. Like all other employers, government is also entitled to pick and choose from amongst a large number of candidates offering themselves for employment. But the selection process must not be arbitrary. The guarantee given by clause (a) of Article 16 of the Constitution will cover (a) initial appointments (b) promotions (c) termination of employment (d) and matters relating to salary, periodical increments, leaves, gratuity, pension, age of superannuation etc. Matters relating to employment or appointments include all matters in relations to employment both prior and subsequent to the employment which are incidental to the employment and form part of the terms and conditions of such employment.

34. Fundamental rights guaranteed by Article 14 forbids class legislation, but does not forbid classification or differentiation which rests upon reasonable ground of discretion. Classification is the recognition of the relations, and in making it the Government must be allowed a wide latitude of discretion and judgement. In a way, the consequences of such classification would undoubtedly be to differentiate persons belonging to that class from others. The classification must be founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or things that are grouped together from others left out of the group and the differentia must have a rational relation to the object sought to be achieved. Classification may be made according to the nature of persons, nature of business, and may be based with reference to time.

35. Concept of equality guaranteed by Article 16 of the Constitution is something more than formal equality and enables the underprivileged groups to have a fair share by having more than equal chance and enables the State to give favoured treatment to those groups by achieving real equality with reference to social needs. 'Protection discrimination' enabled the State to adopt new strategy to bring underprivileged at par with the rest of the society, by providing all possible opportunities and incentives to them. Therefore a class may be allowed to have preferential treatment in the matter relating to employment or appointment. There cannot be rule of equality between members of separate and independent group of persons. Persons can be classified in different groups, based on in terms of nature of persons, nature of business and with reference to time.

36. Employees of RRBs claim parity in respect of their service conditions with the employees of the sponsor banks, claiming themselves to be an important arm of the latter. Their contention in that regard are unfounded. RRBs are constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of the Banks Act, in order to meet the credit needs of the weaker section population living in rural areas. RRBs are independent statutory corporations and are expected to be low cost institutions staffed by persons residing within the area of their operation. Employees of the RRBs are not transferable outside the area of operations of these banks, in which they are employed. These banks are established to serve a specified geographical area restricted to notified districts. Employees of RRBs form a different and district class than the employees of sponsor banks. They are not at par with the employees of sponsor banks, nor employed in the same organization. There are variance in the manner of their recruitment, place of work, service conditions and other factors from the employees of sponsor banks. Hence they are not at par with them. They cannot claim equality with the employees of sponsor

bank, with the ambit of fundamental rights guaranteed by the provisions of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution.

37. Now factual matrix shall be taken note of. As emerge out of record, on 15th September, 2000, Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Parliament Street, New Delhi, issued a circular in respect of revision of model service regulations applicable to the employees and officers of the RRBs, after consultation with respective sponsor banks and NABARD. The said circular came under attack when the Association raised dispute before the Conciliation Officer demanding parity in service regulations with that of employees of sponsor banks. The demand No. 2 raised before the Conciliation Officer is re-produced hereunder for reference :

"Further in view of similarity of work and working hours, duties and responsibilities pay parity was awarded by NIT and upheld by Hon'ble Supreme Court but equal service condition/regulations were not provided, which badly affects viability, profitability, work-culture, motivation and promotion in RRBs. Therefore, extension of service regulations of sponsor banks in RRBs are most required."

38. Under Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Parliament Street, New Delhi wrote to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) on 7th September, 2006 in that regard and summarized that dispute in following terms :

"Parity in Service Regulations : The Government had framed Model RRBs (Officers and Employers) Service Regulations and circulated to all RRBs on 15-9-2000 for notifying in the official Gazette after taking necessary approval of their Board as per provision under Section 30(1) of RRB Act, 1976. Since the service conditions of RRBs employees are different from that of the sponsor bank, it is not possible to grant parity with sponsor banks. However, wherever possible, the Service Regulations of sponsor banks are kept in view while framing amending the Service Regulations of RRBs."

This demand raised by the Association and summarised by the Under Secretary became the subject matter of the reference under consideration.

39. Section 30 of the Banks Act empowers the Board of Directors of RRBs, after consultation with the sponsor bank and the national bank and with previous sanction of the Central Govt., to make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of that Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provisions is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act. In exercise of that power.

the circular referred above was issued. Events subsequent to the reference order are relevant. However the Association adopted a posture of hide and seek. The Tribunal took pains to note those events, which are detailed in these succeeding section. The major event on the issue is that on 23rd May, 2007, Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.S.P. Throat, Chairman, NABARD to review manpower related issues in RRBs. Terms of Reference of the said Committee were as follows :

- (i) To examine the staff strength of RRBs with reference to the report of the Working Group under the chairmanship of Dr. K.P. Aggarwal and as modified by the Central Govt.
- (ii) To lay down the parameters of the staff strength of the amalgamated and stand alone RRBs.
- (iii) To determine staff strength in the various categories and also the ratio and proportion between the sub-staff, clerical and other office grade while keeping in view the promotional prospects to meet aspiration of the employees for carrier progression.
- (iv) To examine the feasibility of outsourcing of sub-staff.
- (v) To suggest norms and procedures for new recruitment, and
- (vi) any other aspects relevant to this aspect.

40. Throat Committee submitted its report to the Govt. on 23rd October, 2007 wherein following recommendations were made :

- (i) The Committee recommended that RRBs be classified into four categories based on business level or branch network wise whichever is achieved earlier (para 3.2.3).
- (ii) Recommendation was made that branches of RRBs be classified into five categories based on business levels (para 3.3.7).
- (iii) It was recommended that the concept of Controlling Office to be made applicable for all RRBs achieving the branch network level of 50 branches irrespective of whether they are amalgamated or stand alone (para 3.5.1).
- (iv) Cadre-wise and officer scale wise staffing pattern in the Head Office was recommended to be prescribed according to the category of RRB (para 3.6.4).

- (v) Cadre-wise and officer scale wise staff pattern of controlling offices was recommended to be adopted (para 3.7.1).
- (vi) Cadre-wise and officer scale-wise staff pattern for branches was recommended to be prescribed and differentiated among the five categories of branches recommended by the Committee (para 3.8.2).
- (vii) Various categories of staff was recommended to be rational and clerical staff to be re-designated as Assistant and subordinate staff to be re-designated as office attendant (para 4.5.2).
- (viii) Recruitment and Promotion Rules, 1998 were recommended to be amended as per proposals designed. It was further recommended that the posts of officers in the scale of (iv) and (v) be created, based on merit and introduction of two channels system of promotion in existing grades, besides recruitment of specialised category of officers (para 4.8).
- (ix) RRBs officers on promotion in the scale of (iv)/(v) were recommended to be considered for appointment as General Managers and Scale (v) officers and selectively be considered for appointment as Chairman (para 4.8.).
- (x) A Technical Committee was recommended to be constituted to suggest amendments in RRB's Officers and Employees Service Regulations, 2000 (para 4.10.7).
- (xi) It was also recommended that RRBs may resort to outsourcing of all non-core functions and identified six suitable functions for the same (para 4.8.4).
- (xii) Broad guidelines and cadre specific norms for transfer to staff in Group "A", "B" and "C" were recommended based on which RRBs are to formulate suitable transfer policy (para 4.10.3).
- (xiii) Constitution of a high powered Committee by the Govt. of India was recommended to study IT related issues in RRBs in totality (para 5.7).
- (xiv) It was further recommended that the sponsor banks may consider earmarking any one training institute in any State or earmark one channel in the identified training institute which can cater the training requirements of all RRBs, within the State or from the adjoining areas of adjacent State(s) (para 6.2.3).

(xv) The Committee opined that RRBs may reintroduce scheme of mobile job trainer specially to cater to the training requirements on operational/functional subject in small branches, where deputing staff for training would result in branch staff constraints (para 6.3).

(xvi) The committee also recommended that the RRBs should have a exclusive training cell in the Personnel Department at Head Office to bestow more attention to training function (para 6.4).

41. With a view to revisit the Model RRBs Officers and Employees, Service Regulations, 2000, the Govt. of India constituted another Committee vide its order No. F 3/8/2008—RRB New Delhi dated 22nd August, 2008 under the chairmanship of Shri Amresh Kumar, Chairman NABARD, with following terms of reference :

- (i) To study, review and suggest suitable amendments of the Model RRBs Officers and Employees Service Regulations, 2000.
- (ii) To examine the issues of having separate service regulations for officers and employees of RRBs.
- (iii) Any other matter relating to service regulations of RRBs.

42. The Committee had its meetings from 12th September, 2008 till 6th February, 2009 at Mumbai, Kolkatta, Kerala and Mangalore. It submitted its report to the Govt. of India on 13th February, 2009. It made various recommendations to be included in Model RRB Officers and Employees Service Regulations, 2000, which recommendations are reproduced thus :

- (i) In place of "Area Manager", post of "Regional Manager" was recommended, which was approved by the Govt. of India as per recommendation of Throat Committee.
- (ii) Competent Authority for disciplinary matters was to be Chairman in case of officers and the General Manager in case of other employees, as per recommendation of Throat Committee which was approved by the Govt. of India.
- (iii) The definition of employee was modified to remove ambiguity in existing regulations. The officers and employees of the RRBs who were classified as Group A officers cadre scale I, Scale II, Scale III with designation in relation to any of the scales as officer, Branch Manager, Area Manager, Senior Manager and other

scales or designation as may be specified were recommended to be classified as Group A Officers—Junior Management—Scale I, Middle Management—Scale II, Scale III, Senior Manager Management—Scale IV and Scale V, and are to be designated as Assistant Manager, Manager, Senior Manager, Chief Manager, Regional Manager and General Manager, as per recommendations of Throat Committee, which was approved by the Govt. of India.

(iv) Group B clerical cadre with designation of Clerk-cum-Cashier, Clerk-cum-Typist, Stenographer and such other categories as may be specified were proposed to be designated as Office Assistants (Multi-purpose) as per recommendation of Throat Committee, approved by Govt. of India.

(v) Group C subordinate cadre staff designated as Messenger, Messenger-cum-Sweeper, Driver, Driver-cum-Messenger, Part time Messenger-cum-Sweeper, Security Guard and such other categorize as may be specified were recommended to be designated as Office Attendants (Multi-purpose) which recommendation was approved by Govt. of India.

(vi) Chairman was competent to engage persons in clerical cadre and/or subordinate cadre on ad-hoc and/or temporary basis for a period of not exceeding 60 days in a year to meet exceptional need. This position was modified, authorizing chairman to engage person(s) in group 'C' on casual basis for a period not exceeding 90 days in a year to meet any exceptional need or circumstances.

(vii) To remove ambiguity in existing regulations, it was recommended that an officer directly appointed in Group 'A' shall be on probation for a period of two years which may be extended by the appointing authority for a period not exceeding one year.

(viii) An officer promoted in higher scale was to remain on probation for a period of one year, which period was extendable by the appointing authority for a period not exceeding six months. This clause was omitted, since there was no probation on promotion in higher scale in public sector banks.

(ix) Based on recommendation of Throat Committee, it was opined that an employee

directly appointed in Group 'B' or group 'C' shall be on probation for a period of one year, which may be extendable by the appointing authority for a period not exceeding six months.

- (x) An employee of group 'C' on being promoted to group 'B' post shall be on probation for a period of six months, which shall be extendable by the appointing authority for a period not exceeding three months. This amendment was recommended on the basis of suggestions made by Throat Committee. In a matter of confirmation no change was suggested in the Regulations.
- (xi) Three months notice was to be served for the purpose of termination of service of a confirmed officer or employee. One month notice was to be given in the case of an officer or employee, on probation. Such recommendations were made on the lines of provisions in public sector banks.
- (xii) To remove ambiguity in existing regulation, it was proposed that an officer or employee against whom disciplinary proceedings are contemplated or pending shall not leave, discontinue or resign from his service, without prior approval of the appointing authority and any notice of resignation given by such employee shall not take effect unless it is accepted by the competent authority.
- (xiii) To remove ambiguity in existing regulations, it was proposed that the bank shall maintain separate seniority list for each cadre of officer or employee and category-wise seniority list within a cadre.
- (xiv) Promotion of officers or employees in the bank shall be made in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government, in terms of section 29 of the Banks Act, since separate rules are in force, in respect of appointment and promotion.
- (xv) Regulation relating to reversion was proposed to be omitted since probation in higher scale was removed. In times of need, every officer is obliged to carry out all such duties and actions as may be necessary to ensure carrying out of the normal work of every day. Such provision was made in the Regulations in tune with the provisions in public sector banks. To remove ambiguity in existing regulation, an officer or

employee was constrained not to own wholly or in part or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or any other periodical publication. Constraints were placed on an officer or an employee in participating in Radio Broadcast, T.V. or any other electronic media.

- (xvi) Constraints were placed on officer or employee of the bank not to absent oneself from his head quarter overnight without previous sanction from the Regional Manager or General Manager or Officer Incharge or Branch Manager, as the case may be.
- (xvii) No joining time was to be admissible to an officer or employee while being transferred within the same Panchayat, Municipality, Urban area. Provisions were made as per existing instructions of the Govt. of India. Every officer or employee was enjoined with a duty to declare his domicile in writing to the Bank at the time of his appointment, which recommendation was made to remove ambiguity. Every officer and employee was liable to be transferred in any office or branch of the Bank, which provision was based on the report of the Throat Committee.
- (xviii) Every officer has been commanded to report every transaction consisting moveable property owned or held by him in his own name or in the name of any dependent member of his family, if value of such property exceeds Rs. 25000/-. Such change is suggested on the lines of provision in public sector banks.
- (xix) An officer or employee, arrested for debt or on a criminal charge or detained in pursuance of any process of law may be suspended or treated as being suspended from the date of his arrest or detention. Such provisions are made to remove ambiguity in existing regulations.
- (xx) Provisions has been made for all compulsory deductions and instalments towards repayment of unsecured loans and advances from subsistence allowance payable to an officer and employee, on being suspended. Such provisions are proposed in tune with the provisions in public sector banks. In case of leaves, existing instructions of Government of India have been incorporated in the regulations. In the matter of transferability it has been provided that an officer appointed in

scale IV and scale V shall be liable to be transferred to any Regional Rural Bank sponsored by sponsor bank, with prior approval of the sponsor bank.

- (xxi) Provisions have been made to lend service of an officer or employee to other organizations, which provisions are made to remove ambiguity in existing regulations. In case some one contracts a marriage with a person having a spouse living, he is supposed to obtain exemption in that regard. Such provisions have been made to remove ambiguity in existing regulations.

43. It was opined that separate regulations for officers and employees may lead to a situation where workman may demand coverage under the Act, besides a claim that respective Board of Directors is an authority to accord all wage revision. It was opined that at present it was not desirable, considering the level of nominating Directors coming from State Govt., Sponsor Bank and those representing Govt. of India. it was thought expedient to have a single regulation to facilitate cohesiveness amongst officers and employees of RRBs.

44. Regional Rural Banks (Appointment and Promotion of Officers and other Employees) Rules, 2009 have been proposed. In those rules definitions of the Words Act, Committee, Regional Rural Bank, (Officer and Employees Service) Regulations, Schedule and Sponsor Bank have been given. Category of posts are also detailed, without any change from existing position. Board of Regional Rural Bank is empowered to create requisite number of vacancies in each category of posts specified in the First Schedule with power to determine number of vacancies to be filled by recruitment or promotion, as detailed in Rule 5. No change have been proposed in the manner of filling the vacancies. Chairman shall be the appointing authority in respect of the officers and the General Manager shall be the appointing authority in respect of employees, mentions Rule 7. In the matter of direct recruitments no change is suggested in the rules. Since Banking Service Recruitment Board has been abolished in 2000, it has been detailed that written examination shall be entrusted to Institute of Banking Personnel Selections or any other agency approved by sponsor bank. Recruitment to group 'C' posts shall be made after making a reference to employment exchange, Sainik Board or other agencies catering welfare of Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped persons, as are recognized by the Central Government. Provisions have been made for constitution of Committee for the purpose of recommending candidates for recruitment or promotion. Provisions for reservations have also been suggested in the rules. Three Schedules are appended to these rules. In Third Schedule procedure for recruitment promotion of group 'A' officer, officer-middle management (Scale III), Officer-Sr. management (Scale IV), Officer-Sr. management (Scale V), recruitment and promotion of group 'B' post-Office Assistant (Multi-purpose) Group 'C' post office attendant (Multi-purpose) are provided.

45. In view of these facts, it is evident that on acceptance of Throat Committee report and modifications in the regulations in view the basis of the report of Amresh Kumar Committee, service conditions of RRBs employees has undergone a sea change. Provisions have been made for better promotional prospectives, transfer policy based on rationale and proper work environment culture. Branches are categorised based on business level and network level. Staff pattern has been made on the basis of category-wise and officer scale-wise. Clerical cadre has been re-designated as Assistant, while subordinate cadre has been re-designated as office attendant. Recruitment and promotion rules have been liberalized. Therefore, it is evident that service conditions which were in existence at the time of issuance of circular dated 15th September, 2000, no more stand on that very pedestal.

46. Parity in the matter of pay, service conditions, allowances and other benefits have been accorded to the employees of RRBs with that of employees of sponsor Banks in pursuance of the award of the National Tribunal and approved by the Apex Court. By modification of service regulations on recommendations made by Throat Committee and Amresh Kumar Committee, the Govt. of India had fulfilled the demands raised by the Association in the matter of parity of service regulations.

47. In view of the changed circumstances and events noted above, no other command is to be given to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Parliament Street, New Delhi. The claimant Association is not entitled for any further relief in the matter. An award is accordingly passed. It is sent to the appropriate Govt. for publication.

Dated : 29-6-2010

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2202.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गुडगाँव ग्रामीण बैंक मुख्यालय, गुडगाँव प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. I, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/1/2006-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th August, 2010

S.O. 2202.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Head Office and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-8-2010.

[No. L-12011/1/2006-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R. K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
NO. I, KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX,
DELHI**

I.D. No. 2/2007

The President,
Gurgaon Gramin Bank Workers' Organization,
H. No. 351, Sector 16,
Faridabad ... Claimant/Workman

Versus

The Chairman,
Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Head Office,
Sector 4, Gurgaon ... Management

AWARD

Former Vice President, Gurgaon Bank Workers' Organization (hereinafter referred to as the Union) namely, Shri Krishna Kumar was dismissed from its service by Gurgaon Gramin Bank (hereinafter referred to as the Bank). A demand was made by the Union for his re-instatement, which was not considered favourably by the Bank. Subsequently, Shri Puneet Verma and Shri Virender Chawla, General Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the Union were transferred from Palla Branch of the Bank. Check off facility was not provided by the Bank to the Union, besides delay in implementation of Govt. of India instructions. Union wrote letters to the Bank, which were allegedly not responded. All these issued led the Union to raise an

industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Govt. referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12011/1/2006-IR(B-I), New Delhi dated 8th January, 2007, with following terms :

“Whether the action of the Management of Gurgaon Gramin Bank in threatening/transfer of protected workmen, non deduction of organization subscription, non implementation of Govt. of India's orders and non reply of Union's letters is just and legal ? If not, what relief the Union is entitled to ? ”

2. Claim statement was filed by the Union pleading therein that Chairman and General Manager of the Bank threatened office bearers of the Union by way of issuance of charge sheet and termination of their service, in case they would approach the authorities for redressal of their grievances. It has been pleaded that Shri Krishna Kumar, formerly Vice President of the Union was suspended and thereafter his services were terminated by the Bank. The Union made a request for his re-instatement in service, which request was not conceded. Subsequently, Shri Puneet Verma and Shri Virender Chawla, General Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Union were transferred. Union made a request for cancellation of their transfer order, which request was declined. The Bank extended threats to transfer protected workmen to remote areas without any justified reasons. It has been pleaded that the Bank opted not to deduct organization subscription from salaries of the members of the Union, as per check off facility. When such dispute was raised before the Conciliation Officer, the Bank projected that there were two unions in the establishment of the Management Bank. No evidence was produced by the Bank in respect of other union in its establishment. The Govt. of India issued instructions, vide order No. F. 7(6)/2005-RRB dated 6th October, 2005 and order No. F. 7(6)/2005-RRB dated 25th October, 2005, in respect of pay and allowances which were to be paid to the employees of the Bank. The management Bank delayed compliance of the said orders and a part of the allowances were released, vide circular No. 72/PD/2006/18 dated 31st March, 2006 and some of allowances were released vide Circular No. 204/PD/2006/52 dated 28th September, 2006. However, remaining allowances, as per 8th bipartite settlements are yet to be released. The Apex Court had handed down a decision in favour of the Regional Rural Banks that they are entitled to have equal pay for equal work and parity in the matter of pay and allowances with the sponsor banks.

3. The Union agitates that it had demanded payment of higher HRA, CCA in Carter Puri Branch of the Bank and implementation of the Transport Allowance and Computer Increment as prevalent in Jaipur Nagore Anchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur. The management refused to abide by the request of the Union. Non-compliance of request of the Union, steps to withdraw recognition of the Union.

extension of threats to transfer protected workmen, non-issue of list of protected workmen, non-implementation of order of the Govt. of India, harassing employees and refusal to abide by request of the Union amounts to unfair labour practice, which is punishable under Section 25T of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (in short the Act). Since the Bank is practising unfair labour practice, it is liable to be prosecuted for the offences committed by it. It has been claimed that necessary orders may be passed against the Bank under Section 25-T and 25-U, read with Fifth Schedule of the Act.

4. Claim was resisted by the bank pleading that no industrial dispute exists between the Bank and the Union. It has been projected that an industrial dispute was raised by Shri Krishna Kumar in respect of termination of his services which dispute pends adjudication before Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. II, Karkardooma Courts, Delhi. As such, claim of the union that his termination of service amounts to unfair labour practice, is uncalled for. Shri Puneet Verma and Shri J. B. Sharma, Joint Secretary and Treasurer of the union were transferred from Palla Branch of the Bank only after their considerable stay at the said branch. Their transfer was a normal incidence of service, which right was exercised by the bank in exigency of service. That act doesn't amount to violation of Rule 61 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. Even otherwise, granting of status of a protected workman doesn't entitle him to get posting of his choice. It has been denied that the bank extended any threats to the office bearers of the union to the effect that on raising dispute before any authority for redressal they would be transferred and their services would be dispensed with. It has been pleaded that union submitted letters from employees authorising the bank to deduct union subscription from their salaries. However, as those authority letters contained restrictive clause the deductions were not made. The union raised that issue before the conciliation officer, where the bank agreed to make deductions and as such deductions of union subscription started from March, 2006. The union raised issue before the conciliation officer for grant of status of protected workmen to its office bearers and the conciliation officer passed order dated 10th February, 2006, which order was complied. It has been projected that bank had granted pay and allowances to its employees as per directions of NABARD/ Sponsor bank, as far as claim of higher HRA, CCA, transport and computer increment are concerned, those issues are to be adjudicated at industry level and conciliation officer had already submitted his report to the appropriate Govt. in that regard. Various letters referred by the union in its claim statement were addressed to by the bank in its written statement, detailing therein that demands raised in those letters were favourably answered. In respect of a few letters, it is mentioned that they relate to subsequent events and do not form part of the reference. It has been pleaded that the bank had not adopted unfair labour practice and as such claim is liable to be dismissed.

5. Shri R S Gupta was examined on behalf of the bank. The union opted not to examine any witnesses to substantiate its claim. Since 5th of November, 2009, the union abandoned the proceedings.

6. Arguments were advanced by Shri P. R. Yadav, authorised representative, for the bank. None came forward to advance arguments on behalf of the union. I have given my careful consideration to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the records. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

7. Shri Rajesh Gupta unfolds that he joined conciliation proceedings in the matter. The union moved an application before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) alleging therein instances of unfair labour practice adopted by the bank, copy of which application is Ex. MW 1/1. On 26th December, 2005, the bank submitted reply to the said application, copy of which reply is Ex. MW 1/2. On the 15th December, 2005, a meeting took place between the union and the bank, minutes of the said meeting are Ex. MW 1/3. He attended that meeting and his signatures appears at point A of Ex. MW 1/3. Though the office bearers of the union had attended that meeting, yet they refused to sign the minutes. On 31st January, 2006 conciliation officer submitted its failure report to the appropriate Govt., copy of which report is Ex. MW 1/4.

8. He announced that on 17th February, 2006. Shri Pradeep Garg, Shri Naresh Gupta, Shri Puneet Verma, Shri J. P. Sharma and Shri Rajpal were declared as protected workmen by the bank, copy of said letter is Ex. MW 1/5. On 31st January, 2006, the bank replied letter sent by the union of 16th January, 2006, copy of which reply is Ex. MW 1/6. On 23rd May, 2006, the bank replied letter dt. 19th May, 2006 written by the union, copy of which reply is Ex. MW 1/7. On 16th February, 2006, a meeting took place between the union and the bank copy of minutes of that meeting are Ex. MW 1/9. Again a meeting took place between the union and the bank on 23rd November, 2007 copy of minutes of that meeting are Ex. MW 1/10. In similar manner, a meeting took place between the union and the bank on 23rd February, 2008, copy of which is Ex. MW 1/11. He attended all those meetings. No unruly incident took place between officers of the bank and office bearers of the unions, in meetings referred above. Office bearers of the union were neither terrorised nor pressurised by the Bank saying that in case they will not obey dictates of the management either they would be transferred or charge sheeted or terminated.

9. When efforts were made to purify his testimony by an ordeal of cross examination Shri Gupta conceded that check off facility was granted to the Union by the Bank, vide letter dated 2nd June, 1997, copy of which letter is Ex. MW 1/ W2. Letter of recognition was sent to the Union, which is Ex. MW 1/ W1. He explains that purpose of check off facility is to deduct subscription from members' salaries and to deposit it into the account of the Union. In case such a request is

received on 19th day of English calander month then generally sbscription is deduced from the salary of that very month and in exceptional cases it is deducted from salary of the subsequent month. He admits that letters Ex. MW 1/W3 and Ex. MW 1/W4 were received from the Union, wherein request was made to deduct subscription from salary of the members, whose names were detailed in the letters referred above. He explains that since authority letters of the members were not enclosed, he cannot say from which month subscriptions were deducted out of their salary. He presents that most probably subscription from salary of the members were deducted from the month of February and March, 2006 respectively. He explains that Sri S. S. Ahuja has withdrawn his request. He conceded that there is a transfer policy applicable to officers as well as employees of the Bank. However, he denies that an employee can stay at a particular branch for a minimum period of 5 years as per transfer policy. He explains that instructions contained in letter Ex. MW 1/W5, issued by Govt. of India, were implemented by the Bank. He denied that dismissal of Shri Krishan Kumar was illegal.

10. When facts projected by Shri Rajesh Gupta are closely perused, it came to light that letter written by the Union to the Bank were replied time to time. Letter dated 16th January, 2006, was replied on 31st January, 2006, vide Ex. MW 1/6. Letter dated 19th May, 2006 was replied by the Bank on 23rd May, 2006 vide Ex. MW 1/7. It is also emerging that from time to time there used to be meetings between the officers of the Bank and office bearers of the Union, with a view to sort out grievances raised by the latter. The minutes of those meetings are proved by Shri Gupta vide Ex. MW 1/3, MW 1/8, MW 1/9, MW 1/10 and MW 1/11. He also projects that letter of recognition issued in favour of the Union is Ex. MW1/W1. These facts make it clear that as and when the Union raised grievances before the officers of the Bank, every attempts were made to redress those grievances by sitting across the table. Minutes of various meetings which took place between the officers of the Bank and office bearers of the Union highlight that situation. The bank had been responding to letters addressed to it by the Union. Therefore, it is emerging over the record that no case has been established by the Union that its letters were not responded to or grievances raised by the Union were not addressed to by the Bank authorities.

11. A claim was made by the Union that a threat was extended by the Bank authorities to its office bearers concerning their transfer or being charge sheeted or terminated. It was incumbent upon the Union to establish that proposition before this Tribunal, by way of production of evidence direct or circumstantial. No evidence worth name was brought over the record. No document was proved to show that such a threat was extended at any point of time, by the officers of the Bank. It was agitated that Shri Puneet Verma and Shri Virender Chawla were transferred by the Bank in violation of transfer policy. On this issue, the Bank claimed that Shri Puneet Verma and

Shri J. P. Sharma were transferred from Palla branch of the Bank only when they remained posted for a considerable period at the said branch. Whether these facts go to espouse, the claim put forward by the Union ? In order to show that the said transfer was unfair labour practice, the Union had not adduced any evience. No iota of fact was brought to the notice of this Tribunal to suggest that the aforesaid office bearers of the Union were transferred from Palla branch of the Bank in a very short period, after their posting in that branch. It is also not highlighted that what is the normal period of stay of an employee at a particular branch. In such a situation it is evident that there is a vacuum of evidence over the issue to conclude that their transfer was an act of unfair labour practice on the part of the Bank.

12. Generally it is alleged by Union of workmen that transfer of all active workmen or officer of the Union was motivated eiber by way of harassing the said officer or active worker or breaking the strength of the Union at a particular place by transferring him to some other place. In such cases, it is a question of a fact that whether the transfer is or is not by way of victimisation. The general rule is that the employer has a right to transfer an active worker or officer of the union in the interest of exigency of the business. The right of employer to transfer is not taken away because employee is an active worker or officer of the union. Existence of a power to transfer is one and exercise of the said power is entirely a different question. Colourable exercise of power to transfer an employee from one establishment to another at a different place can always be interferred by an industrial adjudicator. When a union officer is transferred to a place where he would not be able to pursue his Union activities in an effective manner, such transfer may give an impression that it was so done to weaken the union. But those facts are to be established by positive and cogent evidence. Here in the case, no such evidence is available over the record. On the other hand, the management projects that Shri Puneet Verma and Shri J. P. Sharma were transferred from Palla branch of the Bank when they served that branch for a considerable period. The transfer was claimed in exigency of business which proposition was not rebutted at all. These facts persuade me to conclude that the Union has not be able to show that transfer of the aforesaid officers of the Union was by way of victimisation and amounts to unfair labour practice on the part of the Bank.

13. Though a case of threat was projected on behalf of the Union but no traces of evidence is available to assess that claim in favour of the Union. Shri Rajesh Gupta claims to have attended all meetings which took place between the officers of the Bank and office bearers of the Union. He had proved minutes of those meetings before this Tribunal. Those minutes are available for perusal. When perused those minutes could not paint a picture in favour of the Union. Canvas projected by those minutes clean, without any dot of blemish on the management. Consequently, I

am constrained to conclude that the Union has failed to show that the Bank authorities extended threats to the office bearers of the Union or they attempted to transfer protected workmen with a view to victimise them or to weaken the Union as a part of unfair labour practice.

14. Issue relating to non-deduction of union subscription out of salaries of its members by the Bank was raised. Shri Rajesh Gupta presents that letters Ex. MW 1/W3 and MW 1/W4 were received from the Union, with a request to deduct union subscription from salary of their members. Ex. MW 1/W3 was written in September, 2005 and Ex. MW 1/W4 was written in October, 2005. As admitted by Shri Gupta, union subscription was deducted from the month of February and March, 2006. The Bank ought to have deducted union subscription from the salary of its members in September and October, 2005 respectively. Shri Gupta offered an explanation that since there is restrictive clause in authority letters, issued by the members, no deduction of union subscription was made from their salary. The issue was raised before the Conciliation Officer but the conciliation proceedings failed. Thereafter, after discussions with the Union, the Bank started making deductions of subscription from the salaries of the members from the month of February and March, 2006. Consequently, it is evident that there were lapses on the part of the Bank in making deductions of union subscription from the salaries of the members of the Union for a certain period.

15. Whether the aforesaid lapses on the part of the Bank can be said to be a part of policy of the Bank to weaken the Union. As pointed out by Shri Gupta, there had been periodical meetings between the officers of the Bank and office bearers of the Union and grievances raised by the Union were redressed time to time. In the same manner, grievances relating to check off facility was discussed and redressed by way of deduction of union subscription from the salary of February and March, 2006. Therefore, it is emerging that no deduction of subscription for a few months was not an action of making the Union less effective, weak and defunct. Undoubtedly, subscription adds financial powers to union activities but non deduction of subscription for a few months couldn't result into withdrawal of the coffer from the Union. Therefore, that act cannot substantiate the claim of the Union in respect of unfair union.

16. Ex. MW 1/W5 contains instructions issued by the Govt. of India in respect of pay and other allowances which were to be paid to the employees of the Bank, at par with sponsor banks. It was agitated by the Union that those instructions were not complied with by the Bank. Contra to it, the Bank presents that those instructions were followed in letter and spirit. The Bank had granted pay and other allowances to its employees in accordance with the circular referred above. Therefore, it has been made clear that pay and allowances were released in favour of the employees of the Bank in pursuance of instructions issued by the Govt. of

India. The delay in release of such benefits would not result in any prejudice to an employee, since he would get arrears in that eventuality. No case of unfair labour practice was proved by the Union in that regard too.

17. The Union claims in claim statement that action may be initiated against officers of the Bank in terms of provisions of Section 25-T and 25-U of the Act. Section 25-T of the Act prohibits an employer or a workman or trade union from committing any unfair labour practice. Prohibition under the said section is against commission of unfair labour practice, which may include final acts of such commission. No provisions are there to put an embargo of an employer from engaging in any unfair labour practice. When it is shown that an employer had committed an unfair labour practice then he is liable to be punished with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to 1000 rupees or with both.

18. Sub-section (2) of the said section makes it clear no Court inferior to Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate first class shall try any offence under the Act. The Legislature makes it clear that complaint for punishment for commission of unfair labour practice shall be filed by or under the authority of the appropriate Govt. Therefore, it is evident that in case the Union would have proved commission of unfair labour practice then the Union should have approached the appropriate Govt. for steps to prosecute the offenders. As detailed above, no such commission of unfair labour practice has been established. Therefore, the Union has not been able to show that actions of the management, in respect of aspects referred above, were illegal. I am constrained to conclude that actions of the Bank, in respect of counts detailed and discussed in preceding sections, do not amount to unfair labour practice. Nothing has been highlighted to proceed further to adjudicate unjustifiable of the action of the Bank. Therefore, the aforesaid actions of the Bank are found to be justified too.

19. In view of the foregoing discussions, it is crystal clear that the Union has not been able to establish any of the counts raised in its claim statement. Claim statements put forward by the Union, is liable to be discarded. Resultantly, the claim statement is dismissed, being devoid of merits. No relief is to be accorded to the Union in the matter. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Govt. of publication.

Dr. R. K. YADAV, Presiding Officer.

Dated : 29-6-2010.

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2203.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/2008) को प्रकाशित

करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/302/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2203.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 26/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Mahanadi Coalfield Limited, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/302/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 26/2008

Date of Passing Order—28th May, 2010

BETWEEN:

The Management of the Chief
General Manager, Jagannath
Area of MCL, Angul ... 1st Party—Management

AND

Their Workmen represented
through the General Secretary,
Talcher Koila Khani Mazdoor Sangh
at Jumde Bhavan, P.O. South Balanda,
Distt. Angul-759 116 ... 2nd Party—Union

APPEARANCES:

Shri Rajat Kumar Senapati, ... For the 1st Party—
Authorized Representative Management

Shri Mohan Nayak, E.C. ... For the 2nd Party—
Union

(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	28-5-2010 (Lok Adalat)	Case taken up today before Lok Adalat. Both the parties are present through authorized representatives and have filed their memo of presence along with a joint petition stating therein that at present there is no cause of action

(3)

and the case is settled accordingly.

Hence the reference is
decided/answered in terms of
the petition of the parties which
shall form part of this order.

A copy of this order be sent
to the Ministry of Labour, Govt.
of India, for taking necessary
action at their end.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2204.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/308/2007-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2204.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 8/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Mahanadi Coalfield Limited, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/308/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 8/2009

Date of Passing Order—29th July, 2010

BETWEEN:

The Management of the
General Manager, Talcher
Area of MCL, Angul ... 1st Party—Management

AND

ANNEXURE

Their Workmen represented
through the General Secretary,
Talcher Koila Khani Mazdoor Sangh,
Angul. ... 2nd Party—Union

APPEARANCES:

None ... For the 1st Party—
Management
None ... For the 2nd Party—
Union

ORDER

Case taken up today. Both the parties are absent.

Earlier on 28-5-2010 the authorized representative of the 2nd Party—Union had filed a petition for permission to allow it to withdraw the memo filed a bit earlier on the same day. Today none is present for the 2nd Party—Union to press this petition. As such this petition filed on the later part of the day on 28-5-2010 is dismissed as not pressed in absence of the 2nd Party—Union and the petition to withdraw the case filed earlier on the same day is allowed in the circumstances of the case. The 2nd Party—Union has still not filed the Statement of Claim inspite of lapse of a period of more than one and a quarter year. Therefore, the reference is decided as withdrawn and the award be deemed to have been passed accordingly.

Dictated and Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2205.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/127/2007-आई आर (सी एम-11)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2205.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 22/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Mahanadi Coalfield Limited, Deulbera Colliery, M/s. MCL and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/127/2007-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 22/2007

Date of Passing Order—28th May, 2010

BETWEEN:

1. The Chief
General Manager, Talcher Area,
M/s. MCL, PO-Dera Colliery, Distt. Angul,
Orissa.
2. The Project Officer, Deulbera Colliery,
M/s. MCL, PO Dera Colliery, Distt. Angul,
Orissa. ... 1st Party—Management

AND

Their Workman Shri Narsu Behera, C/o. Shri T.
Tigga, Catholic Church, PO Hatatota, Distt. Angul,
Orissa. ... 2nd Party—Workman

APPEARANCES:

Shri P. K. Mohapatra ... For the 1st Party
Personnel Manager Management No. 1
None ... For the 1st Party
Management No. 2
None. ... For the 2nd Party
Union

(1)	(2)	(3)
23.	28-5-2010 (Lok Adalat)	Case taken up today before Lok Adalat. The 1st Party—Management No. 1 is present through authorized representative. The 1st Party—Management No. 2 is absent. The 2nd party—Workman is also absent.
Perused the file. A letter was received by post in this office on 23-11-2009 from the 2nd Party—workman that he hereby withdraws to contest the case and request to close it. After that the 2nd Party—workman remained absent on		

(1) (2) (3)

various dates. As such it is presumed that he is not interested to follow up the case any more. Hence, the case is closed and the reference is returned to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, as not pressed for necessary action at their end.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2206.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/18/2008-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2206.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 46/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/18/2008-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 46/2008

Date of Passing Order—28th May, 2010

BETWEEN:

The Management of the General
Manager, Talcher Area of
MCL, Angul . . . 1st Party—Management

AND

Their Workmen represented through
the General Secretary, Talcher Koila
Khani Mazdoor Sangh, Angul. . . 2nd Party
Union

APPEARANCES:

None . . . For the 1st Party
Management

Shri Mohan Nayak, E.C. . . . For the 2nd Party
Union

(1) (2) (3) (4)

15. 28-5-2010 Case taken up today before
(Lok Adalat) Lok Adalat. No body is
present on behalf of 1st
Party—Management. The 2nd
Party—Union is present
through authorized
representative. A perusal of the
order-sheet makes it clear that
since receipt of this reference
from the Govt. of India, Ministry
of Labour the 2nd Party—
Union has never been present
though notices were issued at
least four times

The 2nd Party—Union has
also not filed any statement of
claim till this date, and the
authorized representative
appearing on her behalf could
not explain any reason for not
filing the statement of claim nor
has prays for time for filing the
statement of claim rather has
stated to close the case.
Therefore, the dispute as
referred by the Govt. of India
cannot be adjudicated upon for
want of facts of the dispute. It
will be a futile attempt to keep
pending the reference any
more. As such the reference is
liable to be returned to the
Govt. of India and is returned
as such for taking necessary
action at their end.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2207.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ. सी. आई. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 4/1981) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/44/1979-डी. II (बी)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2207.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 4/1981) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-42011/44/1979-D.II(B)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 4 of 1981

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India

And

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Mr Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the : Mr. Surojit. Samanta, Ld. Advocate with
Management Ms. Madhumita. Roy, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the : Mr. Madhusudan Dutta, Ld. Advocate
Workmen

State : West Bengal Industry : Food and Supply

Dated : 28th July, 2010

AWARD

In reference to Order No. L-42011(44)/79-D.II(B) dated 27-12-1980 the Central Government referred an industrial

dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under the following Schedule :

“Whether the action of the Joint Manager (Port Operation), Food Corporation of India, Calcutta in dismissing Shri Niranjana Das Gupta and forty-nine other workmen from service as per office order dated 28-3-1974 is legal, proper and justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?”

2. After a prolonged hearing my learned predecessor in office passed an Award on 9-1-2003 with the finding that the removal of the workmen concerned from service was not illegal and invalid.

3. Being dissatisfied with the Award, the workmen's Association preferred a writ petition being WP No. 5350(W) of 2003 before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta. By a judgment dated 24-11-2009 Hon'ble Justice Jayanta Kumar Biswas was pleased to set aside the impugned Award and also was pleased to direct this Tribunal to adjudicate only the point of dispute referred in the Schedule above, on the basis of the evidence already recorded, but after giving parties fresh opportunity of hearing and to make a fresh Award.

4. In compliance of the said direction of the Hon'ble High Court the present reference was heard afresh on the basis of evidence in record adduced by both the sides.

5. In brief the case of the workmen in the statement of claim is as follows: that the management invited names of suitable and qualified candidates from the Regional Employment Exchange, Kolkata to fill up regular and permanent vacancies to the post of Assistants Grade-III (Ministerial) and Typists. The Corporation appointed on 1-5-1973 70 workmen out of which 35 were Assistants Grade-III (Ministerial) and rest 35 as Typists on the basis of the selection of the candidates by a Selection Committee composed by the Corporation. The said Selection Committee took interview of 1079 candidates sponsored by the Regional Employment Exchange, Calcutta and claimed to have followed all the procedures and formalities required for such appointments and finally 70 workmen as stated above were selected. The Joint Manager (Port Operation) being appointing authority of the concerned workmen under the FCI Staff Regulations, 1971, gave appointment to all those workmen. That with a mala fide motive purpose and without assigning any reason, the said 70 workmen were asked under the direction of the then Zonal Manager (East), Calcutta to report to the Senior Deputy Manager (Personnel) in the office of the Zonal Manager (East), Calcutta to appear before a Committee for re-test and it is alleged by the workmen that it was done with a design to find some of those 70 workmen as inefficient and to make room for others whom the then Zonal Manager (East) wanted to provide. The Reselection Committee composed of the then Joint Manager (Legal) of

the Zonal Office, Joint Manager (Port Operation), Calcutta, the then Assistant Financial Adviser to the office of the Joint Manager (Port Operation) etc. declared 50 workmen out of aforesaid 70 appointed workmen as inefficient and unfit for the Corporation and fresh 50 workmen were recruited in their place. Consequently the said 50 workmen out of 70 found inefficient, were dismissed from service without assigning any reason with effect from 1-4-1974 and fresh 50 workmen in their place were appointed in the resultant vacancies on 27-4-1974. That the said dismissed 50 workmen made series of representation to the Corporation against their illegal dismissal and claimed reinstatement but without any result. These workmen alleged that their dismissal were in consequence to their joining the Association as its members, which was agitating against the Corporation over some legitimate grievance in most peaceful and constitutional manner. The Association by a letter dated 22/25-5-1979 made specific allegation to the Regional Manager Commissioner (Central), Calcutta against malafide conduct of the Corporation concerning dismissal of the 50 workmen as referred above. The Association by another letter dated 25-5-1980/11-6-1980 also made specific allegation to the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi against irregular and motivated retrenchment of 50 Assistants Grade-III (Ministerial) and Typists.

6. The workmen claimed that the action of the Corporation was malafide and not bonafide act of the management and Food Corporation of India Staff Regulation, 1971 was violated and also claimed that the termination of concerned 50 workmen by the Corporation was neither retrenchment nor a discharge simpliciter and not for any proved misconduct for the alleged inefficiency amounting to dismissal and claimed that their dismissal was stigmatic. That with all persuasions and representations of the individual workmen in respect of 50 dismissed workmen under reference through letter of representation, The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta started a conciliation proceeding and joint meetings were held in when the parties attended but, the said meeting yield no result due to adamant, unreasonable and anti labour attitude and policy of the Corporation and ultimately the dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. The workmen have claimed their reinstatement with full back wages and all other benefits to which they would have been entitled to had they been in service, after holding their dismissal/retrenchment as illegal, invalid, motivated, malafide and/or as an instance of unfair labour practice.

7. The Food Corporation of India, hereinafter to be referred as the Corporation in its written statement denied almost all the allegations made by the workmen in their statement of claim besides the facts of the selection process of the workmen alongwith other candidates, their appointment and subsequent discharge. The management of the Corporation has sliced their written statement in two

parts. In Part-I the Corporation had challenged the maintainability of the reference concerned. The paragraphs in the said part are not to be mentioned here since this Tribunal had earlier disposed of the said issue as being the preliminary one by holding maintainability of the reference. The said order of this Tribunal was challenged by the Corporation before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta and the order was set aside by the Hon'ble Single Bench of the High Court on holding the reference as not maintainable and the said order was again set aside in an appeal before the Hon'ble Division Bench of the High Court and the maintainability of the present reference was confirmed.

8. So, the reference of the written statement of the Corporation is confined to Part-II of the same. In the said part of the written statement, there was para-wise denial of the statement of claim of the workmen and the fact behind selection process was stated in the Corporation's way and there it is stated that in the year 1973 one Shri P. K. Sengupta was functioning as Joint Manager (Port Operations) and being head of the office, he was competent authority for making appointment of Category-III posts like Assistant Grade-III (Ministerial) and Assistant Grade-III (Typist). In the process of selection and appointment Shri Sengupta was being assisted by Shri A. K. Das, Sr. Deputy Manager. Filling up vacancies in the above two categories of posts, said Shri A. K. Das requested the Regional Employment Exchange office in two requisition letters dated 3-4-1973 to sponsor the names of the candidates having requisite qualification and in response thereto the Regional Employment Officer sponsored 234 names for AG Grade-III(M) and 434 for AG Grade-III(T) in five lists dated 12-4-1973, 19-4-1973, 21-4-1973 (two lists) and 23-4-1973 respectively. Subsequently, a supplementary list of 33 candidates, out of which 17 were for AG III(M) and 16 for AG-III(T), was forwarded by the Regional Employment Officer on 20-4-1973/30-4-1973 in response to a D.O. requisition sent by Shri A. K. Das on 23-4-1973. A selection committee was constituted with Shri P. K. Sengupta, Joint Manager (Port Operations) as Chairman and Shri A. K. Das, Sr. Deputy Manager and Shri N. K. Nag, Deputy Manager (Accounts). For the selection of ministerial candidates, it was done on the basis of interview while in case of Typists, they were first put to typing test of five minutes duration to test their speed and accuracy and thereafter candidates qualified in the typing test were called for oral interview and final selection was made accordingly. The Chairman and members of the selection committee recorded their respective marks on the interview list. Typing test was entrusted to Shri R. C. Dutta, Sr. Accounts Manager who was assisted by Shri B. Dhar and Shri P. K. Banerjee. Typing test was done on 25th to 30th April, 1973 in two separate cabins in batches on each day. Minutes of the selection committee was drawn on 30th April, 1973 for AG-III(M) consisting of 66 names and on 22nd May, 1973 for AG-III(T) consisting of 38 names. Out of 66 names in AG-III(M) first 42 were appointed against immediate

vacancies while balance 24 were kept in waiting list. Out of 42, 39 candidates were appointed as 3 others did not respond to the appointment letters. Out of said 38 candidates 1 was a departmental candidate and 2 were in sports/player quota. Out of 38 selected candidates in AG-III(T) 36 were appointed and 2 others were not given appointment.

9. Since complaint of irregularities in the selection process referred to above were received by the Head Office of the Corporation, the Zonal Manager, Calcutta was directed by the Corporation's authority to review the entire selection process and appointments made in April/May, 1973 by the Joint Manager (Port Operations) concerned. The matter was investigated by Shri K. S. Bhasin, Deputy Manager (Flying Squad) of the Corporation's Head Office and the investigation revealed irregular and fishy selection process followed for appointment. It was stated further by the Corporation that list of 134 and 94 candidates for AG-III(M) were forwarded by the Employment Exchange on 19-4-1973 and 21-4-1973 respectively and a list of 31 candidates 16 for AG-III(M) and 15 for AG-III(T) was sent by the Employment Exchange on 28th April, 1973 at 3.30 P.M. by hand and the said list omitted 2 names [1 for AG-III(M) and 1 for AG-III(T)] which were later sent by the Exchange on 30-4-1973. The interviews were held in between 24th and 30th April, 1973 and 22nd and 29th April, 1973 were Sundays. There were hardly any time between issue of notice on 21st and 28th April, 1973 and the dates on which interviews were held before the selection committee. Specifically, forwarding of 31 candidates by the Employment Exchange was done on 28-4-1973 and that was delivered in the office of the Joint Manager (Port Operations) at 3.30 P.M. and the following day (29-4-1973) was a Sunday. Similarly, in respect of AG-III(T) 15 candidates were sponsored by the Exchange on 28-4-1973 and 1 omitted name was sent by the Exchange on 30-4-1973. Typing test was done on 29th April, 1973 morning which was a Sunday and the interview was taken in the following afternoon on the same day. Out of 15 candidates, 11 appeared for the typing test and 9 were selected and subsequently out of 9, 8 were selected for appointment. In this process the person whose name was sponsored on 30th April, 1973 was also selected though he had no scope for sitting in the typing test and interview on 29-4-1973. The case was then referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation which in turn advised the Corporation to test the selected persons for typing. Accordingly, Secretary, Public Service Commission, West Bengal was approached for test of the typists and the Commission suggested for such test by the Goenka College of Commerce, Calcutta and such test was done in which 7 out of 35 were found qualified and they were retained in the service. Similarly, retest of selected candidates in AG-III(M) was also requested to the Public Service Commission, West Bengal which could not do it and consequently a Board comprising Joint Manager (Legal) who was a member of the West Bengal Higher Judicial Service on deputation,

Joint Manager (Port Operations) and A.F.A. was constituted and 39 candidates were tested, out of which 25 were found unfit and disqualified and resultantly total 53 disqualified persons were dismissed from service with effect from 1st April, 1974. The Corporation also punished the officers involved in the selection and Shri B. Dhar, Assistant Grade-I of the office of the Joint Manager (Port Operations) was punished with removal from service and Shri P. K. Sengupta, Sr. Deputy Manager in the office of the Joint Manager (Port Operations) was awarded with a penalty of censure and Shri S. N. Biswas, Assistant Manager was punished with stoppage of increment for a period of 2 years without cumulative effect. Punishment of compulsory retirement from service was imposed on Shri A. K. Das, Sr. Deputy Manager (General). A second show cause notice was served against Shri A. K. Das against which he obtained ad-interim injunction and subsequently Shri Das expired on 8-7-1979. The collusive way of appointment became apparent consequent upon the investigation conducted by the Corporation which denied that there was any design to find some of the 70 workmen as inefficient for making room for others whom the then Zonal Manager wanted to provide. The Corporation also denied that resting and reselection were planned affairs with a calculation to do mischief. The Corporation alleged that the dismissal was for misconduct in securing employment dishonestly and in a collusive way being fully conscious about inefficiency and incompetency. After denying the narration made by the workmen in their statement of claim in different paragraphs putting allegations against Corporation only on the issue of dismissal/discharge, the Corporation ultimately has prayed for an Award declaring the dismissal/discharge as justified and legal.

10. The workmen filed a rejoinder claiming the written statement of the Corporation containing misconceived and malafide statement which was otherwise baseless, false and malice. In the first few paragraphs of the rejoinder the workmen's association confronted the allegations of the Corporation about maintainability of the reference by asserting their own view on the maintainability. In respect of the complaint about irregularities, the association submitted that the name of a person as Shri Subal Dutta of 69, Gorakhyabasi Road, Dum Dum, Kolkata-700028 was revealed as the complainant and on a request for enquiry, no such person was traced out and thus, according to the association the complaint was pseudonymous, malafide and purposeful. The association also claimed that Shri K. S. Bhasin never investigated the matter at any stage, nor he contacted the selection committee members and recorded their statement and his report was of perfunctory nature and it was created only to please the senior officers. It is further alleged that the concerned workmen worked in the Corporation for a period of 11 months and during that period the officials under whom they had worked did not find any of them as unsuitable and unfit at any stage and

suddenly on retest they were found disqualified and unfit for the said post and so they were served with dismissal notice and claimed that a trail of mystery underlies there. The association also alleged that no officer of the selection committee and selection process in the case of the workmen was ever prosecuted criminally and instead the Corporation preferred a convenient measure by initiating departmental proceedings through "Yesman" so that the officers concerned cannot escape any punishment as desired by the Corporation's strong hold in clear disregard of the rules, regulations and statutory provisions of the Corporation. By denying the allegations of conspiracy and underhand practice in the process of initial selection of the workmen concerned, the workmen's association rather preferred to blame the management to have entered into a conspiracy on their part through so-called enquiry ending with retest of the present workmen with a purpose designed in their own way. The association categorically denied anything irregular in the process of appointment of the concerned 51 workmen and also claimed that no charge was brought against any of the concerned workmen questioning their integrity or adoption of any corrupt practice or of collusive manner in securing their appointment.

11. The association claimed that the concerned workmen actually were not dismissed from employment and claimed that rather they were retrenched illegally without just and proper cause and the dismissal, if any, was also without any basis and without any material justifying the same, since the workmen were appointed lawfully on their merit. The association also alleged that no typing test was done at Goenka College of Commerce as claimed by the Corporation. It is also claimed that dismissal of the workmen should have been preceded with a chargesheet, opportunity of defence, an independent enquiry and a reason finding of guilt by the Enquiry Officer on the charges drawn as per principle of natural justice and following of rules of service.

12. Before discussing the point of reference, the wordings of the reference should be clearly kept in mind since the direction of the Hon'ble Single Bench, Calcutta High Court was that the Tribunal should not exceed the scope of reference and the findings should be limited to the issue involved. The reference was in respect of finding whether the dismissal of the present workmen by the management Corporation as per office order dated 28-3-1974 was legal, proper and justified. In the reference the term "dismissed" has been mentioned as the act of the management Corporation, while the letter of termination of service from the side of the management to the workmen mentioned the act as "discharged". By consulting different dictionaries it is found that dismissal is act of discharge, while discharge has got no separate meaning than dismissal. So this matter can be pursued on the action of

the management either by discharge or dismissal of the present workmen.

13. It is nobody's denial that the present workmen was appointed either AG-III (Ministerial) or AG-III (Typist) in consequence to a selection alleged to have been made by a selection committee of the Corporation and they continued to be in probation for one year and almost at the ending stage of probation, retesting of these workmen was ordered by the management Corporation. In the said retest most of the employees in AG-III (Ministerial) and AG-III (Typist) were found to be disqualified leaving a few of them qualifying the same. Consequently the management Corporation decided to discharge those disqualified employees and issued discharge letter accordingly.

14. Mr. Madhusudan Dutta, Learned Advocate for the workmen's association submitted that the workmen concerned were in probation and they were discharged for no fault of them and such discharge of a probationer employee without showing any reason and not extending any opportunity to them for hearing, was nothing but stigmatic approach on the part of the management Corporation. Mr. Dutta has referred several decisions in this regard to claim that the act of the management Corporation in discharging the workmen concerned as illegal. The decision relied upon by Mr. Dutta will be discussed in the later paragraphs as and when occasion will arise.

15. Mr. Surojit Samanta, Learned Advocate for the management, on the other hand, has claimed that the order of discharge was never stigmatic since it is a result of pre-condition for employment as per contents of the appointment letter and he specifically referred the condition laid down in Item Nos. 1, 2 and 10. Mr. Samanta rather termed the discharge as "discharge simpliciter" and he claimed that in such act on the part of the management Corporation there is no need of showing any reason thereto or to issue any chargesheet or extending any opportunity to the workmen concerned to be heard. He also submitted by referring the exhibited documents from the side of the management Corporation and also in view of the pleading of the Corporation that the selection of the concerned workmen along with other employees was as a result of a scandalous action of the selection committee, who did mischief and other acts touching their integrity in the selection process.

16. While Mr. Dutta, learned Advocate for the workmen claimed that the act of discharge of the concerned workmen by the Corporation was in consequence to some misconduct on the part of the workmen as stated in written statement of the Corporation in paragraphs 13 and 10, Mr. Samanta submitted that the discharge of the concerned workmen was not done by accusing them being involved in any act of misconduct. Rather, it was a claim of the Corporation, as per submission of Mr. Samanta, that the

act of discharge of the workmen concerned was as a result of finding the selection process having a trail of blemishes with the act of mischief and corruption and devoid of integrity on the part of the participants of the selection committee. Mr. Samanta further submitted that since the Corporation before discharging the present workmen, went through some act of enquiry in the process of selection by the selection committee and after being dissatisfied of such act on the part of the selection committee, the Corporation ordered for retest of the selected employees in that selection process including the present workmen to regularize the matter. Mr. Samanta submitted that if the present workmen also could qualify in the said retest, no question would have arisen for their discharge since some of the qualified employees continued their employment without any interruption, and without facing any discharge order.

17. Mr. Dutta submitted that since the management Corporation has claimed at the end of paragraph 19 of their written statement that the case of the concerned workmen was dismissal consequent upon commission of gross misconduct in getting appointment in a collusive manner without having requisite competence, the order of discharge or dismissal of the workmen is no doubt, stigmatic action on the part of the Corporation and since the said act being stigmatic, the employees concerned has an inherent right of getting an opportunity to be heard and to defend themselves before their dismissal or discharge from employment. He further added that their right becomes stronger as the dismissal was done at a stage when the workmen were under probation. In this respect Mr. Dutta relied upon a decision reported in AIR 2000 SC 1080 and he referred to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the said decision where it was held as follows :

“7. A probationer, like a temporary servant, is also entitled to certain protection and his services cannot be terminated arbitrarily, nor can those services be terminated in a punitive manner without complying with the principles of natural justice.

8. The affidavit filed by the parties before the High Court as also in this Court indicate the background in which the order, terminating the services of the appellant, came to be passed. Such an order which, on the face of it, is stigmatic, could not have been passed without holding a regular enquiry and giving an opportunity of hearing to the appellant.”

Relying upon the said decision Mr. Dutta claimed that the protection which the present workmen are entitled was not given and that the Corporation acted arbitrarily by terminating their employment in a punitive manner and thus claimed this act on the part of the Corporation left a stigmatic impression upon the workmen concerned and so the workmen need a protection from this Tribunal by claiming their discharge as illegal.

Mr. Dutta also relied upon another decision reported in 1997 Lab. I.C. 115(SC) and submitted that in the said case also there was an allegation from the side of the employer that the list of names forwarded by the Employment Exchange was a fake one and the names were fabricated as those did not correspond to the entries in the Employment Exchange and that the foundation for discharge was upon production of fake list of persons from Employment Exchange for recruitment. Mr. Dutta claimed that in that case the Hon'ble Court held that even in that case a stigma is formed in their future recruitment since they were alleged to have produced fictitious records to secure employment. In the said decision the Hon'ble Court held that the principle of natural justice require the victim employees should have been given with reasonable opportunity of representation in an enquiry to be conducted and an appropriate order with reason in support thereof needed to be passed. Relying upon a decision reported in 1993(II) LLJ 996 and referred to the observation made by the Hon'ble Apex Court that in the act of termination of service, the person so terminated should have a reasonable opportunity to present his case and the Hon'ble Court also observed that fundamental rule of law expects that no decision is to be taken affecting the right of person without first informing him the case adverse to him and without giving an opportunity to him in putting forward his/her case. In the said decision the Hon'ble Court further held that fair play in action requires that the procedure adopted must be just, fair and reasonable and natural justice is maintained. Mr. Dutta also further relied upon another decision reported in AIR 2005 SC 2090 wherein the Hon'ble Court observed as follows :

“10. The adherence to principles of natural justice as recognized by all civilized States is of supreme importance when a quasi-judicial body embarks on determining disputes between the parties, or any administrative action involving civil consequences is in issue. These principles are well settled. The first and foremost principles is what is commonly known as audi alteram partem rule. It says that no one should be condemned unheard. Notice is the first limb of this principle. It must be precise and unambiguous. It should appraise the party determinatively the case he has to meet. Time given for the purpose should be adequate so as to enable him to make his representation. In the absence of a notice of the kind and such reasonable opportunity, the order passed becomes wholly vitiated. Thus, it is but essential that a party should be put on notice of the case before any adverse order is passed against him. This is one of the most important principles of natural justice. It is after all an approved rule of fair play. The concept has gained significance and shades with time. When the historic document was made at Runnymede in 1215, the first statutory recognition of his principle found its way into the ‘Magna Carta’

The classic exposition of Sir Edward Coke of natural justice requires to 'vocate interrogate and adjudicate'. In the celebrated case of *Cooper v. Wandsworth Board of Works* [1963 (143) ER 414], the principles was thus stated :

"Even God did not pass a sentence upon Adam, before he was called upon to make his defence. "Adad" says God, "Where are thou has thou not eaten of the tree whereof I commanded tree though should not eat"

Since then the principle has been chiseled, honed and refined, enriching its content. Judicial treatment has added light and luminosity to the concept, like polishing of a diamond.

11. Principles of natural justice are those rules which have been laid down by the Courts as being the minimum protection of the rights of the individual against the arbitrary procedure that may be adopted by a judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative authority while making an order affecting those rights. These rules are intended to prevent such authority from doing injustice."

Mr. Dutta submitted in reference to the observations referred to above that the workmen he is representing were not given any opportunity of defending their case, nor they were informed as to what fault of them, they were discharged from employment since they were employed as a result of their selection by the selection committee by following rules in that respect. It is further submitted that the dismissal of the workmen was unjustified, devoid of natural justice and they should be treated as not dismissed or discharged in view of the discharge letter and they should be treated in employment all along from the date of their appointment with full back wages.

18. In an act of employment of process, the candidates selected for appointment stand in a position of beneficiary of the selection process and the involvement of the candidates in the selection process is limited to exhibit their standard quality as needed for the post applied for. The participation in the said process of a candidate has got no active access to the selection process which lies in the hands of the selection committee only on whom the employer entrusted the duty of selecting only a suitable candidate to the post to which he is to be appointed. If the selection process itself is suspected with foul play, the selection itself as a result, becomes questionable at the cost of the fate of the appointed employees.

19. In the present case both the parties admitted that a selection process was taken out by the management Corporation for filling up the post of AG-III(M) and AG-III(T) and the names of the candidates were only sponsored by the Regional Employment Exchange on the requisition of the employer's office and the interview and type test as

required for the respective jobs were followed concluding with the selection of candidates for appointment. Both the sides also submitted that subsequently a retest of the said selected candidates including the present workmen were taken up by the management Corporation and in that reselection process, a major portion of the selected candidates of the earlier selection committee were found disqualified and were subsequently served with discharge notice. The management Corporation submitted that the decision of reexamination or retest was taken since the management had information at their head office at Delhi that the said first selection process was not a fair one for certain event which has been explained in the written statement of the management. It is already in the record that the management Corporation made two requisitions on the same date of 3-4-1973 of eligible candidates for selection to a number of posts in AG-III (M) and M-III (T) from the Regional Employment Exchange which subsequently replied with forwarding different lists of such sponsored candidates in several lists varying on several dates including 12-4-1973, 19-4-1973, 21-4-1973 (2 lists) and 23-4-1973 and also sent a supplementary list on 20-4-1973 and 30-4-1973. It is surprising to note, when the selection committee has not received the entire list of candidates being sponsored by the Employment Exchange, why the date of interview and type tests were fixed in between 24-4-1973 and 30-4-1973. The normal conduct of the selection committee is to wait for receipt of the sponsored list of candidates from the Employment Exchange upon requisition and thereafter the committee should get the screening of such candidates' eligibility as required for the post concerned though it is presumed that the major work to that effect had been done by the Employment Exchange by sponsoring any name on requisition by an employer. Follow up action of the selection committee thereafter is to use its office to send letters of interview to the candidates whose names are before it for the selection process and each of the candidates is needed to be given with sufficient time for service of the letter concerned which in normal course various from a fortnight to three weeks at the minimum. It has been alleged that the selection committee had a very short time in its hand in most of the lists of candidates to send such letter of interview as it is found that the date of interview was fixed on two to three days after receipt of the list from the Employment Exchange and that gap of two to three days was even found intervening by a Sunday. It is humanly impossible to notify or inform a candidate about the date and time of interview in such a short space of time unless the candidate himself or herself got a prior information about sponsoring of his/her name for such interview and the date and time of interview was fixed or the candidates being present in the office of the management to receive the letter in hand. In that situation it is very much clear that the candidate had prior information that his/her name was being sponsored for a particular post in a particular office and the date and time of interview

has already been fixed. If normal procedure of service of letter of interview to the address of the candidates in the sponsored lists which were received on 28-4-1973 and 30-4-1973, it is not at all possible that the candidates concerned received the letter of interview and got the information about the date and time of interview and appeared in the said interview on the dates fixed and got selected.

20. In discussing the manner of selection in the above paragraph, no aspersion is given to the candidates concerned since the selection process of the candidates was in the hands of the selection committee consisting of senior officers of the Corporation and they were the best person to assess the quality of the candidates since the selection process was limited only on oral interview in the case of AG-III (T), though the selection of AG-III (T) was no doubt dependent upon proof of skill on the part of the candidates since they were to appear in typing test first and after being qualified in the said test a follow up process of oral interview was done.

21. As it appeared in the way of presentation of their respective cases followed by making oral argument upon the same, none of the parties, specially the workmen side, denied that there was an enquiry procedure internally by the Corporation to assess the selection process as there was some complaints of irregularities and foul play about the selection process. The Corporation got the matter internally enquired and punished the three officers of the selection committee with different nature of punishment and also punished some staff members of the office who assisted in the process of selection by the selection committee. It is also found that as there was anomalies and irregularities as well as fishy acts on the part of the selection committee in the selection of the present workmen and other selected candidates, the Corporation decided to test them again to ascertain the qualities of those selected candidates as required to the post they were appointed and re-selection and re-tests were ordered and all those selected candidates including the present workmen were given an opportunity to prove themselves that the selection committee did not choose a wrong candidate. At that point of time none of them raised any objection to the said process of re-test or re-examination claiming the same as humiliation on their part and they choose to appear in the re-test and the result was known to everyone in the present reference.

22. It is a fact that as per submission on the part of the management Corporation, one term of appointment was given at Item No. 10 in the appointment letter of the selected candidates that they were to qualify in any test prescribed by the competent authority during the period of probation and their confirmation will be subject to passing such test. The management Corporation has claimed that the present workmen are among the disqualified employees on

probation and since they failed to qualify in the re-test or interview, their discharge automatically followed.

23. At this point the observation of the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court setting aside the Award passed by this Tribunal earlier should be referred. Since the Hon'ble High Court in disposing of the WP No. 5350 (W) of 2003 has observed that :

"In view of the provision of Section 10(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the law declared by the Supreme Court a Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate any point of dispute other than the ones, and the matters incidental thereto specified in the order of reference. Here the dispute referred was whether the dismissal of the workmen by the management of the Corporation was justified. Hence the Tribunal was to proceed on the basis that the Corporation had dismissed the workmen from services. As a matter of fact, the Corporation also stated a case in written statement in justification of the dismissal of the workman."

24. Now, a confusion has been created in the order of reference by using the word "dismiss" which was never done by the Corporation in the act of termination of service of the workmen in the letter for such act. In this context observation of the Hon'ble Apex Court can be referred following the decision reported in 1967 (1) LLJ 423 (SC) at page 431 (Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. v. their workmen) wherein the Hon'ble Court observed that the Government may not always specify points upon which a reference is made; it may make a reference generally. In most cases the order of reference is so cryptic that it is impossible to cull out therefrom various points upon which the parties were at variance leading to trouble. In such cases, of course, the Tribunal can ascertain the points of disputes from the pleadings of the parties to find out the exact nature of disputes and decide them.

25. Reference of such termination of service of the workmen was given in paragraphs 11 and 13 of their written statement of claim but unfortunately the said termination was stated to be as dismissal though the document annexed to the said written statement of claim of the workmen contains the letters of termination of service of the workmen which were annexed to the pleading of the workmen as different annexures and subsequently those were admitted in evidence as documents of the workmen as exhibits. Thus the said annexures formed part of the pleading of the workmen and there the word 'discharge' is found to have been used by the management Corporation in terminating the services of the respective workmen.

26. Management Corporation also committed the same mistake in their pleading too by using the words "dismissed from service". But the fact remains that the grievance of the workmen emerged from the date of service

of letter of discharge upon them and in the said letter of termination, the word 'discharge' was prominently mentioned. If the letter of termination containing the word 'discharge' is taken as a "cause of action" from the side of the workmen then "discharge" from service should be the actual pronouncement in the act of termination of service of the workmen. Now if the Tribunal remains rigid in deciding the issue under reference, the fate of the reference would be a denial from the side of the Tribunal to pass any positive Award to ascertain whether the dismissal was justified and legal, since there was no 'dismissal' at all of the present workmen, as it has been discussed earlier. The present reference started in the year 1981 and already about 30 years time was taken for disposal of it and if the Tribunal with its rigidity stands to discuss only referred issue of 'dismissal', the Tribunal will have no other way but to say since there was no dismissal of the workmen at all, the Tribunal has no scope to ascertain whether it is legal or justified. For the administration of justice over the actual dispute in between the parties, the Tribunal has no other way but to discuss about the legality and justifiability of the discharge of the workmen in reference to the letter of discharge issued to the present workmen.

27. The Tribunal always abide by the direction given in the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta in W.P. No. 5350 (W) of 2003 for passing the Award within the scope of reference but in doing so the Tribunal is to act in such a way that it will not prejudice the respective parties by selecting a word to mean the termination of service mixed with confusion in the schedule of reference, which is not the same word as used to mean termination of service in the letter of termination.

28. Since there is an anomaly in treating the termination of service of the workmen as dismissal by the Central Government in reference to the letter of discharge, something more is to be discussed about the position of dismissal of service and discharge from employment. In this context, a prominent judgment by a Bench consisting five Hon'ble Judges in the Apex Court as reported in AIR 1964 SC 449 (Jagdish Mitter v. The Union of India) the Hon'ble Judges have been pleased to discuss these points. The Hon'ble Court observed :

"If a temporary servant or a probationer is found to be satisfactory in his work, efficient and otherwise eligible, it is unlikely that his service would be terminated, and so, before discharging a temporary servant the authority may have to examine the question about the suitability of the said servant to be continued and acting bona fide in that behalf, the authority may also give a chance to servant to explain, if any complaints are made against him or his competence or suitability is disputed on some grounds arising from the discharge of his work, but such an enquiry would be held only for the purpose

of deciding whether the temporary servant should be continued or not. There is no element of punitive proceeding in such an enquiry; The idea in holding such an enquiry is not to punish the temporary servant but just to decide whether he deserves to be continued in service or not. If as a result of such enquiry the authority comes to the conclusion that the temporary servant is not suitable to be continued, it may pass a simple order of discharge by virtue of powers conferred on it by the contract or the relevant rules; In such a case it would not be open to the temporary servant to invoke the protection of Article 311 for the simple reason that the enquiry which ultimately led to his discharge was held only for the purpose of deciding whether the power under the contract or the relevant rules should be exercised and the temporary servant discharged. On the other hand, in some cases the authority may choose to exercise its power to dismiss a temporary servant and that would necessitate a formal departmental enquiry in that behalf. If such a formal enquiry is held and an order terminating the service of a temporary servant is passed as a result of finding recorded in the said enquiry, prima facie the termination would amount to dismissal of the temporary servant."

29. Mr. Dutta, Learned Advocate for the workmen submitted by referring a decision reported in AIR 2000 SC 1080 to claim that a probationer is also entitled to certain protection like a temporary employee and cannot be terminated arbitrarily. In the said decision the Hon'ble Court held :

"7. A probationer, like a temporary servant, is also entitled to certain protection and his services cannot be terminated arbitrarily, nor can those services be terminated in a punitive manner without complying with the principles of natural justice.

8. The affidavit filed by the parties before the High Court as also in this Court indicate the background in which the order, terminating the services of the appellant, came to passed. Such an order which, on the face of it, is stigmatic, could not have been passed without holding a regular enquiry and giving an opportunity of hearing to the appellant."

In this context the status of a probationer is to be discussed in a short campus. An employee immediately after his appointment, normally in Government service, is kept under probation for a particular period which may extend from one year to two years and during that period the newly employed employee concerned is kept under vigil and watch by the employer and it is a period testing his qualities all through and also he is kept through a process of getting trained to make himself fit for the particular job to which he is employed. At the end of

probation period, he is tested by the employer to find whether the employee concerned has attained the stage of fitness for consideration by the employer as to whether his service may be continued or not. In reference to the said decision Mr. Dutta claimed that discharge/dismissal of the present workmen by the said discharge letter was stigmatic since the management, in their written statement alleged about a misconduct on the part of the workmen, as discussed earlier. In paragraph 9 the management Corporation stated that "the case of the concerned workmen is not that of retrenchment but dismissal consequent upon commission of gross-misconduct of getting appointment in a collusive manner without having requisite competence. In this context Mr. Dutta also referred to Division Bench order of the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta in FMAT No.729 of 1984 which was passed in relation to the present reference by setting aside an order of the Hon'ble Single Bench of the said Hon'ble High Court over a dispute about the maintainability of the present reference. Mr. Dutta referred to the last but one paragraph of the said judgment of the Hon'ble Division Bench wherein it has been observed :

"In the instant case an allegation has been made that a fraud had been practiced in the matter of appointment by the appellant. It is, therefore, not a case where the services had been terminated on the ground that the services of the petitioners were not found to be satisfactory during the probationary period. In fact in *V.P. Ahuja v. State of Punjab & Ors.*, reported in AIR 2000 SC 1080 and *Dipti Prakash Banerjee vs. Satvendra Nath Bose National Center for Basic Sciences, Calcutta*, reported in 1999 [33 SCC 60: AIR 1999 SC 983: 1999(1) JT(SC)396: (1999 AIR SCW 605: 1999 Lab IC 1114], it has clearly been held that when the order is stigmatic, a probationer has also a right to be heard, and once an order of dismissal is passed on such ground, the same can be questioned"

It is fact that the Hon'ble Division Bench opined by referring to some decisions of the Hon'ble Apex Court that the order terminating service of a probationer being stigmatic, the probationer had the right to be heard and when it is not so done, the order of dismissal can be questioned. But, in the said decision the Hon'ble Division Bench opined that the allegation in the instant case was made by stating that a fraud has been practiced in the matter of appointment by the appellant and there was no case where the services has been terminated on the ground that the services of the workmen were not found to be satisfactory during probationary period.

30. In this context it is to be seen that when an order becomes stigmatic. In Chambers' Dictionary 'stigma' has been defined as a brand, a remark of infamy; a disgrace or reproach attached to anyone. In the same dictionary the

word 'stigmatic' has been defined as an act giving infamy or reproach and one who is branded. In Webster's dictionary 'stigma' has been defined as something that detracts from the character or reputation of a person, group etc. So, termination of service of an employee will be stigmatic when the said employee is branded with remark that he is undesirable in the establishment of the employer and that he proved himself to be unfit for the post or he is adorned with some other infamy remarks which may cause a black out to the said terminated employee to be employed elsewhere after such termination. So an order of termination of services is no doubt stigmatic when the employer is given with a brand for his discontinuation in the service under the employer by discharging him. The present order of discharge cannot be stated to be a termination with such remarks since the services of the present workmen were discontinued as they failed to qualify in the retest organized by the corporation befitting to the level of their employment.

31. In the present case, it is fact that the workmen in this reference were also kept under probation for a period of one year initially and their testing and subsequent discharge on being disqualified in the test were done before completion of the probation period. But, it should be kept in mind in the present case that the test was not a routine work in the case of a probationer as it is done by most of the employers. This matter has got a checkered career since the initial selection process was brought under scrutiny by the higher authority of the corporation on having some complaint of irregularity and having some fishy character. The Corporation, as already discussed, was going through a process of internal enquiry as to the manner of recruitment process done by the selection committee concerned and foul play was revealed. When the selection process for recruitment of employee is found to be mala fide, fishy and with some irregularity, normally it is called off by the employer by declaring it as a nullity and the necessary consequence thereof is the termination of the appointed employees among the selected candidates from the said selection process treating the same as nullity. In the present case, before taking up any harsh step in this regard, the Corporation acted judiciously by asking those selected employees in the said mala fide process of selection, to appear for a retest to be conducted by a special retest committee of the management Corporation. Rather the employees concerned were given with an opportunity to prove their qualities and to justify that the earlier selection committee did not select a wrong candidate. The Corporation to prove impartiality in the retest, even consulted the West Bengal Public Service Commission which advised test through Goenka College of Commerce. In the earlier paragraphs of this Award it was observed that from the process of receiving list of sponsored candidates from the Employment Exchange and fixing the dates for interview and typing test, it was revealed that for

some candidates, it was not at all possible, in normal way, to appear before the Interview Board after getting interview letter duly issued by the Corporation and in that case some of them were fortunate enough to find themselves in the list of selected candidates even after their possible non-appearance before the selection committee and duly appointed thereafter. So the action of the Corporation was praiseworthy as it did not take any punitive step straightway after finding selection process malafide and fishy and extend the opportunity to the said selected candidates to prove themselves through a retest. The order of discharge was issued only to the disqualified workmen in the re-test as it is never of punitive nature.

32. Mr. Dutta, in course of his argument has submitted that natural justice was denied to the present workmen since they were not given with any opportunity to explain their version against the intention of the Corporation to discharge them and to defend themselves against it, since they were not served with any letter calling explanation in this regard. In this context a question automatically comes whether natural justice was denied to the present workmen. A reference may be given to a decision reported in (2006) 8 SCC 776 (P.D Agwaralla v. State Bank of India) in this regard, wherein the Hon'ble Judges held :

“The principle of natural justice cannot be put in a straight jacket formula. It must be seen in a circumstantial flexibility. It has in recent time also undergone a sea change”

Already a wide discussion has been made in the preceding paragraphs in support of extension of opportunity to the present workmen by the Corporation to prove their eligibility and quality for the post in which they were employed and they were called to appear in the retest. In view of the same, I cannot accept argument of Mr. Dutta in this regard that natural justice was denied to the workmen concerned before the Corporation issued the discharged letter to each of them.

33. Mr. Dutta, Learned Advocate for the workmen further stated that the letter of discharge of the workmen did not disclose any reason as to why the workmen were discontinued from the said service with the discharge letter even when they worked during the period of probation cleanly and they were almost reaching the end of the probation period when the discharge letters were served to them. Mr. Samanta, Learned Advocate for the management Corporation referred an exhibited document as Ext. M-7 which was a letter from Shri S. Dutta, Zonal Manager (East), Food Corporation of India, 10 Middleton Roy, Calcutta addressed to one Shri J. S. Arora, Joint Manager (P.O.), Food Corporation of India at Calcutta and the said letter enclosed with a list of disqualified employees in the retest and also it contains names of those employees who qualified in the same. In the said letter it was advised

to discharge the disqualified workmen to be discharged from service with effect from the forenoon of 1-4-1974. This letter shows that the authority took decision to discharge the disqualified candidates in the retest. If the Corporation is claimed to have done all these things arbitrarily and without providing any natural justice to the workmen concerned, why the Corporation chosen to retain those employees both in AG-III (M) and AG-III (T) who proved their fitness and got qualified in the retest organized by a committee formed by the Corporation itself. I do not smell any vindictiveness on the part of the management Corporation in such an act of termination of service of the present workmen by issuing discharge letter to them with effect from a particular date and also by allowing them to draw one month's pay.

34. In view of all the discussions made above, I am of the opinion that discontinuation of the present workmen from service by the management Corporation is not stained with any unfair labour practice on the part of the Corporation and it proved that the Corporation proceeded with a clean hand in the process to ascertain on the question of retention of the present workmen in the service and correctly discharged them when they failed to avail of the opportunity extended to them to prove themselves in the retest conducted by a committee of the Corporation to regularize their them. Thus, who failed in such retest and re-interview, were served with a discharge letter and employees who qualified in the retest, were allowed to continue in the employment. This goes to show that the Corporation was not vindictive, rather it dealt with the matter judiciously and so I have no hesitation to hold that the dismissal (if the term is to be used in reference to the Schedule of reference) was legal and justified and the discharge of the workmen concerned in consequence to the discharge letter issued and served upon them is not preceded with any malafide and arbitrary intention on the part of the management Corporation.

35. The issues under reference are decided accordingly and in consequence to the said finding the workmen are found to be not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

Dated, Kolkata,
the 28th July, 2010

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR,
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2208.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं एफ. सी. आई. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1366/2008) को

प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/358/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2208.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1366/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/358/2007-IR (CM-II)]
D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. II, CHANDIGARH

Present : Sri A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer

Case No. I.D. 1366/2008

Instituted on 13-3-2008

Rajni W/o Shri Babu,
R/o Geeta Bhaan Road,
Basti Issian, Gurdaspur,
Punjab ... Applicant

Versus

The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
Gurdaspur,
Punjab ... Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Sh. O. P. Batra, Advocate

For the Management : Sh. Ravikant Sharma, Advocate

AWARD

Passed on 9th July, 2010

Government of India vide Notification No. L-22012/358/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 5-3-2008, by exercising its power under Section 10, Sub-section (1)(d) and Sub-section (2A)

of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred as the Act), has referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Smt. Rajni W/o Shri Babu w.e.f. 28-8-2006 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workwoman entitled ?”

The claimant has raised an industrial dispute by stating that she was appointed as a Part time Safai Sewika with effect from 10-3-2002 on daily wages and she continued till 22-8-2006. On 23-8-2006 her services were terminated verbally without complying with the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. She had claimed reinstatement with full back wages and continuity of service.

The Management contested the claim and it was stated that the claimant used to work for an hour on morning for which she was paid daily. She was not the workman. Neither she was appointed nor terminated by the management. There was no relationship of employee-employer. She worked from April 2002 to August 2003 on part time basis and thereafter, some other man was deputed for the job. She did not completed 240 days and the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act are not applicable.

However, during the course of hearing and before the parties entering in evidence, a joint application by the workman and the management was moved to say that the workman has joined the duty from 1-6-2010 at District Office, Food Corporation of India, Gurdaspur as part time Sweeper and the parties may be allowed to withdraw from the reference. It is thus clear that no industrial dispute exists now. The reference is answered accordingly. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for further necessary action and record be consigned after the due compliance.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2209.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/246/2002-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2209.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 18/2008)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ramnagore Colliery of M/s. IISCO Ltd. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/246/2002-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 18/2008

Date of Passing Order—28th May, 2010

BETWEEN:

The Management of the Chief
General Manager, Jagannath
Area of MCL, P.O. Dera Colliery,
Distt. Angul, Orissa

... 1st Party-Management

AND

The Workmen represented
through the General Secretary,
Orissa Collieries Mazdoor Sangh,
P.O. Balanda, Distt. Angul-759 116

... 2nd Party-Union

APPEARANCES:

Shri Rajat Kumar Senapati, ... For the 1st Party
Authorized Representative Management

Shri Pramod Chandra Sahoo, ... For the 2nd Party
Secretary Union

(1)	(2)	(3)
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13.	28-5-2010 (Lok Adalat)	Case taken up today before Lok Adalat. Both the parties are present through authorized representatives and file hazira and authorization letter on behalf of the 2nd Party- Union.
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Both the parties have stated before this Tribunal/Court and

(1)	(2)	(3)
		have also filed a joint petition that the dispute has been settled mutually and there remains no cause of action for the dispute. As such the reference is decided as settled mutually out of the court and the case is closed. A copy of this order may be sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour for taking necessary action at their end.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2210.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एम. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 20/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/130/2008-आई आर (सीएम-II)]
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2210.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 20/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Talcher Colliery of MCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-22012/130/2008-IR (CM-II)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar

Industrial Dispute Case No. 20/2009

Date of Passing Order—28th May, 2010

BETWEEN:

The Management of the Project Officer,
Talcher Colliery of MCL, Angul

... 1st Party-Management

AND

The Workmen represented
through the General Secretary,
Talcher Koila Khani Mazdoor
Sangh

... 2nd Party-Union

APPEARANCES:

None ... For the 1st Party
Management

None ... For the 2nd Party
Union

(1)	(2)	(3)
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| 9. | 28-5-2010
(Lok Adalat) | Case taken up today before Lok Adalat. None of the parties is present. The Statement of Claim has not been filed by the 2nd Party-Union till this date. Notices were issued to the parties on 5-5-2010 for appearing before Lok Adalat scheduled to be held today. But none has appeared. The reference is more than one year old and the parties took no interest to appear and file their claim statement and if filed reply to rebut it. As such the case could not be left over for nothing any more. The reference is, therefore liable to be returned and is returned to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour for necessary action at their end. |
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J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2211.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट ऑफ पोस्ट ऑफिसों के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भावनगर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/12/94-आई आर (डी.यू.)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2211.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhavnagar as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Senior Supdt. of Post Office and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-8-2010.

[No. L-40012/12/94-IR (DU)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI S.S. PANCHAL, INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, CENTRAL, BHAVNAGAR**

Reference I.T.C. (New) No. 7 of 2009

Reference I.T.C. (Old) No. 19 of 1995

First Party : The Senior Supdt. of Post
Offices, General Post Office,
Bhavnagar

V/s.

Second Party : Its Workman Mr. Sikander K
Khambati
C/o Shramik Sangh Pradeep
Thakkar, High Court Road,
Bhavnagar

Advocate for the First Party Mr. Kamalbhai Bhatt.
Representative for the Second Party
Mr. Pradeep Thakkar

AWARD

1. This industrial dispute is between the Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, General Post Office, Bhavnagar and its workman Mr. Sikander K. Khambati. This Reference was referred to this Central Tribunal for the adjudication by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour/Shram Mantralaya, New Delhi, vide its Office Order No. L-40011/25/92-IR (DU), dated 12-12-1993. The Schedule of the dispute is as under :

“Whether the action of the Senior Supdt. of Post Offices, Bhavnagar and through his Officers in terminating ‘Postman’ Shri Sikander K. Khambati at Botad H.O. is justified and legal? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The Second Party concerned workman has filed his statement of claim vide Ex. 3 and has represented to this Tribunal that Second Party concerned workman was working as a Postman since 1984 and was engaged accordingly by the First Party. The Second Party concerned workman was paid Rs. 600/- per month. Second Party concerned workman has performed his duty continuously

and satisfactorily till the date of his termination i.e. 30-3-1989. All of a sudden the services of concerned workman were terminated without following any due process of law w.e.f. 30-3-1989. Further, Second Party concerned workman has represented that, First Party has adopted the practice of rotating the employees on the basis of daily wage or temporary since years and such practice is adopted only with a view to deprive them of the benefits of regularization and Temporary Status etc. Further, Second Party concerned workman has represented that, junior workers then the concerned workman are serving in the First Party till the day. The Junior workmen also were retrenched from his services but they had filed the reference case, and were ordered to reinstate in the services. After terminating the service of Second Party workman, the workman had made several representations to the First Party and in response of his representations the First Party has informed the Second Party concerned workman that the workman is terminated with a view to accommodate better eligible person. It is pertinent to note here that under the guise of better eligible person the management concerned has recruited similarly situated employee and in no manner the newly recruited person is more suitable or more eligible. Thereafter there is no ground or justification for engaging the fresh employee. Therefore the action of the First Party is not only illegal and inoperative in law but purely in violation of Sec. 25-H of the Industrial Disputes Act as well as the opponent had not prepared or published any seniority list and therefore there is no doubt that so many junior employees are retained by the First Party and the service of Second Party workman are terminated by way of adopting pick and choose policy. Not only that, but as per the provisions of Sec. 25-H of I.D. Act, no retrenchment compensation or notice pay or notice is paid to the Second Party concerned workman and no other procedure prescribed under the I.D. Act is followed by the First Party and therefore the action of the First Party management in terminating the service of the workman is totally illegal and inoperative in law and required to be quashed and set aside. The services of Second Party workman are terminated by oral order only. Therefore the said oral order of termination is required to be quashed and set aside in the interest of justice. Not only that, but in the present reference case, no such procedure is followed by the First Party and straightway the services of workman are terminated without following any departmental enquiry. Therefore, it seems clear that the First Party has adopted pick and choose policy and without any justification and without any reason and without following any provisions of law has terminated the service of Second Party workman. Not only that, but also the First Party has taken interviews of 45 candidates for the said post. The post on working the concerned workman was in nature of the permanent. The fresh candidates have been appointed on the said post by the First Party. Even though there are many vacant posts. The Second Party concerned workman is qualified. During

the service period 1984 to 1989 in every year the concerned workman has completed 240 days. The records of his presence are in the custody of the First Party. In the above-mentioned facts and circumstances of the case, the Second Party workman has prayed that, the First Party may be directed to reinstate the Second Party workman on his original post with full back wages and continuity of service and with all consequential benefits and further as per the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court the benefits of temporary status and regularization also may be granted to the Second Party workman in the interest of justice.

3. In reply of the Statement of the Claim, the First Party has submitted his reply vide Ex-9 and submitted that, the present Reference is purely made false and against the provisions of Law and hence the present reference is liable to be rejected. Second Party concerned workman was never appointed on the post of Postman. The present workman was engaged only where and when the regular appointed workman goes on leave. He was paid minimum wages as his pay. The concerned workman has never completed more than 240 days in any calendar year and therefore the concerned workman is not entitled to reinstate on his post. The concerned workman was not retrenched from his services from 30-3-1989. The present reference is made after a long time. The concerned workman had never been given written order for the appointment or retrenchment. The present concerned workman was appointed on purely and temporarily base and only up to till the other regular Postman may not be appointed. Second Party concerned workman has not completed 240 days during any year continuously and therefore the concerned workman is not entitled to reinstate on the post. The name of the concerned workman was not recommended by the Employment Exchange. The Second Party concerned workman has not completed due process of law for the appointment and hence he is not eligible to reinstate. It is not true that, the junior workman than the concerned workman has been appointed on the post. Therefore the present reference is liable to be rejected.

4. The Second Party concerned workman has produced documentary evidences vide pursis Ex. 5, and the said documents have been exhibited 34 & 35. The concerned workman has presented his examination in chief vide Ex. 18 and was cross-examined by the First Party. Further, the Second Party concerned workman has produced his documentary evidences vide Ex. 25. The Second Party workman has produced its closing pursis vide Ex. 24.

5. The First Party has submitted its examination in chief of one Mr. Subhashchandra Purushottamdas Hariyani vide Ex. 30 and was cross-examined by the Second Party concerned workman. The First Party has produced its closing pursis vide Ex. 36.

6. The Second Party concerned workman has produced their written argument vide Ex. 37 while, the First Party has produced their written argument vide Ex. 39. Both the written arguments made by the parties have been taken into the consideration.

7. After taking into consideration the written arguments of the both the parties this Tribunal has to decide that, whether the action of the Senior Supdt. of Post Offices, Bhavnagar and through his Officers in terminating 'Postman' Shri Sikander K. Khambati at Botad H.O. is justified and legal ? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to ?

8. Looking into the present Reference case, learned advocate Mr. Thakkar, for the Second Party concerned workman has argued in his written argument that, the Second Party concerned workman was appointed on the post of Postman by the First Party since 1984 and was paid Rs. 600 per month as a remuneration. There was an Employee-Employer relation between both the parties. The concerned workman has produced his examination in chief vide Ex. 18, and in the said examination in chief the concerned workman has stated that during the different years he had worked in the First Party as under :

No.	Year	Working days
1.	1984	142
2.	1985	343
3.	1986	360
4.	1987	336
5.	1988	Fabricated document produced by the First Party
6.	1989	Fabricated document produced by the First Party

9. Thus, the Second Party concerned workman has completed more than 240 days during the every calendar year. From 30-3-1989 the Second Party concerned workman was retrenched from his services by an oral order. Not only that, but also the First Party has not asked a single question regarding the presence of the Second Party concerned workman, nor any cross-question has been asked by the First Party in the present reference case. Not only that, but also the First Party has not challenged the presence days shown by the Second Party concerned workman. Therefore it can be guess that the Second Party concerned workman has worked in the First Party during the days shown by the Second Party concerned workman. Looking to the records of the present reference case there is no any notice is produced by the First Party given to the Second Party concerned workman to retrench. Examining the records produced by the

both the parties there is no any document on the record that can show that the Second Party concerned workman has been given the notice pay. Vide Ex. 5 the Second Party concerned workman has produced his note showing the days of his presence in the First Party. There is no question has been asked by the First Party to the Second Party concerned workman about the days shown by him vide Ex. 5 in this case. The Second Party concerned workman has produced the certified copies of the days showing his presence in the First Party vide Ex. 25/1.

10. In his argument the Second Party concerned workman has argued that, the witness of the First Party Mr. Subhashchandra Hariyani vide Ex. 30, has confessed in his oral evidence that, the First Party has appointed new candidates in his institution. The Second Party concerned workman has argued in addition that, the witness of the First Party had asked by the Second Party concerned workman that, against which Postman the Second Party concerned workman was appointed during the leave of the Second Party concerned workman. But surprisingly, the said witness has not answered in his cross-examination.

11. While the First Party has presented their written argument vide Ex. 39. Looking to the said argument of the First Party has stated that, in the written arguments of the Second Party concerned workman the proper interpretation of the Evidence Act, has not been done by the Second Party concerned workman. The cases cited by the Second Party concerned workman are not connected with the Second Party concerned workman and are not supported decisions. The oral evidence of the Second Party concerned workman cannot be considered in the present reference case. The records presented by the First Party are more reliable than the Second Party concerned workman, because the said produced records are Government records. The principles lay down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, if a candidate would be selected for the office of the State Govt. or Central Govt. the due process of the law should be followed. In the present reference case the due process of the law for the recruitment is not followed by the Second Party concerned workman and hence the present reference is liable to be rejected.

12. Looking the arguments of both the parties and records produced by both the parties, and oral evidences, it is very clear in this case that, the Second Party concerned workman was appointed as a 'Postman' in the First Party since 1984 and was paid Rs. 600 per month as a remuneration. Looking to the oral evidence vide Ex. 18. of the Second Party concerned workman, he has shown the days during he had worked with the First Party i.e. during 1984 to 1989 he had worked with the First Party. The said confession of the Second Party concerned workman is not challenged by the First Party in any means. Thus, it is very clear case of the Second Party concerned workman that, he had worked in the First Party during

1984 to 1989. Not only that, the Second Party concerned workman has produced an annexure vide Ex. 6, and has shown that he had worked under the First Party since 8-9-84 to 2-9-89. The Second Party concerned workman has written in the present documentary evidence his month wise presence. The said written evidence is not challenged and not denied by the First Party, and not only that the First Party has not asked any single question to the Second Party concerned workman in his oral evidence. In the present reference case the learned advocate for the Second Party concerned workman has cited the decision given by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat in the case of the Principal S. V. Doshi Girls High School and Anr. V/s. Lilaben Somabhai Gadasa, 2008, (I), G.L.H. 286. In the said cited case Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has laid down the principle as under :

“The Labour Court has discussed the issue at page 12 relying upon the oral evidence of the workman that when she makes statement on oath that she remained in service and completed 240 days continuous service. It is not the case of the petitioners before the Labour Court that respondent workman has supplied appointment order, wage slip, identity card or muster card. The order of termination is also not in writing but it was oral termination. Meaning thereby that workman, who was engaged orally and terminated orally, in between not a single document has been supplied by the petitioner to the workman, so she can produce such evidence before the Labour Court to prove her case of completion of 240 days continuous service. In absence of aforesaid document, it is very difficult for the workman to prove 240 continuous services except the deposition of the workman before the Labour Court. If the case of the petitioner before the Labour Court was that appointment order was issued, pay slip was given and if it is not produced by the workman, then the contention raised by a learned advocate Mr. Pandya can be considered. But, admittedly no document was supplied by the petitioner to the workman and in absence of such document, how the workman can prove 240 days continuous service, except on oath self-statement made by the workman. A moment a legal evidence led by the workman against the petitioner then it is a burden shifted from workman to employer to disprove the claim of the workman. Initially burden is upon the workman to prove continue service of 240 days but that has been discharged by making self-statement on oath and then, burden is shifted or onus is shifted upon the employer to disprove the legal evidence of the workman by producing relevant documents or by producing the oral evidence. In such circumstances, 10 vouchers were produced vide Ex. 37 by the petitioner before the Labour Court. That was covered

only November, 2003 one voucher, January, 2004 one voucher and 2005, seven vouchers. But oral evidence of the workman was made it clear that she was remained in service from 1997 to 2005 then why management has not produced all the relevant vouchers for the entire period, for that no explanation is given by the management before the Labour Court. The question of allegation not made by the workman against the petitioner that they have suppressed the material. Not necessary to make such allegation. The adverse inference is enough to draw against the employer in such circumstances. There is no need to make allegation by the workman because onus is already shifted by the employer to disprove the claim of workman which has not been discharged by the petitioner by producing proper evidence before the Labour Court.”

13. Looking to the principles laid down by the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat in the aforesaid case, in the present reference case the Second Party concerned workman has presented the documents showing his presence in the First Party institution, but neither by the First Party it has been denied nor challenged by the First Party. Thus, it is very clear that, a moment legal evidence led by workman against employer then it is burden shifted from workman to employer to disprove claim of workman. In the present reference case the employer has neither disprove nor challenged the claim of the workman.

14. The witness of the First Party Mr. Subhash Chandra P. Hariyani vide Ex. 30 has been cross-examined by the Second Party concerned workman. In his cross-examination Mr. Hariyani has confessed that, at present there are 8 to 10 vacancy of the postman cadre are still vacant in the First Party institution. Further in his cross-examination the said witness has confessed that, before terminating the concerned workman has not been given notice, notice pay because the Second Party concerned workman was not appointed legally. In the present reference case by the First Party nothing has been brought out on the record that we can guess that, the Second Party concerned workman was not engaged in the First Party. While, the documentary evidences produced by the Second Party concerned workman is the documents given by the First Party, but even though it has not been denied by the First Party in the present reference case. Other side the Second Party concerned workman has proved his case without and doubt.

15. In the present reference case the First Party has taken defense that, while retrenching the workman it is not necessary to give the notice, notice pay to the concerned workman. But in the case on hand, the First Party has submitted their oral evidence of Mr. Subhashchandra P. Hariyani, vide Ex. 30, and in his cross-examination the said witness has confessed that, “before terminating the concerned workman has not been given notice, notice pay

because the Second Party concerned workman was not appointed legally." Thus, the oral evidence produced by the First Party goes against the First Party, that during the retrenchment to the concerned workman was not given notice, notice pay and even retrenchment compensation. In reply of the said argument of the First Party, the Second Party concerned workman has cited the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, R. M. Yellatti V/s. The Asstt. Executive Engineer, published in 2005, III, CLR, 1028. The principle laid down in the said judgment that the daily wage is entitled to get protection of Sec. 25-F. In the present case also it is found that, the concerned workman is a 'Postman'. And further the said principle is also laid down in the case of Ramesh Kumar V/s. State of Haryana, published in 2010 (1) L.L.N. 831. Looking into the said judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, it is noted by the Supreme Court of India in its Judgment para 13 as under :

"13. We are conscious of the fact that an appointment on public post cannot be made in contravention of recruitment rules and constitutional scheme of employment. However, in view of the materials placed before the Labour Court and in this Court, we are satisfied that the said principle would not apply in the case on hand. As rightly pointed out, the appellant has not prayed for regularization but only for reinstatement with continuity of service for which he is legally entitled to. It is to be noted in the case of termination of casual employee what is required to be seen in whether a workman has completed 240 day in the preceding 12 months or not. If sufficient materials are shown that workman has completed 240 days then his service cannot be terminated without giving notice or compensation in lieu of it in terms of S. 25F. The High Court failed to appreciate that in the present case appellant has completed 240 days in the preceding 12 months and no notice or compensation in lieu of it was given to him, in such circumstances his termination was illegal."

16. In the case on the hand, it is proved by the documentary evidence by the Second Party concerned workman that, appellant has completed more then 240 days in the preceding 12 months and no notice or compensation in lieu of it was given to him. It is settled law that any workman is entitled to reinstate on the post only if he should have worked more than 240 days in preceding twelve months from the date of his retrenchment. Thus, now the question arise in the case on hand, that, when the termination of the services of Sh. Sikander K. Khambati is illegal, improper and unjustified then, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and what other directions are necessary in the matter ? Looking in to the matter, the

Second Party concerned workman has cited the reported case to support his case i.e. P.V.K. Distillery Ltd. V/s. Mahendra Ram, reported in 2009, I, CLR, 883. In the said reported case the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has held that if the breach of the Sec. 25-F is proved by the appellant, then he is entitled to get 50% of the back wages. In the case on the hand, the breach of the Sec. 25-F is proved by the Second Party concerned workman, and hence, the concerned workman is entitled to get 50% of the back wages. Not only that, the concerned workman is entitled to reinstate on his original post where he was working on the date of retrenchment with 50% of the back wages. Looking to the oral evidence of the Second Party concerned workman examined vide Ex. 18 the concerned workman has confess in his cross-examination that, he is healthy, he doesn't do any work till the day, and has not tried to get work. This confession of the Second Party concerned workman shows that though he is healthy, even though he is not doing any job and has not tried to get such a job during the termination period. This shows his laziness, and would have got any job, or would have got so many means in his past life, but he has not done such a job. These circumstances goes against the Second Party concerned workman in getting 100% back wages. Therefore, this Tribunal decide to give only 50% of the back wages to the Second Party concerned workman. Thus, the reference on the hand is liable to grant partially. Further, in the present reference case it should be noted that, the present case is raised only for reinstate on his original post, and not for the regularization in the service. Therefore the action of the First Party institute in terminating to the Second Party concerned workman is liable to declare unjustified and illegal.

17. In considering all aforesaid circumstances, this Tribunal believes that present Reference is liable to granted. Therefore, this Tribunal passes the following order :

ORDER

1. The Reference made by Sh. Sikander K. Khambati is granted partially accordingly.

2. The action of the First Party Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, Bhavnagar in terminating the services of Sh. Sikander K. Khambati is declared unjustified and illegal. Further, it is ordered to the First Party to reinstate the concerned workman Sh. Sikander K. Khambati with 50% of the back wages with the continuity of his service on his original post within the 30 days of the publication of this award.

3. The First Party will pay Rs. 500 as a cost to the Second Party concerned workman.

Bhavnagar,

Dated : 30-6-2010

S. S. PANCHAL, Industrial
Tribunal, Central

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI S.S. PANCHAL, INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, CENTRAL, BHAVNAGAR

Reference I.T.C. (New) No. 7 of 2009

Reference I.T.C. (Old) No. 19 of 1995

CORRIGENDUM

This Industrial Tribunal, Central, Bhavnagar has passed an award in Reference I.T.C. (New) No. 7 of 2009 vide Ex. 40, on dated : 30-06-2010 and has signed on the same date. On the page No. 2, in the said award this Tribunal has cited "Office Order No. L-40011/25/92-IR (DU) dated : 12-12-1993", and that is not correct and this mistake is a slip of pen. Hence, this Tribunal pass the following corrigendum and order to read as under :

"Office Order No. L-40012/12/94-IR (DU) dated : 23-02-95."

Bhavnagar.

S.S. PANCHAL,

Dated : 03-08-2010.

Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2212.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/110/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/229/94-आई आर (डी.यू.)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2212.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/110/2004) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-08-2010.

[No. L-40012/229/94-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI A.N. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/110/2004

Date : 21-7-2010

Petitioner : Shri Amritlal S/o Sheshrao
Deshmukh, R/o Gram-Sitabadhi
Post-Barkhera, Tahsil-Multai
& District-Betul (M.P.)

(Party No. 2)

Versus

Respondent : The Chief General Manager,
Telecom (RE) Project, 66 Bajaj
Nagar, S.V. Patel Marg, Nagpur.

(Party No. 1)

AWARD

The Central Government after satisfying the existence of disputes between Shri Amritlal S/o Sheshrao Deshmukh (Party No. 2) and the Chief General Manager Telecom (RE) Project 66 (Party No. 1) referred the same for adjudication to this Tribunal vide its Letter No. L-40012/229/94 IR (D-U). dt. 28-12-1995 Bajaj Nagar Nagpur, Under clause (d) of sub-Section (1) and sub-Section (2A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute, Act, 1947 [14 of 1947] with the following Schedule :

"Whether the action of the Chief General Manager, Telecom (RE) Project, 66 Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur in stopping Shri Amritlal Deshmukh S/o Sheshrao Deshmukh, Casual labour from his duty w.e.f. May 1988 is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. It seems that initially the reference was sent to the CGIT, Jabalpur in 1996 and consequent upon the establishment of this Tribunal at Nagpur it has been transferred it to Nagpur where it has been registered and numbered as CGIT. NGP/110/2004. I have recorded the evidence and hearing the arguments it was seized for award.

3. It is the case of the petitioner that he was appointed as casual labour w.e.f. 1-4-1987 and he worked continuously till 1-7-1988 on which he was terminated. The termination of his services, without notice, orally, without following the provisions of Sections 25G and H is illegal. It was obligatory on the respondent to follow the above provisions because he worked continuously without any break for more than 240 days. He had acquired the status of permanent employee. Hence he is entitled for reinstatement with full back wages and other benefit of the permanency. Accordingly, he prayed for the same.

4. The management resisted the claim of the petitioner by filing the W.S. Having admitted that he worked upto 2-7-1987 from 1-4-1987 it has claimed that he left the services voluntarily. Further it has denied his services were terminated in the month of July 1988. According to the management the petitioner was engaged as casual labour on daily wages and thereafter he left the services voluntarily without giving intimation to the management. He thereafter never turned or made any grievances on any occasion except present statement of claim before the Tribunal. It has denied that the petitioner had worked continuously 240 days. It has submitted the employee worked for 256 days in calendar year 1987 and 157 days in 1988. Thus he had not worked for 240 days continuously for period of two years in each calendar year. It has also denied that he is entitled for retrenchment compensation. There is no question of breach of section 25G and H of I.D. Act. It is specifically stated that he was never appointed as per recruitment rules or calling from the employment exchange. He was engaged for limited period he is not entitled for the relief claimed by him. It is voluntary resignation of the services. Finely it has prayed to reject the claim of the petitioner.

5. Now, the important issue is as to whether the action of the respondent in terminating the petitioner w.e.f. 2-7-1988 is justified and legal?

6. On the basis of the pleadings and evidence of both the parties, it is clear that the following facts have been admitted :

- (i) It is admitted fact that Shri Amrit Lal Deshmukh was appointed as Casual Employee in the respondent's department.
- (ii) He was engaged from 1-4-1987 to 1-7-1988 of the respondent's department.
- (iii) He was disengaged from 2-7-1988 from the respondent's department.
- (iv) No notice was given or compensation was paid before disengaging him from the respondent's department.
- (v) No retrenchment compensation was paid as required under Section 25(f) of the I.D. Act.

7. Now let us examine the evidence adduced by the parties. The petitioner has given his evidence on affidavit. He has been cross-examined by the respondent at length. He has specifically stated in his evidence that he has worked for 240 days in a calendar year. He was not served the notice or paid wages in lieu of notice before terminating his services. He was not paid the retrenchment compensation. The respondent has not complied with Sections 25-G & H of I.D. Act. The contention of the respondent that he left the services on his own accord is

false and fabricated. It was the respondent who illegally stopped him from work w.e.f. August 1988. He continuously approached the respondent for permitting him to resume his duties. The Officers gave him false assurance that he would be given employment. The employees employed along with him are still in employment. The work done by him is still available with the respondent and for execution of that work the respondent has engaged other persons. He was engaged for execution of permanent and perennial nature of work which is still available with the respondent.

8. In rebuttal, the management has adduced evidence of Shri W.N. Lanjewar who was working in the office of the Divisional Engineer (RE), New Delhi. The said witness has stated that the affidavit by way of evidence has been filed on the basis of record and not on the basis of his personal knowledge. He has not filed any document on the basis of which the affidavit has been filed. He was posted at Chandrapur during the period from 1-4-1987 to 1-7-1988. The petitioner was not working under him. The petitioner was working in Nagpur and Padurna area. There were 80 workers along with the petitioner. Their muster roll is available in the office. I had not seen muster roll at the time of preparing affidavit. It was already destroyed. There were entries in the muster roll showing the actual days of working and the wages paid. He cannot say on what basis the Department has prepared the reply before the ALC. The petitioner was neither terminated nor retrenched but he left the job voluntarily. His last working day was on 1-7-1988. Office did not issue any letter asking the petitioner to attend the work though he has left.

9. No documents were produced by the respondent in support of the defence. All the documents were in possession of the respondent's department. The respondent has failed to produce the documents in their possession. As per the written statement filed by the respondent, in paragraph 3 the respondent has admitted that the applicant employee has worked for 256 days in the calendar year 1987 and 157 days in the calendar year 1988. In the year 1988, the petitioner was employed upto 1-7-1988. Thereafter his services were terminated. Thus it is clear that he has worked for 240 days during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of his termination.

10. The petitioner has filed his affidavit specifically stating that he has worked for 240 days in a calendar year. His services were terminated. No notice was given prior to terminating his services. The entire documents in connection with the attendance put by the petitioner, the wages paid by the respondent to the petitioner, all are with the respondent. Hence it was obligatory on the part of the respondent to produce those documents to establish that the petitioner has not worked for 240 days and he has left his own accord. In the instant case, no document has been filed by the respondent. The respondent has not filed any

official record to show that the muster roll pertaining to petitioner has been destroyed.

11. The petitioner has filed photocopy of documents to show that he was working as labour. The management has withheld the muster roll which is in his possession.

12. The management has examined one witness who was not working at the place where the petitioner was working. The witness has no personal knowledge about the case. There is nothing on record to show as to how he can say that the petitioner has not worked for 240 days and he has left the employment at his own when there is nothing on record to show that the witness has personal knowledge. This witness is not competent to show that the petitioner has worked for less than 240 days during particular period. How his evidence can be relied upon. Whereas the petitioner has specifically stated that he has worked for 240 days in one calendar year and his services were terminated without assigning any reason. Since it is admitted that the petitioner has worked for 256 days in a calendar year 1987 and 157 days as on July 1988, the evidence of the petitioner is fit to be accepted. In fact as per written statement it is an admitted position. I, therefore, hold that the petitioner was in continuous services as has been provided in Section 25-B (2) (a) of the I.D. Act and his disengagement is retrenchment. Admittedly, he was not removed in the manner as has been provided under Section 25 (F) of the I.D. Act. The contention of the management that the petitioner was neither terminated nor retrenched but he left the job voluntarily has not been supported by evidence. There is no evidence in support of this contention. Had the petitioner voluntarily left the job, he would not have approached the labour machinery provided under the I.D. Act for redressal of his grievance. The respondent should have issued show cause notice to the petitioner advising him to report for duty failing which his services would be declared as abandoned. The respondent before coming to the conclusion that the petitioner has abandoned his services voluntarily should have given an opportunity of being heard to the petitioner by issuing show cause notice and initiating the enquiry. But in this case that has not been done by the respondent.

13. The learned counsel for the respondent heavily relied upon the judgment of the Hon. Supreme Court passed in the case of State of Karnataka Vs. Uma Devi reported in 2006 (4) SCC page 1. The respondent has further relied upon the judgment reported in 2005 (3) Mh.L.J. Page 758 (RBI Vs. S. Mani). These cases are not applicable in the present case. These cases are with respect to the regularization whereas the present case in hands is a case of reinstatement as the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act has not been followed.

14. The Hon. Supreme Court in the case of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation and another

Vs. Casteribe Rajya Parivahan Karmachari Sangathana (2009-8-SCC-556) in paragraph 32 & 33 held as follows :

“32. The power given to the Industrial and Labour courts under Section 30 is very wide and the affirmative action mention there in is inclusive and not exhaustive. Employing badlis, casual or temporaries and to continue them as such for years with the object of depriving them of the status and privileges of permanent employees is an unfair labour practice on the part of employer under Item 6 of Schedule-IV. Once such unfair labour practice on the part of the employer is established in the complaint, the Industrial and Labour courts are empowered to issue preventive as well as positive direction to an erring employer.

33. The provisions of the MRTU and PULP Act and the powers of the Industrial and Labour Courts provided therein were not at all under consideration in Umadevi (3). As a matter of fact, the issue like the present one pertaining to unfair labour practice was not at all preferred to, considered or decided in Umadevi. Unfair labour practice on the part of the employer in engaging employees as badlis, casual or temporaries and to continue them as such for years with the object of depriving them of the status and privileges of permanent employees as provided in Item 6 of the Schedule IV and the power of the Industrial and Labour Courts under Section 30 of the Act did not fall for adjudication or consideration before the Constitution Bench.

A. The Hon. Supreme Court in the case of Uttaranchal Forest Development Corporation Vs. Jabar Singh and others (2007-II-LLJ-95) held as follows :

“32. The appellant Corporation, while issuing the retrenchment notices dated May 31, 1995 as well as other notices issued between March 31, 1995 to May 31, 1995 did not comply with either of the two requirements of Section 25-N, namely, giving three months notice to the workman in writing or paying them three months wages in lieu thereof and taking of prior permission from the appropriate Government, the retrenchment of the respondent workman by the Corporation was done contrary to the provisions of clause (1) of Section 25-N and is illegal.”

33. Clause (7) of Section 25-N statutorily provides that :

“25-N (7) where no application for permission under sub-section (1) is made, or where the

permission for any retrenchment has been refused, such retrenchment shall be deemed to be illegal from the date on which the notice of retrenchment was given to the workman and the workman shall be entitled to all the benefits under any law for the time being in force as if no notice had been given to him. The submission made in this behalf by learned counsel for the respondent merit acceptance. Thus, the retrenchment notices mentioned above being illegal from the date of the said notices and the workman being entitled to all the benefits, in the present case, all the workman concerned are entitled to be reinstated with full back-wages and continuity of service."

A. The Hon. Supreme Court in the latest judgment delivered in the case of Director, Fisheries Terminal Division Vs. Bhikubhai Meghajibhai Chavda reported in 2010-I-LLJ-3 (SC) held :

"15. In the light of the principles laid down in the above case by this Court and the evidence produced by the appellants is not consistent. The appellants claim that respondent did not work for 240 days. The respondent was a workman hired on a daily wage basis. So it is obvious, as this court pointed out in the above case that he would have difficulty in having access to all the official documents, muster rolls etc. in connection with his service. He has come forward and deposed, so in our opinion the burden of proof shift to the employer, appellants to prove that he did not complete 240 days of service in the requisite period to constitute continuous service. It is contention of the appellant that the services of the respondent were terminated in 1988. The witness produced by the appellant stated that the respondent stopped coming to work from February 1988. The documentary evidence produced by the appellant is contradictory to this fact as it shows that the respondent was working during February 1989 also. It has also been observed by the High Court that the muster roll for 1986-87 was not completely produced. The appellants have inexplicably failed to produce the complete records and muster rolls from 1985 to 1991, in spite of the direction issued by the Labour Court to produce the same. In fact, there has been practically not challenged to the deposition of the respondent during cross-examination. In this regard, it would be pertinent to mention the observation of three Judge Bench of this Court in the case of Municipal Corporation, Faridabad Vs. Siri Niwas (2004-8-SCC-195, 2004-III-LLJ-760, where it is observed

at P. 763 of LLJ "14. A Court of Law even in a case where provisions of the Indian Evidence Act apply may presume or may not presume that if a party despite possession of the best evidence has not produced the same, it would have gone against this contention. The matter, however, would be difficult where despite direction by a Court the evidence is withheld."

17. In the light of the principles enumerated in the judgements and on the basis of the evidence in my view, the action of the Chief General Manager, Telecom (RE Project), 66 Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur, in terminating the service of Shri Amrit Lal Deshmukh w.e.f. 2-7-1988 is illegal and unjustified.

A. However the claim of the petitioner in respect of back wages cannot be allowed mainly on the principle of that no work no wages. Secondly the petitioner was admittedly working as labour and earning the wages up to Rs. 200 daily by doing the manual work. Hence the claim for back wages is rejected. However the order of dismissal of the management deserves to be quashed, it cannot be supported. Accordingly it is quashed. I proceed to pass the following order.

ORDER

- (i) The order of the management terminating his services is hereby quashed and set aside.
- (ii) The respondent party No. 2 is directed to reinstate Shri Amrit Lal Deshmukh in services w.e.f. 2-7-1988.
- (iii) The Petitioner, the workman shall be deemed to be in continuous services for all other purposes such as consideration for regularization, pensionary benefits etc.
- (iv) The claim of the petitioner for back wages stands as dismissed.
- (v) This is Award.

A.N. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2213.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.एस.एन. एल. के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/1/2004-आई आर (डीयू)।

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th August, 2010

S.O. 2213.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 48/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BSNL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-08-2010.

[No.L-40011/1/2004-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 48/2004

Date of Passing Order 2nd August, 2010

Between :

The Management of the Telecom District
Manager, BSNL,
Keonjhar, PO & Distt.
Keonjhar ... (1st Party Management)

AND

Their workmen represented
through the District Secretary,
BSNL Mazdoor Sangh,
C/o BSNL Office, P.O. &
Distt. Keonjhar ... (2nd Party-Union)

Appearances :

None : For the 1st Party-Management

None : For the 2nd Party-Union

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has made this reference arising out of an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Management of BSNL, Keonjhar and their workmen in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 vide their letter No. L-40011/1/2004-IR (DU), dated 05-08-2004.

The matter under dispute is given in the schedule of reference which reads as follows :

1. "Whether the demand of the BSNL Mazdoor Sangh, Keonjhar for payment of sweeping charges @ Rs. 120 per month to the staff, Remuli, Jajanga, Bolani and B. Karanjia exchanges, who are working under TDM, Keonjhar in line with other staff is justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled to ?"
2. "Whether the demand of the BSNL Mazdoor Sangh Keonjhar for supply of T & T materials to all RM and PM Staff of Keonjhar working under TDM, Keonjhar District is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

The 2nd Party-Union has preferred Statement of claim which narrates various demands of the BSNL Mazdoor Sangh, Keonjhar. The two demands which relate to this reference are sweeping charges at the rate of Rs. 120 per month to the staff of Remuli, Jajanga, Bolani, B. Karanjia Exchanges and T & T materials like Hunter shoes, leather chapel, woolen jersy, water bottle, tool bag, hand set, raincoat, umbrella, towel, soap to all employees. The other demands detailed in the statement of claim are not relevant to this reference. As such they are not to be enumerated here. The 2nd Party-Union has not given any basis or ground on which these demands have been made and are to be justified.

The 1st Party-Management in his written statement has stated that the case is not maintainable in law as Shri K.C. Sethi representing the 2nd Party-Union is no more posted at Keonjhar. The washing allowance (now stands substituted by Sweeping Charges) is being paid so also the T & T materials are also being paid to the workers. The 2nd Party-Union in order to divert the attention and to make the process lingering is trying to raise new points which cannot be decided as not previously raised.

On the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed.

ISSUES

1. Whether the regular mechanics and phone mechanics of Remuli, Jajang, Bolani and B. Karanjia exchanges are entitled to get washing allowance (now substituted as sweeping charges) at par with other staff ?
2. Whether the management is required to supply Tents and Tools and other materials to all regular Mazdoors and phone mechanic staff of Keonjhar working under TDM, Keonjhar District?
3. If not, to what other relief the workmen are entitled to?

Neither the 2nd party-union nor the 1st party-management has examined any witness in support of their respective contention. The 2nd party-union has filed certain documents numbering 20 as annexures to the statement of claim in the shape of Xerox copies. The 1st party-management has not filed any document.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. I

The demand raised under this issue relates to payment of sweeping charges at the rate of Rs.120 per month to the staff of Remuli, Jajanga, Bolani, B.Karanjia exchanges, but the 2nd party- Union has not led any evidence to justify its demand and even could not show on which ground these demand has been raised . It has also not been explained as to what is meant by the sweeping charges? The xerox copies of the papers, which have not been proved by the 2nd Party-Union, if taken to be correct only show that, with regard to the various demands of the 2nd Party-Union. Conciliation proceeding or meeting were held between the parties but no settlement could be reached. As such mere assertion of a claim does not justify its genuinity and resultantly its grant. Accordingly this issue is decided against the 2nd Party-Union and it is held that the staff of Remuli, Jajanga, Bolani, B.Karanjia Exchange under T.D.M., Keonjhar are not entitled for payment of sweeping charges as demanded.

ISSUE NO. II

The 2nd Party-Union has filed to give any evidence in support of its claim regarding supply of T&T materials to all staff of the Keonjhar District working under T.D.M., Keonjhar. As such this Tribunal is not in a position to decide whether the alleged materials are essentially required for giving effect to the work assigned to the said workers. Therefore its demand for such materials cannot be held justified. This issue is answered accordingly and decided against the 2nd Party-Union.

ISSUE NO. III

Since the two demands raised by the 2nd Party-Union by way of dispute under reference have not been proved to be genuine and justified, the 2nd Party-Union cannot be held entitled to receive benefits there-under. The workmen under these circumstances are not entitled for any relief claimed under this reference.

The Award is answered accordingly.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 2010

का. अ. 2214.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (14 of 1947) का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, कानपुर के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/85/2006-आई आर (बी 1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th August, 2010

S.O. 2214.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 18/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of The Asstt. General Manager, State Bank of India, Kanpur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-8-2010.

[No. L-12012/85/2006-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 18 of 2007

BETWEEN

The Deputy General Secretary,
State Bank of India Staff Association,
SBI Bhawan, The Mall,
Kanpur

AND

The Assistant General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Region III Zonal Office,
The Mall, Kanpur

AWARD

1. Central Government MOL New Delhi vide notification No. L-12012/85/2006-IR (B-1) dated 14-02-2007, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal.

2. Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Fatehpur, in denying wages to workman Sri Vijai Bahadur Singh, Ex-guard for the period 09-07-1982 to

29-11-2002 and other admissible benefits is just and legal ?
If not to what relief the workman concerned is entitled ?

3. The aforesaid reference was sent for decision according to law. After receipt of the reference several notices were sent to the claimant. Later on the tribunal was informed that the claimant had already expired in the month of November 2006 whereas the reference has been sent on 14-02-2007. No claim statement has been filed as the claimant has already expired. A.R. for the opposite party contended that the reference has become infructuous. Claim statement could not be filed in such capacity.

4. Perused the record, hence in such situation reference could not be disposed of on merits. Therefore, reference is disposed of accordingly.

Dated : 30-07-2010.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2215.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बड़ौदा राजस्थान ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण व लेबर कोर्ट, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी आई टी आर-05/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/23/2009-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th August, 2010

S.O. 2215.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CITR 05/2009) of the Labour Court, Ajmer as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Adhyaksh, Regional Manager, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-8-2010.

[No. L-12011/23/2009-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबन्ध

श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर

पीठासीन अधिकारी : पवन एन चन्द्र, आर.एच.जे.एस.

प्रकरण संख्या—सी.आई.टी.आर.-05/09

केन्द्र सरकार का रेफरेंस नं. एल-12011/23/2009—

आई आर बी-1 दिनांक 24-9-2009

अध्यक्ष, ग्रामीण बैंक एम्पलाईज यूनियन, द्वारा बड़ौदा राजस्थान ग्रामीण बैंक, कारोईकलां, जिला भोलवाड़ा, राजस्थान

भाषा

बनाम

1. अध्यक्ष, बड़ौदा राजस्थान ग्रामीण बैंक, प्रधान कार्यालय, वैशालीनगर, अजमेर
2. रीजनल मैनेजर, बड़ौदा राजस्थान ग्रामीण बैंक, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, लोकदीप कॉम्पलेक्स, आर.के. कालोनी, भोलवाड़ा, राजस्थान ... अग्रणी

उपस्थिति

प्रार्थी की ओर से : कोई उपस्थित नहीं

अप्रार्थीगण की ओर से : कोई उपस्थित नहीं

अवार्ड

दिनांक : 28-7-2010

1. केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस न्यायालय के अधिनियम के निम्न रेफरेंस प्रेषित किया गया है :

“Whether the action of management of Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Pradhan Karyalya, Vaishali Nagar, Ajmer and its other branches are justified in not giving overtime allowances/compensatory leave on account of working on 15th August Independence Day.

2. उक्त रेफरेंस इस न्यायालय को प्राप्त होने पर इसे दर्ज किया गया एवं व्यथित पक्ष को नोटिस जारी किया गया। नोटिस उन पर तामील हो जाने के बावजूद वह अथवा उनके प्रतिनिधि इस न्यायालय के समक्ष उपस्थित नहीं आये हैं। जिसका उल्लेख इस पत्रावली की आदेशिका दिनांक 22-6-2010 एवं 20-7-2010 में अंकित कर रखा है। रजिस्टर्ड ए.डी. हस्ताक्षरशुदा पत्रावली पर उपलब्ध है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यही प्रतीत होता है कि प्रार्थी पक्ष अर्थात् अध्यक्ष ग्रामीण बैंक कर्मचारी यूनियन, कारोईकलां, जिला भोलवाड़ा के पदाधिकारी इस रेफरेंस को आगे नहीं चलाना चाहते हैं। जिस कारण से हमारे समक्ष “नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड” पारित किये जाने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं रहता है।

3. उपरोक्त तथ्यात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में निम्न नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड पारित किया जाता है :-

आदेश अवार्ड

फलतः प्रार्थी पक्ष द्वारा उपस्थित नहीं आने के कारण नो-डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड पारित किया जाता है।

पवन एन. चन्द्र, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2216.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1374/08, 1375/08, 1380/08, 1385/08, 1389/08, 1394/08, 1399/08, 1401/08, 1402/08, 1406/08, 1409/08, 1412/08, 1414/08, 1417/08, 1425/08, 1427/08, 1429/08, 1430/08, 1432/08, 1433/08, 1434/08, 1435/08, 1438/08, 1441/08, 1445/08, 1448/08, 1449/08, 1451/08, 1452/08, 1453/08, 1454/08, 1455/08, 1457/08, 1458/08, 1461/08, 1462/08, 1465/08, 1466/08, 1468/08, 1469/08, 1470/08, 1473/08, 1474/08, 1475/08, 1476/08, 1477/08, 1478/08, 1480/08, 1481/08, 1483/08, 1484/08, 1486/08, 1487/08, 1488/08, 1489/08, 1490/08, 1491/08, 1492/08, 1496/08, 1498/08, 1502/08, 1505/08, 1506/08, 1508/08, 1509/08, 1510/08, 1511/08, 1512/08, 1513/08, 1515/08, 1516/08, 1517/08, 1518/08, 1519/08, 1522/08, 1526/08, 1527/08, 1528/08, 1529/08, 1530/08, 1531/08, 1532/08, 1533/08, 1536/08, 1537/08, 1538/08, 1539/08, 1540/08, 1543/08, 1544/08, 1547/08, 1548/08, 1549/08, 1550/08, 1551/08, 1552/08, 1553/08, 1554/08, 1555/08, 1556/08, 1558/08, 1559/08, 1560/08, 1565/08, 1566/08, 1567/08, 1570/08, 1574/08, 1577/08, 1578/08, 1579/08, 28/09, 29/09, 31/09, 32/09, 33/09, 36/09, 39/09) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-8-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं L-22012/18/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/232/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/170/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/16/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/20/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/35/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/339/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/338/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/142/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/279/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/333/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/36/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/38/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/145/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/121/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/120/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/336/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/215/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/222/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/196/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/197/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/198/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/63/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/68/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/239/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/236/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/317/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/289/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/224/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/223/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/178/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/179/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/214/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/202/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/234/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/233/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/212/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/230/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/176/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/177/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/67/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/82/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/123/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/173/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/225/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/217/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/218/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/66/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/181/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/193/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/194/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/41/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/40/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/75/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/76/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/77/2007-IR (C-II),

L-22012/78/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/79/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/8/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/351/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/326/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/60/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/10/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/312/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/6/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/7/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/328/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/329/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/331/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/333/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/348/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/341/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/31/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/29/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/384/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/19/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/18/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/17/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/16/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/350/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/386/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/330/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/334/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/22/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/15/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/13/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/11/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/4/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/3/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/5/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/44/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/53/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/51/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/35/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/34/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/57/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/55/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/56/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/54/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/52/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/36/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/42/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/43/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/73/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/72/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/69/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/68/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/75/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/80/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/81/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/82/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/11/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/15/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/23/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/22/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/19/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/25/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/12/2009-IR (C-II)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th August, 2010

S.O. 2216.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. Nos. 1374/08, 1375/08, 1380/08, 1385/08, 1389/08, 1394/08, 1399/08, 1401/08, 1402/08, 1406/08, 1409/08, 1412/08, 1414/08, 1417/08, 1425/08, 1427/08, 1429/08, 1430/08, 1432/08, 1433/08, 1434/08, 1435/08, 1438/08, 1441/08, 1445/08, 1448/08, 1449/08, 1451/08, 1452/08, 1453/08, 1454/08, 1455/08, 1457/08, 1458/08, 1461/08, 1462/08, 1465/08, 1466/08, 1468/08, 1469/08, 1470/08, 1473/08, 1474/08, 1475/08, 1476/08, 1477/08, 1478/08, 1480/08, 1481/08, 1483/08, 1484/08, 1486/08, 1487/08, 1488/08, 1489/08, 1490/08, 1491/08, 1492/08, 1496/08, 1498/08, 1502/08, 1505/08, 1506/08, 1508/08, 1509/08, 1510/08, 1511/08, 1512/08, 1513/08, 1515/08, 1516/08, 1517/08, 1518/08, 1519/08, 1522/08, 1526/08, 1527/08, 1528/08, 1529/08, 1530/08, 1531/08, 1532/08, 1533/08, 1536/08, 1537/08, 1538/08, 1539/08, 1540/08, 1543/08, 1544/08, 1547/08, 1548/08, 1549/08, 1550/08, 1551/08, 1552/08, 1553/08, 1554/08, 1555/08, 1556/08, 1558/08, 1559/08, 1560/08, 1565/08, 1566/08, 1567/08, 1570/08, 1574/08, 1577/08, 1578/08, 1579/08, 28/09, 29/09, 31/09, 32/09, 33/09, 36/09, 39/09) of the Central

Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-8-2009.

[No.L-22012/18/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/232/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/170/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/16/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/20/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/35/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/339/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/338/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/142/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/279/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/333/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/36/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/38/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/145/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/121/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/120/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/336/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/215/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/222/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/196/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/197/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/198/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/63/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/68/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/239/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/236/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/317/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/289/2006-IR (C-II), L-22012/224/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/223/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/178/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/179/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/214/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/202/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/234/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/233/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/212/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/230/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/176/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/177/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/67/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/82/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/123/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/173/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/225/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/217/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/218/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/66/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/181/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/193/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/194/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/41/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/40/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/75/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/76/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/77/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/78/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/79/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/8/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/351/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/326/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/60/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/10/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/312/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/6/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/7/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/328/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/329/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/331/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/333/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/348/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/341/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/31/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/29/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/384/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/19/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/18/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/17/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/16/2008-IR (C-II), L-22012/350/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/386/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/330/2007-IR (C-II), L-22012/334/2007-IR (C-II), L-22011/22/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/15/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/13/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/11/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/4/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/3/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/5/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/44/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/53/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/51/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/35/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/34/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/57/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/55/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/56/2008-IR (C-II),

L-22011/54/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/52/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/36/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/42/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/43/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/73/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/72/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/69/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/68/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/75/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/80/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/81/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/82/2008-IR (C-II), L-22011/11/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/15/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/23/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/22/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/19/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/25/2009-IR (C-II), L-22011/12/2009-IR (C-II)]

D.S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I, CHANDIGARH

Case No. IDs as per detailed below :

118 Workmen as per details given below :

... Applicants

1. The General Manager, Food Corporation of India, Regional Office, Punjab Region, Sector-31, Chandigarh.
2. The Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Ferozpur, Punjab.
3. The Area Manager, Food Corporation of India, District Office, Malwal Road, Ferozpur City, Ferozpur.
4. Brig. Jaswant Singh Sandhu, Bright Security Services, 38, Rani Ka Bag, Amritsar, Punjab.
5. The Director, Industrial Security and Allied Services, Suraksha Bhawan, Paranjit Ganj, Kapurthala, Punjab.
6. Managing Director, Prehari Security and Detective Services Pvt. Ltd., Jallowkhanna Chowk, Kapurthala, Punjab-144601. ... Respondents

APPEARANCES:

For the workman : None

For the management : Shri N. K. Zakhmi and Santokh Singh.

AWARD

Passed on 15-7-2010

The Central Govt. has referred the following references as per details mentioned below to this Tribunal for adjudication :

Sl. No.	ID No.	Name of the Parties	Reference No. and Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	ID 1374/08	Surinder Pal Vs. FCI	L-22012/18/2007-IR (CM) dated 28-4-2008
2.	ID 1375/08	Mittan Lal Vs. FCI	L-22012/232/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
3.	ID 1380/08	Harnesh Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/170/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
4.	ID 1385/08	Kulwant Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/16/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
5.	ID 1389/08	Pala Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/20/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
6.	ID 1394/08	Mohinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/35/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
7.	ID 1399/08	Ashok Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/339/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
8.	ID 1401/08	Beant Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/338/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
9.	ID 1402/08	Tek Chand Vs. FCI	L-22012/142/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
10.	ID 1406/08	Dev Raj Vs. FCI	L-22012/279/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
11.	ID 1409/08	Ramesh Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/333/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
12.	ID 1412/08	Kala Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/36/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
13.	ID 1414/08	Brij Mohan Vs. FCI	L-22012/38/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
14.	ID 1417/08	Bagicha Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/145/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
15.	ID 1425/08	Raj Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/121/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
16.	ID 1427/08	Surjeet Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/120/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
17.	ID 1429/08	Raman Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/336/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
18.	ID 1430/08	Malkeet Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/215/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
19.	ID 1432/08	Angrej Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/222/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
20.	ID 1433/08	Mohinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/196/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
21.	ID 1434/08	Sat Pal Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/197/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
22.	ID 1435/08	Piara Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/198/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
23.	ID 1438/08	Bakhshish Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/63/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
24.	ID 1441/08	Bhajan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/68/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
25.	ID 1445/08	Swaran Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/239/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
26.	ID 1448/08	Moninder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/236/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
27.	ID 1449/08	Ramesh Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/317/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
28.	ID 1451/08	Puran Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/289/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
29.	ID 1452/08	Harbhajan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/224/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
30.	ID 1453/08	Kewal Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/223/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
31.	ID 1454/08	Dharminder Bajaj Vs. FCI	L-22012/178/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008.
32.	ID 1455/08	Pawan Kumar Dhamija Vs. FCI	L-22012/179/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008.
33.	ID 1457/08	Ranjit Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/214/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
34.	ID 1458/08	Bagicha Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/202/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
35.	ID 1461/08	Darshan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/234/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
36.	ID 1462/08	Rajesh Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/233/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
37.	ID 1465/08	Mukhtiar Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/212/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
38.	ID 1466/08	Darshan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/230/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
39.	ID 1468/08	Manjeet Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/176/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
40.	ID 1469/08	Tehal Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/177/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
41.	ID 1470/08	Ranjit Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/67/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
42.	ID 1473/08	Harmeet Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/82/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 28-4-2008
43.	ID 1474/08	Jagtar Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/123/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
44.	ID 1475/08	Chanan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/173/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
45.	ID 1476/08	Satnam Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/225/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
46.	ID 1477/08	Gurmail Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/217/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
47.	ID 1478/08	Gajjan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/218/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
48.	ID 1480/08	Mangat Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/66/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
49.	ID 1481/08	Kishore Chand Vs. FCI	L-22012/181/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
50.	ID 1483/08	Ajay Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/193/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
51.	ID 1484/08	Gurcharan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/194/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 30-4-2008
52.	ID 1486/08	Harmesh Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/41/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
53.	ID 1487/08	Balwant Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/40/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
54.	ID 1488/08	Surinder Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/75/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
55.	ID 1489/08	Dunni Chand Vs. FCI	L-22012/76/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
56.	ID 1490/08	Usaf Vs. FCI	L-22012/77/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
57.	ID 1491/08	Joginder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/78/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
58.	ID 1492/08	Mangat Ram Vs. FCI	L-22012/79/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 29-4-2008
59.	ID 1496/08	Manas Ramjan Nayak Vs. FCI	L-22011/8/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
60.	ID 1498/08	Mukhtiar Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/351/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
61.	ID 1502/08	Varinder Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/326/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
62.	ID 1505/08	Buta Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/60/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
63.	ID 1506/08	Sanjeev Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/10/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
64.	ID 1508/08	Ajay Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/312/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
65.	ID 1509/08	Dalip Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/6/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
66.	ID 1510/08	Sachin Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/7/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
67.	ID 1511/08	Ravinder Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/328/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
68.	ID 1512/08	Rajesh Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/329/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
69.	ID 1513/08	Joginder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/331/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
70.	ID 1515/08	Paramjeet Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/333/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
71.	ID 1516/08	Kulwant Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/348/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
72.	ID 1517/08	Sher Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/341/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
73.	ID 1518/08	Ashok Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/31/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
74.	ID 1519/08	Sarvesh Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/29/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
75.	ID 1522/08	Sohan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/384/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
76.	ID 1526/08	Balbir Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/19/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
77.	ID 1527/08	Joginder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/18/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
78.	ID 1528/08	Kulwinder Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/17/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
79.	ID 1529/08	Karnail Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/16/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
80.	ID 1530/08	Gurjit Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/350/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
81.	ID 1531/08	Gursahib Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/386/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
82.	ID 1532/08	Vakil Chand Vs. FCI	L-22012/330/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
83.	ID 1533/08	Surinder Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22012/334/2007-IR (CM-II) dated 2-5-2008
84.	ID 1536/08	Har Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/22/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
85.	ID 1537/08	Mukhtiar Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/15/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
86.	ID 1538/08	Raman Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/13/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
87.	ID 1539/08	Sandeep Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/11/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
88.	ID 1540/08	Balwinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22012/4/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
89.	ID 1543/08	Mangal Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/3/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
90.	ID 1544/08	Sandeep Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/5/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-5-2008
91.	ID 1547/08	Pawan Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/44/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
92.	ID 1548/08	Mohinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/53/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
93.	ID 1549/08	Hardeep Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/51/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
94.	ID 1550/08	Charan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/35/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
95.	ID 1551/08	Paramjit Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/34/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
96.	ID 1552/08	John Mohinder Vs. FCI	L-22011/57/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
97.	ID 1553/08	Jagdish Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/55/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
98.	ID 1554/08	Ajay Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/56/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
99.	ID 1555/08	Jagshir Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/54/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
100.	ID 1556/08	Balwinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/52/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
101.	ID 1558/08	Sukhdev Raj Vs. FCI	L-22011/36/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
102.	ID 1559/08	Pawan Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/42/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
103.	ID 1560/08	Kartar Singh Mattu Vs. FCI	L-22011/43/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-7-2008
104.	ID 1565/08	Gurmej Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/73/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 6-11-2008
105.	ID 1566/08	Om Bahadur Vs. FCI	L-22011/72/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 6-11-2008
106.	ID 1567/08	Gagan Deep Vs. FCI	L-22011/69/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-11-2008
107.	ID 1570/08	Yash Pal Vs. FCI	L-22011/68/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 5-11-2008
108.	ID 1574/08	Parveen Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/75/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 29-12-2008
109.	ID 1577/08	Iqbal Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/80/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 17-02-2009
110.	ID 1578/08	Harish Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/81/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 17-02-2009
111.	ID 1579/08	Om Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/82/2008-IR (CM-II) dated 17-02-2009
112.	ID 28/09	Sat Pal Vs. FCI	L-22011/11/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
113.	ID 29/09	Pawan Kumar Vs. FCI	L-22011/15/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
114.	ID 31/09	Rashpal Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/23/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
115.	ID 32/09	Mukhtiar Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/22/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
116.	ID 33/09	Jaswinder Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/19/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
117.	ID 36/09	Manmohan Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/25/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009
118.	ID 39/09	Bakhshish Singh Vs. FCI	L-22011/12/2009-IR (CM-II) dated 14-05-2009

1. (i) Whether the contract between the management of FCI, Ferozpur and the Contractor namely Industrial Security and Allied Services is Sham and Bogus ?
- (ii) Whether the contract between the management of FCI, Ferozpur and the Contractor namely Bright Security Services is Sham and Bogus ? Whether the contract between the management of FCI, Ferozpur and the Contractor namely Prehari Security and Detective Services is Sham and Bogus ?
2. Whether the demand of workmen for reinstatement with full back wages and to treat them as regular employees of the FCI is legal and justified ?
3. To what relief the workmen concerned are entitled to ?

2. In all the above references the workmen were directed number of times to file the claim statements along with affidavits and documents on which they are relying upon. Despite number of opportunities the workmen failed to file claim statement. Even they are not present for pursuing their cases. The most of the references were referred by the Central Govt. in the year 2008 and for the last more than two years; even claim statements have not been filed by the workmen. It appears that workmen in all the above references do not want to pursue their cases. Despite knowledge, they are not appearing. This Court has no option otherwise than to return the references for want of prosecution as no purpose shall be served by keeping the above references pending without any proceedings. In view of the above, the references detailed above are returned to the Central Govt. for want of prosecution. Central Govt. be informed. Files be consigned.

Chandigarh
15-7-2010

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2217.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6 ऑफ 2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/151/2004-आई आर (बी-II)]

पुष्पेन्दर कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 11th August, 2010

S.O. 2217.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 6 of 2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-8-2010.

[No. L-12011/151/2004-IR (B-II)]

PUSHPENDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 6 of 2005

BETWEEN

The Secretary,
United Bank of India Employees Association,
C/o UBI 28/93, Birhana Road,
Kanpur

AND

The Chief Regional Manager,
United Bank of India,
Central Region,
4-B Habibulla Estate,
Hazarat Ganj,
Lucknow

AWARD

1. Central Government, MOL, New Delhi vide notification No. L-12011/151/2004-IR (B-II) dated 17-12-04, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal.

2. Whether the action of the management of United Bank of India in terminating the services of Sri Anil Kumar,

Mini Deposit Agent with effect from 09-09-94 is legal and justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?

3. Brief facts are that it is alleged that claimant Sri Anil Kumar was appointed as Mini Deposit Agent by the manager United Bank of India, Shahganj Branch, Agra. In this connection a letter of appointment dated 4-8-89 was issued to the claimant. He continued to work as Mini Deposit Agent to the satisfaction of the bank authorities up-till 9-9-94 when Shahganj Branch of the opposite party issued a letter dated 9-9-94, instructing the claimant:

1. Not to collect any amount under Mini Salpa Sanchaya Scheme.

2. To deposit empty coupons.

4. But no letter of termination by the bank in terms of Para 13 of the appointment letter, therefore, the workman continues to be duly appointed as Mini Deposit Agent. He wrote several letters to the bank which were received but no response was given. Thereafter he approached through the union to the ALC © Kanpur. No notice of termination or retrenchment compensation was given to the workman; therefore, the opposite party committed the breach of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. Therefore, he prayed that the action of the opposite party bank be declared illegal and unjustified and prayed that the bank be directed to take work from him and to pay him the back wages at the rate of Rs. 750 per month from 9-9-94 and onwards.

5. Opposite party has filed written statement contradicting the versions of the claimant. It is alleged by the opposite party that there was no need to pass termination order as the applicant was not the employee of the opposite party as envisaged by Section 2(s) of the Act. It is also alleged that there was no occasion to adopt procedure as given in Section 25F of the Act as the workman was not a workman under the provisions of Act. The claimant has engaged before the opposite party on 22-6-89 in Salpa Sanchai Scheme. The claimant has been engaged by the opposite party as a commission agent for collecting deposits under the scheme. The applicant after clearly understanding his above status as offered by the opposite party had accepted his above status by making following undertaking that I declare that my relationship with you as being that of an agent to the principal as distinct from the relationship of employee to the employer or servant to master. In view of above there remains no doubt that the applicant factually was not engaged as an employee of the opposite party rather engaged as a commission agent.

6. The applicant is not covered by any service conditions applicable to the employee of the bank and therefore he is not entitled for any wages. The claim of the applicant is stale, reference order is bad in law and that the union has legally no right to espouse the cause of the

claimant. Accordingly it is prayed that the claim of the applicant be rejected.

7. Heard the arguments of both the parties perused the records. It is contended by the opposite party that initial burden lies on the claimant to prove the claim of the claimant, but he has not adduced any evidence either oral or documentary to prove the fact of employment. It is stated by the authorized representative for the claimant that he had written several letters to the claimant but none appear to adduce evidence.

8. Hence when there is no evidence, pleadings cannot form basis of proof. Burden lies on the claimant to prove his case. He has totally failed to prove his case that he was in the employment of the opposite party or there was any relationship of master and servant between the opposite party and the applicant.

9. Therefore, when it has been concluded that there was no relationship of master and servant between the opposite party and the claimant, question of compliance of the provisions of I.D. Act in the instant case does not arise. Accordingly the claim of the claimant fails and he is held entitled to no relief pursuant to the present reference order.

Dated 30-7-10 RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अगस्त, 2010

का. आ. 2218.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/59/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-8-2010 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/226/92-आई आर (डीयू)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th August, 2010

S.O. 2218.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/59/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-8-2010.

[No. L-40012/226/92-IR (DU)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/59/94

Presiding Officer : Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Dilip Kumar,
S/o Shri Bhagirath Ji,
4/2 Bheru Nala,
Imlipura,
Ujjain (M.P.)

... Workman/Union

Versus

The Asstt. Engineer,
Microwave,
Bhartiya Doorsanchar Vibhag,
Motilal Nehrunagar,
Freeganj,
Ujjain (M.P.)

... Management

AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of August, 2010

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/226/92-IR (DU) dated 6-5-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Asstt. Engineer (Microwave), Telecom Deptt., Ujjain in terminating Shri Dilip Kumar, S/o Shri Bhagirath Ji from service w.e.f. 1-12-91 is justified ? If not, what relief he is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the workman in short is that he was appointed as Labour on 14-6-87 in Ujjain Micro International Project by the management. On completion of the project, he was appointed as Group D employee in the Exchange of Devas Gate, Ujjain w.e.f. 6-6-88 and continuously worked till 30-11-1991 without any break. Initially he was paid wages of Rs. 15 per day. Later it was increased to Rs. 20 per day. He was terminated from service w.e.f. 1-12-91 without any notice. He had not been paid retrenchment compensation and the provisions of 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short I.D. Act, 1947) was violated. The workman claims that he is entitled to be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management/non-applicant appeared and contested the reference by filing Written Statement. The case of the management inter alia is that the workman was engaged on 1-7-88 on daily wages on casual basis on exigency of work. It is stated that he did the work of route inspection and other works casually and accordingly his wages were paid of the days he worked. His service was automatically terminated after ending the exigency of work and his service was no longer required w.e.f. 1-12-91. It is

stated that he was engaged intermittently for a short period and therefore there was no need to give any notice to the workman and he was not entitled to any retrenchment compensation under the provisions of 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties, the following issues are framed for adjudication :

1. Whether the action of Assistant Engineer (Microwave) Telecom Department Ujjain in terminating the workman w.e.f. 1-12-91 is justified ?
2. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?

5. **Issue No. 1**—According to the workman, he was engaged on 14-6-87 and worked till 30-11-91 continuously without any break whereas the case of the management is that he was engaged on 1-7-88 and worked intermittently till 30-11-91. The workman has adduced oral evidence in the case. Shri Dilip Kumar Malviya is witness of the workman. He is also employee of the canteen of the Telephone Centre, Devas Gate, Ujjain. He is brother-in-law of the workman. He has supported the case of the workman and has stated in his evidence that the workman was appointed on 14-6-87 and was terminated on 1-12-91. He is only suggested that the workman engaged only intermittently. The suggestion is no evidence unless it is proved by positive evidence. His evidence shows that he worked continuously without any break. Another witness is the workman Dilip Kumar himself. He has fully supported his case. He has stated that no notice was given to him before retrenchment nor any retrenchment compensation was paid in accordance with the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. He claims for reinstatement with back wages. His evidence shows that he worked more than 240 days during the period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference.

6. On the other hand, the management has examined one witness. The management witness Shri S. S. Tiwari is presently working as Sub-Divisional Engineer (Microwave, WTR) Ujjain. He has stated that the workman was engaged as Casual Labour. He was never engaged more than 240 days in any given year. In cross-examination he has stated that he was not posted there at the relevant time. He has no personal knowledge and has filed his affidavit on the basis of official record. The said record is not filed in

court. He has stated that he had seen muster roll of Dilip Kumar in the file from which it is to be determined that how many days he worked. The muster-roll was intentionally withheld by the management. Moreover when there is documentary evidence on a relevant fact, the oral evidence is not reliable. Since the muster-roll is withheld by the management, the oral evidence that the workman never worked for more than 240 days in any given year is not to be relied upon. The witness has further admitted that the workman worked under A.E. (Microwave) from 1988 to 1991 on daily wages. He has further admitted that the workman also worked of route patrolling from 1989 to 1991 and the record of route patrolling is also in the office. He has stated that the register of route patrolling will show that the workman had worked from 1989 to 1991. The said Register is also withheld by the management. The workman has filed the photocopies of the said Register which are paper Nos. 16/9 to 16/66. This document shows that the workman had worked more than 240 days during the period of twelve calendar months preceding the date with reference. This clearly shows that the management has intentionally withheld Muster roll and Route Patrolling Register. Thus, it is established that the workman was a retrench employee within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the I.D. Act and he is deemed to be in continuous service for a period of one year under the provisions of Section 25-B of the I.D. Act, 1947.

7. Admittedly the management had not given any notice nor any retrenchment compensation was paid under the provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. His termination by the management appears to be unjustified. The management is, therefore, directed to reinstate the workman from the date of termination. Accordingly this issue is decided and the reference is answered.

8. There is no evidence on the record to show that after termination the workman was not in gainful employment and was not doing any job. As such the workman is not entitled to any back wages.

9. In the result, the award is passed with costs of Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand only).

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer